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GENERAL

ARAÚJO, JOSÉ LUIZ DE. Moeda Universal. Conferência Realizada No Rotary Club, Em 29 de Agosto de 1947. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (1947), pp. 11-16.

This is an excellent historical summary of the different attempts toward the establishment of universal currency. International currency can be tacit or expressed formally by means of treaties or international conventions. The classic example of the former was the Spanish peso which for a long period was used in the Far East especially in China with the familiar chop marks of Chinese merchants. The use of the gold English pound sterling is stressed during the centuries of British expansion. The American dollar was much used in international exchange in Poland before the war.

International currencies sanctioned by treaties go back to antiquity. In Greece the most important convention was called the Peloponnesian League. This consisted of forty-three cities which agreed to strike and to use a common coinage. In the Middle Ages monetary associations were formed between and among sovereigns. The author points out the agreement between Charles the Bald and Ludwig the German. In modern times various monetary conventions are mentioned: The Convention of the Low Countries, the Scandinavian Convention in 1875 which authorized coinage for circulation among Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the Treaty of Vienna in 1857 between Austria and Prussia, and the states of the German Confederation, the Austrian-Bavarian Convention of 1753, and the Munich of 1837. The Latin Monetary Union, the most important of all, is discussed in some detail.

RPB

EINZIG, PAUL. *Primitive Money in its Ethnological, Historical and Economic Aspects*. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1949. 517 pp. 25s.

In his studies of modern monetary and economic problems, the author became convinced that not enough consideration had been given to the early phases of the evolution of money. This extensive work covering the use of primitive money from the ethnological and historical standpoint is the result. Described are the types of primitive money used in ancient and

modern times, including such items from Oceania, Asia, Africa and America as the following: Cattle, pigs, dog teeth, boars tusks, whale teeth, feathers, shells, wampum, mats, bark-cloth, calico, bronze and iron implements, bread, rice, tea, grain, coconuts, salt, tobacco, furs, blankets and stone money. Many of these pieces of currency have ceased to be used in recent years, but in some places the old custom of using certain objects as money is still practiced in connection with ceremonial rites.

After covering the varied kinds of currencies used in remote parts of the world which have not become so highly commercialized as other sections, the author treats of the theoretical aspect of the subject by defining primitive money, its value and its future.

This is an excellent book for anyone interested in the subject of money, as it gives a splendid review of what people have used as a media of exchange.

VLB

GIMBELS COIN DEPARTMENT. *International Coin Catalogue and Price List.* 1949 ed. N. Y., 1948. 232 pp., pls. \$2.

This catalogue contains a representative listing of United States, foreign and ancient coins. It is an excellent guide for the general collector as it is well illustrated and gives values of coins of various periods and countries.

VLB

NATHORST-BÖÖS, E. Jacob De Strada 1505-1588. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 45-46, illus.

In the remarkable Austrian art exhibition from Vienna which was shown in Copenhagen, there were numerous paintings by Titian. One of them portrayed the 16th century's most famous numismatist, Jacob de Strada, who was born at Mantua in 1505 and died at Prague in 1588. In the middle of the century he became attached to the courts of Emperors Ferdinand, Maximilian and Rudolf II for whose cabinets he acquired antiques, manuscripts and ancient coins. In spite of numerous trips to Italy and France, he found time to write many numismatic books. His opus on Roman coins was published in 1553. New editions appeared in 1557 and 1577.

HLB

PARIS. CABINET DES MÉDAILLES, LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE ET LE MUSÉE MONÉTAIRE. *Exposition-Concours de Numismatique. Catalogue avec préface de M. Adrien Blanchet. Paris, April-May 1949.* 143 pp., 9 pls.

The exposition held at the Museum of the Mint in Paris last spring was the very successful first of what may be a series of such events. The general purpose was to bring to public attention the scholarly and scientific aspects of numismatics and to demonstrate the importance of coins in the study of history, economics, native customs, art, etc. A list of thirty subjects was drawn up by the organizers. Exhibitors competed on a chosen theme, and sufficient exhibits were accepted to fill the space. There were no entries in six fields, while in others the subjects were treated in various ways by several competitors. Theme 24, for example, entitled "Le cheval dans la numismatique," produced three exhibits: one on the horse on Greek coins, another on the horse on the coins of northern Gaul, and another on the free horse type as used on Chinese coins. The most popular theme, with ten entries, was that on the "Évolution du style d'un artiste en monnaies

et médailles." The catalogue includes brief summaries and explanations of most of the individual exhibits, and nine plates with illustrations of a few miscellaneous pieces. Though containing much of interest and provocation, it must be considered chiefly a souvenir for those fortunate enough to see the exhibition. SEF

SLABAUGH, A. R. *Emergency Monies of the World 1914-1924*. Oakland, Maryland, Spotlight Publications, 1949. 54 pp., illus.

The author divides this subject into two parts: World War I and Post War Period. In the first part, he describes and lists many types of currencies under the following categories: (a) Official issues of national currencies in substitute metals, and in paper; (b) Occupation monies; (c) Army and Navy issues; (d) Prison Camp issues; (e) Private issues by business firms and money issued by local governments in towns, cities and provinces.

The second part deals with the inflation currencies of the various European countries and touches on the porcelain coins and novelty issues of Germany.

This booklet is intended only as a summary and guide to the monies issued in this period. In this respect the author has made available to the average collector an excellent résumé. It contains much valuable information on a vast subject, and is well illustrated with the various types of currencies. VLB

ANCIENT

BELLINGER, A. R. *The Coins*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1949. 210 pp., 42 pls. (The excavations at Dura-Europos conducted by Yale University and the French Academy of Inscriptions and Letters. Final Report VI.)

This monumental opus is one of eight Final Reports being published to cover the excavations conducted by Yale University and the French Academy of Inscriptions and Letters at Dura. As explained in the "Prefatory Note" this is a publication of all the coins identified from the Yale Excavations including those already published in the Preliminary Reports and elsewhere. The Catalogue (pp. 1-107), consisting chiefly of Seleucid, Parthian, Roman Imperial coins and civic and provincial coins of the Roman period, is followed by a commentary on selected coins or groups of coins (pp. 108-164), a section on hoards (pp. 165-187); four pages on denominations, three on countermarks, including a key to the monograms (drawing of 13; much larger drawing of same on page before the plates); a chapter on the currency of Dura (pp. 195-210); an index of mints; an index of Emperors; forty-two plates. The frontispiece is a map of eastern mint cities, and a list of bibliographical abbreviations appears on pp. vii-viii. AAB

GHIRSHMAN, R. *Les Chionites-Hephthalites*. Cairo, 1948. 156 pp., illus., 8 pls. (Mémoires de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Vol. LXXX; Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan, Vol. XIII.) 300 Eg. P.

This impressive volume, dedicated to the memory of Paul Pelliot, deals with the coinage, script, language and history of that branch of the Chionite

people commonly known as the Hephtalites or "White Huns." It is a work of great erudition and a very important contribution to the study of an exceedingly obscure and difficult period of the history of eastern Iran, Bactria and Central Asia. The various coinages under consideration, with their Pahlevi, Brahmi, and Tokharian, or Hephtalite legends, bristle with epigraphical and chronological puzzles, and these exotic and still only partially understood coins are among the most important bits of evidence for the reconstruction of a scene and an epoch too faintly outlined by fragments of written history. Among M. Ghirshman's general conclusions are these: (a) the Chionites were a people of whom the Hephtalites were only a branch (as the Arsacides and Sassanians were branches of the Persian people); (b) the Hephtalites were established in Bactria by the middle of the 4th Christian century; (c) the Chionites were the last, and the weakest, of the waves of Iranians to be ejected from Chinese Turkestan into the Jaxartes-Oxus basin.

The volume contains a brief note on the necropolis at Setq-Ābād, not far from Begram, where three Hephtalite coins were found (pp. 1-8); the numismatic study (pp. 9-60); a chapter on the script and language (pp. 61-67), including a table showing the development of Tokharian writing; an "essai sur l'histoire des Chionites" (pp. 69-114), in which the coins are laid under contribution together with the written sources; and an inquiry into the Chionite-Hephtalite race (pp. 115-134). In the substantial numismatic section M. Ghirshman considers the pertinent coins which he classifies under the following categories: (a) issues of the Chionite princes who ruled north of the Hindu-Kush, (b) coins "susceptible" of being attributed to the rulers of Bāmiyān, (c) issues of the Chionite princes who ruled south of the Hindu-Kush, (d) issues of the western Turks, and (e) the group of Napkī Malkā. Appended to the numismatic section is a discussion of seals with Tokharian legends.

M. Ghirshman has built upon the foundations laid by Cunningham, Specht, Junker, Herzfeld and Walker, but he has gone forward, or in new directions, with many original readings and interpretations not all of which probably will be accepted by the very few specialists who are qualified to criticize his findings. In such a bitterly difficult field, where vital historical conclusions hang upon the decipherment of legends in obscure scripts and equally obscure languages, the importance of working from the original coins or from faultless reproductions cannot be over-emphasized. For various reasons M. Ghirshman unfortunately has not always been in a position to utilize such unimpeachable material, and as a result some of his readings - and consequently the validity of certain conclusions - must lie open to serious question. For example, a comparison of the drawings of the legends of nos. 21 (Pl. III, 3, not Pl. II, 16) and 24, with the originals, which are in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society, reveal quite striking divergences. Among other things the date of the latter is very clearly 39 (not 69), and the mint cannot be read AMBA. These and other specimens were obviously studied from imperfect reproductions. But with due allowance for the margins of error which must evolve from these difficulties of decipherment, M. Ghirshman's work will be recognized as a contribution of major importance to a significant and fascinating field of study. GCM

HALLIDAY, G. R. *Money Talks About the Bible*. Hollywood, California, 1948, 28 pp., illus.

As a simple, interesting introduction to the study of ancient coins referred to in the Bible, this little work should be easy medicine for the beginner. The illustrations are good for this type of work. Biblical quotations containing references to coins and their inscriptions and symbols are used throughout. The work originally appeared as a series of articles in the *Biblical Research Monthly*, Los Angeles. HAS

GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. *The End of the Seleucids*. New Haven, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1949. Reprint: *Transactions of The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 38 (June 1949), pp. 51-102.

The confused history of the later Seleucids, from Antiochus VII on, is here reviewed in the light of the evidence, chiefly numismatic, which has accumulated since A. Kuhn's *Beiträge* of 1891. The absolute evidence of the coins makes it possible both to supplement and correct the surviving written records of this troubled age, largely by fixing the dates during which certain towns were occupied by certain rulers. Although the circumstances and events thus reconstructed concern details of Seleucid history, the able interweaving of both the numismatic and literary resources furnishes an excellent example of historical method. Four excursuses are appended. The first shows how some of the events of the war between Gryphus and Cyzicenus can be discerned without reference to the literary sources. The second suggests that the mint for the joint tetradrachm of Antiochus XI and Philip I must have lain in the coastal region of North Syria and Cilicia and proposes to assign to Philip's son, Philip II, certain coins not in the usual style of the father's issues. The third, after discussion of conflicting evidence, concludes that Philip I reigned from 87/6 until 84/3 B.C. The fourth discusses Trogus as a historian of the late Seleucids. FOW

BENSON, I. The Silver Coinage of Chios. In: *Numismatic Review*, No. 13, (Vol. 4, No. 1), (January 1947), p. 26.

A theory involving the reverse types of the silver coinage of that ancient island mint off the coast of Ionia. The thought expressed is that the cross or "chi" punched into the metal on the earlier issues and raised above the surface on later types was more than haphazard and had definite significance. That the officials did not find it necessary to inscribe the coinage, at a time when other cities were identifying theirs, lends credence to the belief that this simple design was the first letter of the Chian mint. FSK

BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN. Indo-Bactrian Coins Acquired by The American Numismatic Society in 1947. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), pp. 31-43, pl.

A splendid paper rather than a compilation of data about four tetradrachms and a drachm added to the Museum's collection. The rulers represented are Zoilos I, Dikaïos, Antialkidas, Artemidoros, Hermaïos with Kalliope, and Agathokleia. The find spot that produced the hoard from which these coins were selected is discussed in some detail followed by careful descriptions of the five pieces. Accompanying inscriptions have been translated for those unfamiliar with the Kharosthi alphabet.

Mrs. Brett's pertinent explanation of each type, along with personal yet respected observations, is certain to be appreciated by those interested in this field. Aside from the question of rarity the coin of Agathokleia is unusually desirable. The few known drachms, portraying the features of this queen-mother, are not well preserved which has resulted in discrepancies in certain details of coiffure. The acquisition of this piece, in exceptional condition, makes obvious the lady's true headdress and corrects former inaccuracies. It is gratifying to know that such treasures as these are at our Society for further examination and study. FSK

BRUNETTI, L. To Tarantos Parasemon. Contributo alla Numismatica Tarentina. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 5, Ser. 4 (1948), pp. 8-70.

This article is another important contribution to the study of the Tarentine series. In his well-known monograph, Sir Arthur Evans considered particularly the horsemen, while M. P. Vlasto wrote on the seated figure type, Τάρας οἰκιστῆς (*Num. Notes & Monographs*, No. 15), and formed the great collection, a descriptive catalogue of which by Ravel appeared in 1947. Brunetti has confined his researches mainly to the other chief type, the παρῳρον or dolphin-rider (*delfiniere*). All of these publications must be used together. Since the present author cites coins by number from the Vlasto Collection, horsemen types according to Evans, oekist types according to Vlasto, and discusses the chronological arrangements established by each of the earlier authors, it is impossible to summarize intelligibly any of his theories or conclusions. SEF

EBNER, P. L'evoluzione artistica e l'arte nei tipi monetali de Velia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 5, Ser. 4 (1948), pp. 71-83, illus.

A discussion of the stylistic development and historical significance of a somewhat neglected series. The coinage of Velia exhibits few major changes in type throughout almost three hundred years, and has consequently not been as appreciated as a closer study would appear to warrant. Many issues bear artists' signatures and are superior examples of the art of die-sinking. Among the most outstanding engravers who worked for the mint at Velia were Kleodoros and Philistion. SEF

GAMBERINI, C. Un aureo inedito e forse unico de Taranto. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 5 (May 1949), cols. 216-217, illus.

The author describes a hitherto unpublished gold stater of Tarentum which he dates 344-334 B.C. and attributes it to a skilled artist of the Lucanian School, probably Euphronius or Aristoxenus. While the reverse is similar in type, symbols and inscription to a variety illustrated by Evans (*Horsemen of Tarentum*, pl. V, 2), the obverse differs in the position and treatment of the Persephone head, being more nearly comparable to Zeugitania staters of the same period. MT

JUNGFLEISH, M. Réflexions de "Praticien" sur les monnaies ptolémaïques en bronze. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 30 (1947-1948), pp. 47-60, illus.

The article discusses the bronze coinage of the Ptolemies from the point of view of the artisan rather than that of the research scholar in the hope that a greater understanding of minting techniques may help toward a final classification of this difficult monetary series. M. Jungfleish describes at some length the preparation of the flans which he believes were poured into slanted stone moulds in chain fashion and then separated, as is indicated by the slight projections on opposite edges of the coins. The two surfaces were then smoothed by means of a chisel connected with a rotating mechanism. Before being attached to the machine, each flan was struck on both sides with an awl producing the circular depressions characteristic of Ptolemaic bronze. These holes served as a resting place for a sharp projecting arm of the machine so that the flan was steadied for the action of the chisel. The flan was then heated and struck, possibly reheated and thrown into cold water for tempering.

This slow and involved process produced a coinage of fine quality and great durability which had certain drawbacks, particularly during periods of economic crisis. The rigidity of the Ptolemaic monetary setup made it difficult to issue new denominations when a revaluation of the currency was necessary, so the old issues were put back into circulation with countermarks indicating a change in value. Two distinct groups of stamped coins are known and their appearance may be associated with specific financial crises of the late third and second centuries B.C. At a somewhat later period attempts were made to restrike the old flans and finally to recast them but the process was not particularly successful and left traces which make these issues easily identifiable. MT

KNOBLOCH, F. S. Pasiphae, The Obscure Divinity. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), p. 91, illus.

A possible interpretation of an unusual reverse type struck at the ancient and obscure mint of Anchialus in Thrace. While the female figure, symbolized by a crescent, may be construed as a representation of Selene the theme as a whole tends to conform with the heroic legend of The Seventh Labor of Herakles.

A controversial composition at best, the solution will have to await a more thorough study of ancient sources and religious beliefs.

KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. Some Rare or Inedited Greek Coins. In: *Numismatio Review*, No. 13 (Vol. 4, No. 1), (January, 1947), pp. 11-14, 2 pls.

A miscellaneous group of Greek coins the majority of which are varieties of known types. The large bronze of Gordian III from Patara, a strange coin almost Oriental in style, may be worthy of additional research.

MILDENBERG, L. The Eleazar Coins of the Bar Kochba Rebellion. In: *Historia Judaica*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (April 1949), pp. 77-108, pl.

Dr. Mildenberg presents an interesting study of the series of rebellion coinage with inscriptions which are very difficult to decipher, namely, those with the words Eleazar the Priest occurring in a great variety of forms.

The author has added an appendix, explanations to the plates in his system of interlinking dies of the Eleazar coins. The photographs and the drawings of Eleazar inscriptions are very clear and distinct, a feature of much importance. LSW

MILNE, J. G. *Finds of Greek Coins in the British Isles*. London, Oxford University Press, 1948. 47 pp., maps. \$1.50.

Basing his work primarily on the collection and records of Rev. Thomas Rackett, Dr. Milne has compiled the available data on Greek coins found in Britain in an interesting article illustrative of the valuable historical information to be derived from a systematic study of find-spots. The coins under discussion are casual finds rather than hoards and consist chiefly of Greek autonomous bronze with a somewhat smaller proportion of imperial issues and a few silver pieces. While cautioning against the danger of overemphasizing the evidence of individual pieces, the author points out that a group of scattered coins, found in circumstances which suggest burial under similar conditions, may be most helpful in revealing the history of any given area.

The Rackett coins were found in Dorset and the information they provide is complemented by statistics in the British and Ashmolean Museums of finds made elsewhere. In general, the autonomous bronze pieces originated in the Central Mediterranean region, focused on Syracuse and Carthage, with a smaller percentage from Syria. The average state of preservation would indicate a circulation of about 40 years before burial and the record points to a steady importation of Greek bronze from the middle Mediterranean from the second quarter of the third century until well into the second century B.C. The explanation probably lies in the trade of the Phoenicians with Britain as recounted by Strabo, commerce which involved the exchange of tin, lead and skins for pottery, salt and bronze objects. Coins, shipped in as metal, might well have been included in the bronze items. Individual pieces jolted from the transport as the consignments were sent inland would account for scattered finds such as have been made in Britain.

In conclusion, Dr. Milne discusses British finds of Greek silver and imperial bronze. The former, because the coins are few in number and widely scattered, are to be regarded as accidental imports, while the latter may have been brought by merchants and sailors from the Eastern Mediterranean.

The four appendices include a complete list of the Rackett collection with find-spots when known, and a record of other places in the British Isles where Greek autonomous bronze, silver and imperial coins have been found. Three maps show the distribution in Britain of the Greek coins discussed and the location of the mints from which the money originally came. MT

NOE, SYDNEY P. 'Greek Coins Acquired by The American Numismatic Society in 1947. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), pp. 1-14, 3 pls.

A listing of the more important Greek coins added to the Museum's trays during 1947, the majority of which came from the famous Sir Ronald Storrs' collection. This magnificent cabinet of 445 coins of Alexander the Great consists of 322 tetradrachms, 120 drachms, two triobols and one didrachm. They were originally a portion of the great Demanhur hoard which was

examined by Mr. Newell and later used as the basis for his studies of the Alexander coinages. The Endicott collection, presented to the Society in 1935, also contained specimens from the same find as Mr. Endicott along with Sir Ronald Storrs had access to the hoard when it was dispersed. The acquisition of these two outstanding collections containing examples of all the mints represented in that great find, and probably most of the rarities, places the Society's collection in an enviable position. In addition the Storrs' group includes sixty of the late spread-flan tetradrachms, issued posthumously, which are so necessary for a reconstruction of the coinages of Asia Minor during the second century. Other coins worthy of mention are: two electrum pieces of Ionia, tetradrachms of Melos, Knidus and Alexandria Troas, an Alexander didrachm and a drachm of Rhoda Hispaniae. The purchase of the didrachm of Alexander the Great, along with the one from the Storrs' collection, raises the total to twelve, an impressive number of these excessively rare issues. FSK

ROBERT, LOUIS. Les Boules dans les types monétaires agonistiques. In: *Hellenica. Recueil d'Épigraphie de Numismatique et d'Antiquités Grecques*, Vol. 8 (1949), pp. 93-104, 3 pls.

The author discusses certain ball-like objects which appear on Greek imperial coins, often arranged in pyramidal form under or upon an agonistic table. He notes that in most cases the issues with "balls" carry also a reference to the Pythian games, either alone or in conjunction with some other festival. Since we know that in imperial times apples were given as prizes at the Delphian Pythia and that the customs of Delphi were closely imitated in the Pythian observances of other cities, we must interpret the "balls" on the coins as representations of the prize apples of the Pythia. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Monnaie d'Ionie. In: *Hellenica, Recueil d'Épigraphie de Numismatique et d'Antiquités Grecques*, Vol. 8 (1949), pp. 82-88.

M. Robert makes corrections in the Ionia (1946) volume of the Copenhagen *Sylloge Nummorum*:

1. No. 902 with the reverse type of the ship Argo belongs to the Magnetes of Thessaly and not to Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Not only is the Argo legend more appropriately connected with the former but A.J.B. Wace in his exploration of the Thessalian peninsula found coins with the Argo type.

2. No. 443, a coin of Ephesus, has on the reverse an agonistic table with prize crowns. The inscription of one is given as ἀθλῶν but M. Robert believes it should rather be read as an abbreviated form of Ἀδριανὰ or Ἀδριάνεια, an important festival of Ephesus which is mentioned on other coins of that city.

3. No. 781 from Heracleia ad Latmum is countermarked with a helmet described as Macedonian. The same countermark occurs on other tetradrachms of Heracleia and has been identified by Newell as the unique casque of the usurper Tryphon. This money was struck for foreign circulation, particularly in Syria.

4. Autonomous coinage of Erythrae with magistrates names (Pls. 14-16 of the *Sylloge*) is grouped under the traditional broad classifications but inscriptions prove that for some issues the dates are either erroneous or able to be narrowed considerably. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Monnaies de Kyaneai et de Métropolis d'Ionie. In: *Hellenica, Recueil d'Épigraphie de Numismatique et d'Antiquités Grecques*, Vol. 8 (1949), pp. 69-73.

The figure of a warrior appearing on bronze coins of Cyaneae and Metropolis is identified as Ares on the basis of epigraphical evidence attesting the strength of his cult in both cities. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Monnaies et Concours de Laodicee du Lykos. In: *Hellenica, Recueil d'Épigraphie de Numismatique et d'Antiquités Grecques*, Vol. 8 (1949), pp. 89-92.

A bronze coin of Laodiceia issued at the time of Julia Domna is published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1940, p. 221, 2). The legend beneath the agonistic table is read as ACIA KOMOΔEIA whereas it is in reality ΔEIA KOMOΔEIA, referring to the games in honor of Zeus and the Emperor Commodus. Other coins of Laodiceia are similarly inscribed. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Sur une monnaie de Synnada TROPHEUS. In: *Hellenica, Recueil d'Épigraphie de Numismatique et d'Antiquités Grecques*, Vol. 8 (1949), pp. 74-81.

The name of a magistrate, Artemonus Tropheus, appears on imperial bronze issues of Synnada. M. Robert believes that Tropheus is not the patronymic but rather a title conferred on Artemonus in recognition of his distributing grain to the people. Although the word does not appear elsewhere on the coinage, it is used as an honorary title in Asia Minor inscriptions of the imperial period. MT

ROBINSON, E. S. G. The Athenian Currency Decree and the Coinages of the Allies. In: *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII (1949). Commemorative Studies in Honor of Theodore Leslie Shear. pp. 324-340.

A serious numismatic discussion of the famous decree inferred from Aristophanes by Wilamowitz in 1880, recognized in fragments of two different copies by Wilhelm in 1898, added to twice in the interval, and finally dated by the new fragment published by Segre in 1938, has been eagerly awaited. The latest and best publication of the text is now that in *The Athenian Tribute Lists*, Vol. 2 (by Meritt, Wade-Gery and McGregor, Princeton, 1949) where it appears as "D 14" on pp. 61-68 - the restorations there adopted are identical with those given in this article except that in "line D" (in section 5 of the composite text in *A.T.L.* II p. 67) τοὺς ἐπιστάτας is read instead of ἐπικαταλλάγην.

Robinson discusses the provisions of the decree in the light of what is known of the actual issues of the cities of the Empire - giving tables for the activity of all the mints in question throughout the fifth century, together with brief discussions of dubious points. He concludes that, while there was much irregularity, and while few places (except in the Island District) completely abandoned the issue of coin for the whole period from 449 to 405, there is almost everywhere a definite break, longer in some places and shorter in others, beginning in the middle of the century. He emphasizes the "scanty and unsatisfactory" character of the available evidence from hoards.

But it seems clear that Athens soon recognized that the complete uniformity at which she aimed in this decree was, in practice, unobtainable. WPW

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Rhegion, Zankle-Messana and the Samians. In: *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 66 (1946), pp. 13-20, 1 pl.

In opposition to Dodd's view (JHS 1908) that the coins of these towns are irreconcilable with the account of their relations in Herodotos and Thucydides, Robinson undertakes to show that there is here no conflict between numismatics and recorded history. Anaxilas, both at Rhegion (beginning in 494/3) and at Messene (beginning in 489) issued coins with *obv.*: a lion's head, *rev.*: a calf's head and the ethnic, and then, after 480, a new series (in which the two towns once share an *obv.* die) with *obv.*: a mule car, *rev.*: a hare and the ethnic. Before the tyranny of Anaxilas Zankle (later called Messene, later still, Messana) had struck her well-known sickle and dolphin coins, until her capture in 493 by Samians from Rhegion who for five years (the issues are numbered A, B, [Γ], Δ, E) produced the anonymous lion's scalp / prow of galley series. An appendix lists in detail all the coins discussed. WPW

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Greek Coins Acquired by the British Museum 1938-1948. I. Appendix: Kings of Lapethos. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 43-65, pl.

Dr. Robinson reports briefly three major bulk acquisitions during the past decade: the Lloyd Collection of Greek coins of Italy and Sicily; the Cameron Collection of Cretan and other coins, principally bronze; 550 pieces from the Oman Collection. Of these, the Cameron bequest will be treated in a later publication.

The present article, which is a first installment, confines itself to a few outstanding, and in some cases unpublished, pieces from Cyprus and the shores of Asia Minor. Twelve coins are illustrated and discussed in detail: a daric of Tarsus (?) and silver of Lapethus, Golgi (?), Uncertain Cyprus, Issus, Soli and Tarsus, as well as two Athenian style tetradrachms and a unique issue of the Persian satrap Tissaphernes.

With the exception of two fractional pieces of Lapethus and the Tarsus daric, the coins come from two hoards, six from a recent find in Cilicia and three from one at Karaman in Southeastern Anatolia. The latter hoard, buried very early in the fourth century B.C., included the Tissaphernes piece and 70 Athenian tetradrachms, both official issues and Egyptian or Syrian imitations, of which the two illustrated coins and 47 others were acquired by the British Museum. The unpublished Tissaphernes tetradrachm is of particular interest in its use of the Attic standard and the familiar Athenian owl reverse with BAΣ replacing AΘE. Dr. Robinson believes it was struck in 412/11 B.C., probably at Miletus, for the Peloponnesian fleet; the weight and type would fit in well with the Athenian tetradrachms forming the bulk of the subsidy.

The Lapethus stater from the Cilician hoard, a variation of one in Paris bearing in Phoenician script the name of the king Demonikus, provides for the first time the name of the city, Lapethus, over which this king reigned. This destroys the generally accepted theory that Demonikus was ruler of Citium. In the light of the new Demonikus issue, the coinage of Lapethus is re-examined in an appendix. The results reveal an earlier Demonikus

and perhaps still a third king of that name, as well as a new ruler ANDR..... Furthermore, it seems clear that the traditional dating of the issues of Sidqemelek should be revised and that a series of coins with the Heracles type, formerly attributed to Citium, should be assigned to Lapethus, thus filling a gap in the known history of that mint. MT

The new portrait tetradrachm of Tissaphernes, the famous satrap, who governed in Asia Minor for the Great King of Persia, is an extraordinary coin. It bears one of the earliest portraits of a living ruler produced by a Greek artist. Realistic in features and to a degree in expression the portrait of this masterful Oriental is nevertheless slightly idealized. It reveals the talent for portraiture which Greek artists possessed a century before they were called upon to create portrait coins for the successors of Alexander about 300 B.C. Robinson's selection of Miletus as the mint-place seems to me consonant with the graceful Ionian style of the head and the historical probabilities which he has so carefully analyzed.

The author's solution of the problem presented by this exceptional coinage on the Attic standard with Athenian reverse type is the result of his brilliant analysis of the circumstances which must have preceded its issuance. This research led Robinson to consider anew the whole group of early satrapal coinages. His attribution of the portrait on the 'Lyre' coin to Tissaphernes, not Orontes as Babelon suggested, is justified by its resemblance to the new portrait. However, to my thinking, the satrap on the 'King-with-galley' coin, long known as Tissaphernes, whom Robinson now proposes to call Pharnabazus, is even more like the new Tissaphernes. He has the same long, hooked nose with prolonged curving tip and nostrils curving upward. His mien is aggressive, his mouth determined, whereas on the new coin the Ionian artist has represented him with firm mouth and steady gaze but no trace of grimness, in brief, idealized. Pharnabazus, in his named portrait, has a short, hooked nose straight at the base of the nostrils, full cheeks and a mild expression. Comparing his portrait with Robinson's 'Pharnabazus' in photographic enlargements I see great difference in features and expression. However, Robinson's new ideas on dates and occasions for issuing must be debated before reaching final conclusions. ABB

SANCHEZ, J. - Tetradrachma del Llano de la Consolacion (Albacete). In: *Crónica del IV Congreso Arqu. del Sudeste Español*. (Elche 1948), pp. 261-266, illus.

This Syracusan type tetradrachm with the sign of Tanit between the heads of the horses and the charioteer, and with flying swan in exergue, was found during the course of excavations in the spring of 1947 and was given to the provincial museum of Albacete. Following a proposal published by Lederer, the author attributes the coin tentatively to Camarina and thinks that it reached south-eastern Spain through Iberian mercenaries fighting with the Sicilian Greeks against the Carthaginians. AAB

SELTMAN, CHARLES. *Masterpieces of Greek Coinage*. Oxford, Bruno Cassirer. 128 pp., illus., front. 23 shillings.

The author has selected for illustrative material some sixty Greek coins, all of outstanding artistic significance. There are a few examples showing

the beginnings of the die-cutters' art in Ionia and Aegina; and there are a few drawn from the early period of decline during the second quarter of the fourth century. Aside from these, the author has confined his text to examples, beautifully illustrated, of the masterpieces covering the period from the Demareteion to the Euainetos dekadrachms. Both faces of each coin are shown by excellent enlargements several times the natural size; and, close by, the coin is shown in its mint size. There are extended explanatory notes distributed throughout the book,—often interspersed with hypotheses concerning the identity of the die-cutters.

Many times the question has been asked—Why does not someone with an appreciation of the beauty of ancient Greek coins write a brief illustrated study of the subject designed for persons with an interest in Fine Arts but without technical numismatic knowledge? Mr. Seltman has done exactly this; and he has done it with discrimination and skill. ASD

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The "Incuse" Coinages of South Italy. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), pp. 15-26, pl.

Sutherland continues his investigation into the probable method employed in the striking of the "incuse" coinages of Southern Italy. Conclusions indicate that this particular fabric was adopted as the most effective means of systematically obliterating former types. This view is supported in part by the study of overstrikes which have been found, in not uncommon numbers, from the various Italian mints. As the peninsula had no natural resources of silver, vast quantities were imported from cities far afield, particularly the early Pegasos type of Corinth which seemed so adaptable to this process. In order to obtain the accuracy demanded dies were most carefully prepared with the negative, or reverse, requiring exact correspondence with the positive, or obverse, at the moment of striking. A logical explanation is the use of fixed or hinged dies which were known but rarely used by the Greeks in general but which were, however, a technical necessity in Magna Graecia. Later, toward the end of the sixth century, a transitional fabric, a thicker flan, superseded the original. It is apparent, from these issues, that while the "incuse" reverse continued to be struck it no longer bore a fixed relationship to the obverse as the heavy flan made correspondence unnecessary. This "incuse" style was now merely conventional and shortly after gave way to the reverse in "relief." FSK

THOMPSON, MARGARET. A Hoard of Bosphorus Electrum. In: *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII (1949). Commemorative Studies in Honor of Theodore Leslie Shear. pp. 378-381, pl.

A hoard of 14 electrum coins struck at Panticapaeum (?) by Rhescuporis (III?) of the Bosphorus kingdom, between A.D. 212 and 223, is published with a brief discussion.

WIRGIN, W. Notes on Coins of the Herods. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 4 (April, 1949), cols. 163-165, illus.

The author furnishes supplementary information concerning the coins of Herod. He describes two small bronze coins of Herod Archelaos with interesting variations not listed in the British Museum Catalogue. LSW

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Problem of the Shekels. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), pp. 495-499, illus.

In recent years several papers have appeared which concern the dating of the thick silver shekels struck by the Jews from years one (1) to five (5). This question of dating has aroused great interest and has become quite controversial. In this paper evidence is presented and interpreted to place the shekels in the days of the Maccabees and not during the First Revolt as has been contended by others. LSW

WIRGIN, WOLF. Some Notes on Coins Attributed to King Alexander Jannaeus. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 372 (May 1949), pp. 220-222; No. 373 (June 1949), pp. 268-271, illus.

Continuation of the author's series of articles on Jewish coins. He attempts to clarify a number of problems connected with the small bronze coins bearing the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ those with a star and an unintelligible legend on the reverse, and that with the flower and the inscription on the reverse. The paper is illustrated with drawings of fifteen coins and a table showing the form of the letters in the inscriptions of the "star type" coins. LSW

ROMAN

ARTUK, CEVRIYE. Roma İmparatoru Hardianus'un Sikkeleri. In: *Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi*, Vol. 5 (1949), pp. 88-95, pl.

A list of the types of Hadrian's coins in the Istanbul Museum, compiled from the Museum register. GCM

BOYCE, A. A. Roman and Byzantine Coins Acquired by The American Numismatic Society in 1947. In: *The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), pp. 45-56, 5 pls.

Of the twelve hundred and some odd Roman and Byzantine coins acquired in 1947 the majority came from such well known collections as the W. B. O. Field, H. W. Bell and Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie. In addition to fine preservation, for many are in outstanding condition, a worthy feature is the large number that have not been published in the more important catalogues or are varieties of recorded types. The exceptional denarius of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaecus is in relief so high as to be medallion. The desirable coin in the Byzantine series is the small bronze of John II which has for its reverse design a representation of St. Demetrius. Not in the B.M.C. and unknown to Goodacre, the type is important in portraying, for the first time, the features of this fourth century martyr who suffered during the persecutions of Diocletian. The gift of the solidus, attributed to Trasamund, King of the Vandals, is a valuable addition and a sought after coin. Although ruling for about twenty-seven years his gold is quite scarce particularly the solidi, there being but one of these larger pieces in the B. M., at the time their collection was inventoried. The gilt scyphate struck by Theodore of Thessalonica arouses attention and poses an interesting speculation. Perhaps the uninitiated then were subjected to the same unscrupulous practice foisted upon the modern by the gilding of our own 1883 nickel. FSK

CARSON, R. A. G. A Hoard of Radiate Minimi from Camerton, Near Bath. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 81-82.

A tabulation of sixty-two of the eighty-five coins unearthed on the site of a Romano-British settlement. The reverses of the remaining twenty-three are indecipherable. These small bronzes, all barbarous having an average diameter of eight millimeters, are assigned to the minimi class. Due to the slight depth of stratified material at the point where the hoard was found it is impossible to accurately date the deposit. A probable determination may be made later after comparison with the coins found in the Verulamium and Richborough hoards. FSK

CORDER, P. A Second Hoard of Roman Denarii from Darfield. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 78-81.

A lot of 500 denarii found some eighteen months after discovery of the first Darfield hoard and at a point only about 400 yards distant. The coins date from Marcus Antonius (32-31 B.C.) to Caracalla (198-217 A.D.) and have been catalogued by Corder who also describes and illustrates, with a line drawing, the jar that housed them. From the evidence supplied by the coins and the earthenware container the date of burial probably took place in the early years of the third century. FSK

DELBRUECK, R. Uranius of Emesa. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 11-29, illus.

Descriptive catalogue of coins of a young ruler in Emesa during the crisis caused by the invasion of Sapor: 1) city silver and bronze; 2) aurei which drew their reverses from dies of Roman emperors reigning earlier in the third century (Caracalla, Elagabalus, Philip I?, Gordian III?, Gallus?). Group 1 shows regular quality; dies of Group 2 were cut by different artists trained in other kinds of work (seal engravers?) - in portraiture alone three hands can be distinguished. There is detailed discussion of the reverse types of the aurei, especially those relating to Sol Elagabalus, which, for a short issue, show great variety, and in the following two pages the author reconstructs the circumstances of Uranius' sway in Emesa. AAB

HILDYARD, E. J. W. The Edington (Somerset) Hoard of Siliquae. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 82-85.

Description of a small group of sixty-two silver coins ranging in chronology from Constantius II to Honorius. The hoard, discovered in 1883, came to light when it was sold to the writer by a London dealer in 1945. Almost half of the lot, twenty-nine, were found to be severely clipped with the defacement carefully done to preserve the portrait of the emperor. The evident intention was to reduce the module from a normal of 19-15 millimeters, according to reign, to a uniform diameter of 12 millimeters. Unfortunately without more definite information on the complete composition of the deposit the question of date of burial cannot be determined at the present time. FSK

HILL, P. V. Three Barbarous Overstrikes. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 93-95, illus.

Notes on three coins recently acquired by the writer and considered of sufficient importance to be recorded. Of particular interest is the "radiate" having for its reverse type a rather large figure with arms outstretched over two smaller figures. Without prototype and apparently an original composition it is suggested as being an uncertain protective deity shielding two mortals. The style and unusual fabric suggests a date later than the general run of Romano-British imitations and may well be a product of the post-Roman era. The other two bronzes, a semi-barbarous coin of Constantine I with a "Caesarum Nostrorum" reverse and an imitation of the "Virtus Exerciti" type of Honorius, are unusual in that their prototypes are rarely copied. FSK

HILL, P. V. Three New "Carausius II" Coins. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 91-93, illus.

Over sixty years ago Sir Arthur Evans wrote a paper on a coin of a probable second Carausius. He proposed a remarkable theory concerning this Caesar who exercised power in south-east Britain. At that time his views were not taken seriously. Almost forty years were to pass before another specimen appeared to corroborate his brilliant reasoning. Since then additional coins have come to light which may possibly fall into this class of barbarous issues with their almost indecipherable legends.

The new discoveries all have the same obverse type; viz., youthful male head diademed, bust draped to the right. Their reverses are: (1) Emperor in galley, (2) Legionary spearing a horseman. They are similar in style to the previously recorded pieces. Epigraphy, often retrograde, and complicated ligatures make the task of attribution a difficult one. Strangely enough, for rarities such as these, none has die identities with each other or with the six formerly published, which leads Hill to believe there may be considerable numbers of these coins in existence. However, one must not expect success in locating possible examples of this ephemeral ruler without devoting considerable time and patience to the study of a most curious style. FSK

LEVI, A. C. Hadrian as King of Egypt. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 30-38, illus.

The sestertius reverse type of Hadrian placing his foot on a crocodile is interpreted as the Emperor representing the ruler of Egypt. The author adds a suggestion that the type may have copied a statue of Hadrian forming part of the adornment of a cenotaph erected to Antinoüs, a monument attested by the hieroglyphic inscription of an obelisk on the Pincio in Rome. AAB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Las cecas ibericas Bastitanas. In: *Crónica del IV Congreso Arqu. del Sudeste Español* (Elche 1948), pp. 228-238.

Discussion of one group of Iberian mints, Castulo, Iliberi, Urce, and a related mint which has been called Ilgone or Icaloscen, with a special analysis of the symbols forming the name of the latter mint as it appears on coins (transliterated I-CA-L-TU-N-E-KE-N). This place, which produced both bronze and denarii similar to the bronze of the other mints, may be either the modern Alicante or Cartagena. A list of authentic finds containing the coins of the ancient mint, chiefly denarii, is presented at the end of the article. AAB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. *Monedas de Mauritania. Contribución al estudio de la Numismática de la Hispania Ulterior Tingitana, según el Monetario del Museo Arqueológico de Tetuán.* Madrid, 1949. 56 pp., 31 pls.

A descriptive and historical study of the coins of "Hispania Ulterior Tingitana" (modern Spanish Morocco); an effort to arrange the "non-Roman" coins of Mauretania, especially those found during recent excavations in the Zona de Protectorado Español and deposited at the Archaeological Museum of Tetuán. The text consists of a series of chapters beginning with an account of the Museum, the geography of ancient Spanish Africa, and some previous publications on the coins of the region. The author then takes up the mints, going into greater detail as the material warrants, e.g., in the case of Tingis, for which a Latin type new to the abstractor is published (unfortunately the photographs are not clear: Pl. III, 21 and 22); Tamuda, important for excavations; Caesarea, whose royal types are described. The coins found reflect the history of North Africa (see p. 46). The last two chapters deal briefly with sporadic finds of Byzantine, Barbaric, Venetian coins and with several sites of archaeological and numismatic interest. There are four pages of notes, thirty-one plates, a map following the preface, and a table of pre-Roman legends, p. 17. AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Coins Reflect History. Extracts from the Todd Memorial Lecture, Sydney, 1948. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec. 1948), pp. 31-32.

A bird's-eye view of the imperial coinage and its subject-matter with emphasis on the following points: 1) the continuity of the coinage - it is the only surviving source keeping us in touch with the Empire along its whole course; 2) relation of emperor and S C coinage, this coinage in fact being under the emperor's control and therefore struck even in imperial provinces; 3) the many parts played by the emperor as indicated by his various titles; 4) the emperors as builders (examples of buildings on coins); 5) the concept of the Aeternitas of the emperor and the imperial house, symbols of which occur on coins. AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Twelve Caesars. Report of the Address Delivered by Harold Mattingly at the November (1948) Meeting of the New Zealand Numismatic Society. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Oct.-Dec. 1948), p. 2.

Summary of an illustrated lecture on the imperial coinage as an expression of policy and propaganda and as a check on historical tradition, by Mr. Mattingly before the Numismatic Society in Wellington (New Zealand). AAB

MESSENGER, L. G. P. Some Further Unpublished Roman Bronze Coins in My Collection. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 85-88.

Thirteen additional coins in the writer's cabinet which have not been described or referred to in Mattingly's "Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum" or in Mattingly and Sydenham's "Roman Imperial Coinage." The group covers a period of approximately 136 years from the third consulship of Vespasian to the departure of Septimius Severus for Britain. FSK

PEARCE, B. W. Twenty Roman Coins from Verulamium. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 88-91, pl.

An addition to the fifty coins from the Verulamium theatre hoard published about two years ago. This group is from the same source and all are irregular or barbarous imitations of Roman issues ranging from Postumus to Constans. A plate accompanies the list with excellent photographic illustrations of each coin. FSK

PEARCE, J. W. E. Aes Coinage of Valentinian I: The Evidence from Hoards. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 66-77.

The body of this paper is devoted to an analysis of hoard compositions with results tabulated according to the fourteen mints in operation during the latter part of the fourth century. The purpose being to arrange into some semblance of chronology the coinages of Valentinian I and his successors, and also to show the importance of bronze as the accepted medium of propaganda. Admitting the slight historical value offered by the monotonous Gloria Romanorum and Securitas Reipublicae types intelligent examinations of deposits do relate, to the careful interpreter, the early suspension of Valentinian's bronze in the East, an obvious resentment against Western authority. They also tell of the youthful Gratian's attempt after the death of his father to reassert the supremacy of the West on his early issues of Antioch. While coinages in the more precious metals had their own distinctive types, bronze, adhering to the rigid pattern demanded by Valentinian during the division of the empire, was struck continuously and with uniformity. The few unorthodox pieces which occasionally turn up are superficially at variance with this relevant arrangement yet imply nothing that would contradict the fundamental principles involved.

Pearce has again demonstrated the important role the lowly bronze, our metallic document, has played in the history and politics of the time. This minor coinage was a cleverly predetermined repetition of types psychologically designed not merely to accommodate but also to instruct the subjects of both empires. FSK

PEARCE, J. W. E. Propaganda on Late Fourth Century Roman Bronze. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), pp. 63-67.

Material from the pen of Pearce is eagerly, one might say, avidly, read by students of the later Roman Empire. Students of fourth century issues are plagued by a multitude of problems which Cohen numbers will not solve. One of prime importance is that of chronology, or an orderly arrangement, within an individual reign. The conclusions arrived at in this latest study will aid in differentiating between a boy-ruler who was merely titular augustus and an emperor with sole authority. Another vexing question concerns the purpose behind the similarity of types that one is so acutely aware of when trays of late bronzes are examined. We notice that mints, after the monetary reforms of Diocletian, although separated by vast distance, strike seemingly identical issues. A well-founded explanation is that the central authority of the Chancellery which controlled the many mints saw to it that the Imperial message was carried to all parts of the realm. The central control, the core of propaganda, insured uniformity of design and the content of the coinage was thus narrowed down to a few types of general application—the intent

being to stress the ruler, the army, the *securitas* given the Romans by their victories, and the brotherhood which united the augusti. Scholarly phrased by Grant, "This (coinage) was the means which the Roman government, lacking modern media of publicity, used to insinuate into every home in the empire each changing nuance of imperial achievement and policy." (Michael Grant, *Pax Romana*. University of Edinburgh Journal, Spring 1949. p. 230.)

Pearce has presented a logical argument based upon a solid knowledge of his subject and the examination of many coins. FSK

SANTINI, A. Ancora intorno alla data del primo denaro. 268 a.C. o 187 a.C.? In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 5, Ser. 4 (1948), pp. 84-88.

The author unleashes a new line of attack in the currently raging battle over the chronology of early Roman coinage and especially the date of the first denarius. He would abandon the futile arguments based on the degree of accuracy of literary tradition and work backwards from an indisputably dated coin, such as a denarius of Sulla issued in 87 B.C. Granting the unlikely development of the denarius from its beginning through various reductions in weight, the anonymous issues and those with symbols and letters, in the brief period of some forty years after the newly proposed date of 187 B.C., Santini scorns the possibility of squeezing some one hundred and eighty issues of different moneymakers into the sixty-three years from 150 to 87 B.C., and *ipso facto* regards the date of 187 B.C. for the first denarius as much too late. SEF

WARD, T. W. The Low Cost of Collecting Roman Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 86-88.

A paper stressing the fact that a representative collection of ancient Roman coins is neither difficult or expensive. The writer admits prices have advanced during the past few years yet offers figures to prove this series is still excellent value. When one considers the history and art imparted to each bit of metal, many centuries ago, the cost in dollars and cents is small indeed. An article that should aid in stimulating fresh interest in this cultural field. FSK

BYZANTINE

MOLINERO, ANTONIO. La necropolis Visigoda de Duraton (Segovia) materiales de tipo bizantino. In: *Crónica del IV Congreso Arqu. del Sudeste Español*. Elche 1948. pp. 497-505, 4 pls.

A report on excavations conducted since 1942 at a Visigothic necropolis at Duraton, in the province of Segovia, central Spain. Over 580 graves have yielded large amounts of archaeological remains, largely Visigothic, but including late Roman and Byzantine material as well. Among the finds were three gold coins, all imitations of the issues of Anastasius I (491-518); two solidi are attributed on the basis of the work of Reinhart (*Archivo Español de Arqueología* LX, 1945, pp. 212-235) to the Visigothic kingdom of Tolosa, but by Señorita Millán, Chief of the Numismatic Cabinet of the Museo Arqueológico Nacional, to either Theodoric the Ostrogoth at Ravenna, or

Trasamund the Vandal at Carthage. The third piece, a triens, is barbarous gold-plated bronze, and attributed by Señorita Millán to: Theodoric the Ostrogoth, Clovis the Frank, Gondomar II the Burgundian, or possibly some Visigoth. JDB

RAMOS FOLQUES, A. Un tesorillo bizantino en la Alcudia. In: *Crónica del IV Congreso Arqu. del Sudeste Español*. Elche 1948. pp. 510-513, 2 pls.

La Alcudia, near Elche on the southeast coast of Spain, has long been a fertile mine of archaeological material from the Greco-Roman to the Byzantine period; finds are recorded from 1776 to the present time. A recent hoard (not cited by the author as to date or location of find) of ornaments and coins found in the vicinity includes three gold coins: two solidi of Honorius, and one semis of Arcadius, all of the Constantinople mint, according to the author. (Study of the unsatisfactory plates would seem to reveal one solidus to be of Ravenna, and the other of Milan; the semis may well be Constantinopolitan.) Other coins, not listed individually, are said to fall specifically within the dates 408-410 A.D. The author engages in some speculation as to the means of transmission of Byzantine materials to La Alcudia. JDB

W., P. D. An Unusual Pentennummia of Tiberius II. In: *Numismatic Circular*, No. 7 (July 1949), col. 348.

Report of the finding of a new type five-nummia piece of Tiberius II, differing from known types in respect to fabric, die-position, obverse legend, and reverse type (denomination indicated by Greek letter *epsilon*), and border. AAB

WHITTING, P. D. & PIPER, C. H. The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 374, July 1949, pp. 328-329, illus.

A brief article, describing in particular a bronze coin originally of Constantine VII and overstruck twice, first by Nicephorus II Phocas, and secondly by an anonymous ruler identified as John Zimisces. It includes a drawing of the coin after the third striking, and of the six types impressed on the piece. AAB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

GIORGI, C. Nuovi appunti di numismatica Modenese. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 5, Ser. 4 (1948), pp. 89-91.

Another installment of an "addenda and corrigenda" for the coins of Modena published in the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, vol. IX, which the author has been contributing to the *Rivista* over a period of several years. SEF

RAYMOND, WAYTE, ED. Netherlands Colonies. Specialized Catalogue of the Twentieth Century Coinage. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (May-June 1949), pp. 59-64, illus.

A listing of the coinage for Curaçao and the Netherlands East Indies giving the number of pieces struck for each year. There is a separate tabulation for the coinage struck at the Philadelphia Mint for Curaçao and Surinam during World War II.

VAN KUYK, J. & VAN GELDER, H. E. *De Penningen en het Geld van den Tachtigjarigen Oorlog* (The Medals and Coins of the Eighty Years War). The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1948. 44 pp., 4 pls. 2.50 fl.

The first part of this book consists of a summary of the medals relating to the war.

The second part is devoted to the coinage struck during the war which destroyed the monetary uniformity which had been achieved by the Habsburg-Burgundian princes. This uniformity was only partly restored in the XVIIth Century when the Republic had become stronger.

In the third section of the book the author has tried to determine which coins were actually in circulation in the Northern Netherlands during the war. The known pieces with counterstamps of Holland and Zeeland of 1573 are examined; the contents of the various pertinent hoards have been studied; and the coins illustrated in the various 'coinbooks' of the period have been considered. The results have been tabulated.

In the fourth and last part the emergency money caused by the various sieges is treated briefly. Usually this money is crude but not debased, caused by the fact that no regular mints were located in the besieged towns. During long sieges, however, some towns were finally compelled to use base metal and even paper for the manufacture of money. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

BROOKES, E. L. Ireland's Coin "Revolt." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (April 1948), pp. 322-324, illus.

The story of Ireland's "revolt" against the coppers issued for it in England (1722-24), involving George I, William Wood, and Jonathan Swift. BPL

COX, J. STEVENS. *The Ilchester Mint and Ilchester Trade Tokens*, Ilchester, 1948, 31 pp., illus. (Ilchester Historical Monographs, No. 3). 3s 6d

This comprehensive little monograph covering the Mint is one of a whole series on Ilchester and its importance in English history. The coinage of the mint begins with uncertainty in the reign of Aethelred, 925-940 until 1250 when Henry III ordered the assays to be returned to the Exchequer. Also covered are certain trade tokens issued in the 17th century by town tradesmen during a shortage of copper small change.

The list of references indicate a very thorough and painstaking research by the author. The catalogue is arranged chronologically with the reverse readings given. Other catalogues and collections consulted are noted. Moneyers are identified with their respective reigns in a separate list at the rear. HAS

HORWOOD, E. Mint and Privy Marks of English Coinage. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (June-Aug. 1948), pp. 133-137, illus.

The practice of moneyers to put their names as well as the name of the mint upon their coins worked well enough until the currency reforms of 1279 when the coinage was standardized and the mints came under one master. Privy marks now began to be used when the trial of the PYX was introduced and the frequency of these marks helps in their dating. The next step was the use of initial marks and, as in the case of Henry VIII, their order of sequence aids in determining the sequence of issues. Further discussion is based upon subsequent use of English mintmarks including the marks of the private mints. Plates illustrating the marks accompany the well-written article.

RDK

ROYAL ALMONRY OFFICE. LONDON, ENGLAND. *The Royal Maundy*. London, The Royal Almonry Office, 1948. 28 pp., illus. 2 shillings 6 pence.

One of the most interesting of the medieval ceremonies still celebrated in the Church of England is that of the distribution of the Royal Maundy money to poor men and women. This takes place annually on Maundy Thursday (Thursday in Holy Week) in Westminster Abbey. The number of recipients is equal to the number of years of the King's age. In 1948, 53 men and 53 women received the Royal Maundy. The Royal Maundy coinage consists of silver coins, in number according to the age of the reigning sovereign, struck for the occasion by the Royal Mint. Twelve full pages of illustrations, largely unavailable elsewhere, add charm to this official account of the ceremony, which is on sale as a "guide book" with proceeds going to an official charity.

WDV

SEABY, H. A. *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1949. 81 pp., illus. 5 shillings.

The 1949 edition of this standard catalog of British coins continues to give the broad coverage of the earlier editions with the prices brought up to date. Essentially a catalog of types, including coins in all metals, the book describes - and illustrates with hundreds of line drawings - the coins of the ancient British, those produced during the Roman occupation, the pieces of the Anglo-Saxon period, and finally the English pieces by rulers beginning with William I (1066-1087). Additional listings include the Anglo-Gallic coins, Scottish coins, Irish coins, and the island coinages for the Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, and Lundy. There are some notes and illustrations on the 17th, 18th, and 19th century tokens. Mintmarks are pictured or described so that one should be able to attribute most pieces without too much difficulty. A list of works on British numismatics concludes this very valuable and useful aid to the collectors of the English series.

JSD

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard*. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1948. 106 pp., 5 pls. £ 1/6/0.

The Crondall hoard found in 1828 at Crondall, Hampshire, now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is the basis of this work on the Anglo-Saxon gold coinage. Every phase of this coinage is discussed: the influence of the Merovingian gold coinage, the economic revival in Anglo-Saxon England,

and the influence of the sub-Roman coinage in Britain. The weights, dies, and metal of the gold issues have been intensively examined. The gold issues in imitation of the Merovingian are dated ca. 575-600. A mint flourished in London ca. 610-630. Coinage operations were active in Kent from the period A.D. 610-650 or later. The silver sceatta coinage is placed around the year 675 A.D. The 21 Merovingian or continental gold tremisses from the Crondall hoard are described together with 90 pieces of Anglo-Saxon gold not only from the Crondall find but from many public and private collections.

JLD

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GERHARDT, PAUL W. Proof Dimes and Quarters, 1863-1915. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Feb. 1948), p. 117.

Comments on the list (supplied by the U. S. Mint) of mintages for these years.

BPL

KOSOFF, A. Private Gold Coinage of California. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 3 (March 1949), pp. 145-148.

A series of private gold coins was struck in California between 1849 and 1855. Coins were necessary for the payment of all customs duties, and many foreign coins passed current because of the shortage of U. S. pieces. In an effort to provide gold coins the Governor of California was petitioned to order the Customs House to accept California gold dust cast in suitable shapes at their intrinsic value. Raw gold was fixed at \$16 an ounce. When Gov. Mason found that an Act of Congress prevented him from granting the petition, early in 1849 gold pieces of \$5 and \$10 began to be issued by private companies. Of all the issuers in the first two years only Moffat & Co.'s were generally acceptable. The California legislature of 1850 passed laws preventing further issues, but repealed them in 1851 and at the same time Congress authorized the appointment of a U. S. Assayer. A flood of new private issues appeared in 1851, among them \$20 pieces for the first time. Again many were repudiated and the only current gold were the \$50 pieces issued by the U. S. Assay office. Smaller denominations appeared later from the presses of Wass, Moliter & Co., Kellogg & Co., etc. Augustus Humbert was the first U. S. Assayer of gold in California. Frederick D. Kohler was the California state assayer; and Albert Kuner was the die cutter of many of these early issues. There are many rare pieces, including unique specimens in silver and copper. Emergency issues, these coins eased the problems of several groups and encouraged business and trade.

JSD

NEWMAN, ERIC P. What the Adoption of the Dollar as a Monetary Standard Eliminated. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1949), pp. 49-50.

Constantly fluctuating currencies in the thirteen original colonies made necessary the compilation of conversion tables to reduce the currencies of the different states into terms of pounds, shillings, and pence. In 1761 there was first published in London "The American Negotiator or the

Various Currencies of the British Colonies in America. The tables from the third edition of this work (1765) for reducing the value of the Spanish dollar in terms of the currencies of the various states for the reduction of the state currencies among each other and to sterling are quoted.

ROWE, JOHN J. Money and Banks in Cincinnati Pre-Civil War. In: *Bulletin of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (July, 1948), pp. 74-99, illus.

This article describes the organization and founding of companies and banks in Cincinnati between 1803 and 1858, which issued their own bank notes and scrip. It includes the capitalization, the names of the officers, and information as to whether these institutions failed or merged with now existing banks.

The collector of obsolete bank notes will find this article of interest as it contains much historical data and is well illustrated. VLB

WEART, WILLIAM G. Trial of the Pyx. In: *The New York Times Magazine* (Jan. 30, 1949), p. 34, illus.

A brief account of the duties and functions of the U. S. Assay Commission with a description of the procedure at its annual test of the nation's coinage.

NEW ZEALAND

The Exchange Rate. In: *The New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (June-Aug. 1948), pp. 121-122.

The 1948 appreciation in value of the New Zealand Pound to par with sterling is discussed in relation to past changes in rates, e.g., the depreciation in 1931 which resulted in smuggling out of Imperial coins and the smuggling in of Australian coins due to the unbalanced ratio. RDK

ISRAEL

KAUFMANN, LEO. The First Coins of Israel. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 375 (August 1949), p. 373.

The author describes the first coins struck in Israel, the fifty (50) and one hundred (100) Prutoth of cupro-nickel, the various other denominations listed in the value of the Prutoth (1000 Prutoth - 1 Israel Pound) to be struck in their respective metals. The denominations will be 1,2,5,10,25 and a large silver coin.

The proposed designs for all denominations were designed by a numismatist chosen from the Numismatic Society of Israel. The designs selected employ ancient emblems and symbols which were used by the Jews on their coinage 2000 years ago, during the Maccabean Dynasty 143-37 B.C., the First Revolt 67-70 A.D., and the Second Revolt 132-135 A.D.

The name "Pruta" is a very ancient Hebrew name, frequently mentioned in "Mishnah" and "Talmud." Eighty percent of all Jewish coins are of the "Prutoth" type and it is likely that the "Lepton" of the Gospel was identical with the "Pruta." LSW

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, İBRAHİM. Anadolu Selçuk Hükümdarı İlci Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev adına kesilmiş olan değerli bir dinar. In: *Türk Tarih, Arkeologya ve Etnografya Dergisi*, Vol. 5 (1949), pp. 103-111.

The Istanbul Museum has acquired a remarkable commemorative multiple dinar weighing 134 grams and issued at Konya in 635 A.H. in the name of the Seljuq Sultan of Rum, Key-Khüsrev II. In the present article the author accompanies his description and illustration of the piece with a thorough historical inquiry into the circumstances of its striking. He concludes that the coin records the Sultan's pious thanksgiving for his deliverance from a number of political and military dangers, including that of the Emir Sa'd ed-din Köpek's threat to the internal security of the kingdom. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Aperçus sur la technique du monnayage musulman au moyen-âge. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte* (1948-1949), pp. 95-105, pls.

This is an original and valuable contribution to the little-explored field of Islamic minting techniques. By a close examination of characteristics of fabric (spongiosity, verrucosity, rugosity etc.), and using as his chief material a hoard of early Mamlūk dinars, but extending his findings to other classes of Islamic coins, Dr. Balog convincingly demonstrates that: (a) most flans were cast, (b) some coins were struck directly from the original dies, and (c) many coins were struck from bronze casts made from *terra sigillata* impressions of the original dies. The overwhelming majority of Islamic coins were struck, although in certain periods, early as well as late, in certain areas, the process of casting coins was employed. GCM

DEL RIVERO, C. M. El arte monetario en la España musulmana. Ensayo de tipología numismática. Madrid, 1948. 22 pp., illus., 4 pls. In: *Revista de archivos, bibliotecas y museos*, Vol. 54 (1948), pp. 51-72.

This is a brief survey of the Arabic coin types of Spain from the conquest in the early 8th century down to the last of the Nasrids in the 15th. As there is in Hispano-Arabic numismatics very little art in any real sense, emphasis is placed upon the types of epigraphy and the nature of the legends. The author deals briefly, and superficially, with the development of Arabic scripts and epigraphical styles, and classifies the coinages as "kufic," "karmatic" (a curious term which has become a convention with certain writers in dealing with Hafsīd and some other classes of coins), and "neskhi," with further subdivisions by dynastic periods. A careful examination of the four plates reveals that a very considerable number of the coins are misattributed or wrongly numbered with reference to the list of attributions which concludes the article. GCM

FARRUGIA DE CANDIA, J. Monnaies Fātimites du Musée du Bardo (Premier Supplément). In: *Revue Tunisienne*, Ser. 3, Nos. 3/4 (1948), pp. 103-130, pl.

This continuation of the author's *Monnaies Fātimites du Musée du Bardo* (published in 1936 and 1937), contains Fātimid accessions to the Bardo

Museum acquired between 1937 and 1948. All the coins described here, 47 dinars and 2 dirhems, were collected by the author, and most of them were presented to the Museum by the Société des Amis du Bardo. At least 30 of the coins are hitherto unpublished, and the collection, clearly and fully described, is a valuable new contribution to the known corpus of Fātimid coins. An anonymous dinar of the year 296 A.H. is undoubtedly the earliest Fātimid issue that has come to light. Among other interesting novelties is a dinar of al-Muḥammadiyah (Msila), a new mint; and issues of Fās and Ṣabrah are equally interesting. Three unpublished Zirid coins are included as an appendix. The plate is unfortunately illegible. GCM

İNAN, ABDÜLKADIR. Uluğ Beğ'in Sikkeleri. In: *Belleten*, Vol. 13 (1949), pp. 323-25.

This is a translation into Turkish of W. Barthold's short article on the interpretation of certain inscriptions on coins of the Tīmūrid Uluğ Beg published in *Izvestiya Rossiiskoi Akademii Istории Material'noi Kul'turi*, Vol. 2, No. 13, 1922. The language of these inscriptions is shown to be Turkish. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, M. Un poids et une estampille sur verre datant d'Ahmed Ibn Touloun. Reprint: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 30 (1947-1948), pp. 1-9, illus.

M. Jungfleisch's publication of an anonymous, but clearly Tūlūnid, vessel stamp dated 260 A.H., and of a glass weight bearing the name of Ahmad b. Tūlūn and dated 259 A.H., contributes an important addition to our knowledge of pre-Fātimid glass weights and stamps. As the author remarks, there has been an inexplicable lacuna in the series of these objects, extending over the century preceding the rise of the Fātimids, and the discovery of these two pieces not only helps to fill this void but also opens up the possibility of identification of other specimens of the same period which have hitherto remained unidentified because of their poor state of preservation and their exceedingly obscure epigraphy. The author suggests that a class of anonymous lighter weights, heretofore attributed to earlier and later periods, may also belong to the Tūlūnid period.

The article is introduced by the description of two unpublished 'Abbāsid glass weights, one of the Caliph al-Wathīq and the other of al-Mutawakkil, the latter presenting a minor, and perhaps unsolved, difficulty of decipherment. The publication of these pieces is likewise a valuable contribution to the study of glass weights, as they should, like the Tūlūnid examples, assist in the decipherment of similar obscure specimens in public and private collections. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos numismáticos musulmanes. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 12 (1947), pp. 481-484, 2 pls.

A list of recent finds of Islamic coins in Spain and Portugal, not all of them of established provenance. Included are specimens of the Umayyad Emirate, the Murābīts, the Muwāhhids, the Aghlabids, the Fātimids, as well as some *manqusos* of Barcelona. GCM

NAKSHABANDI, NASIR. The Islamic Dinar: Petty States and Conquerors of the 'Abbāsid Empire. (In Arabic.) In: *Sumer, A Journal of Archaeology in Iraq*, Vol. V (1949), pp. 254-275.

For earlier articles in this series see *Numismatic Literature*, No. 7, pp. 233, 234. The present contribution is characterized by the same haphazard arrangement and elusiveness of purpose which has marked the previous articles. There are descriptions of a number of dinars of the Seljūqs of 'Irāq, Seljūqs of Rūm, Umayyads, 'Abbāsids, Sajids, Būyids, Sāmānids, Ghaznavids and Saffarids (in that order) in the Iraq Museum, as well as transcripts of descriptions of dinars in the British Museum, Paris, Khedivial and Constantinople catalogues. Among the Iraq Museum coins are several unpublished issues. Unfortunately the three plates are virtually illegible. GCM

FAR EAST

MOORE, R. D. Exploring Ancient Money of China. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 265-273, illus.

Dr. Moore's article sprang from a lot of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean coins he purchased for fun. Commerce by barter in ancient China led through a naturally evolutionary process to retaining as bartering agents those things which endured best: spades, knives, axes, etc., also stones, shells, and ornaments. These were later produced in miniature as coins. A short dissertation on the shape, cutting, name, and phallic connections of the cowrie shell and its imitations follows. In the third century B.C., small coins, pan-liang, superseded all other media of exchange. Counterfeiting became a problem in China two thousand years ago. Raised edges appeared on round coins by 277 B.C. as one means of combatting it. Dr. Moore discusses the significance of certain Chinese characters: pan (one-half), poa (round coins), yuan (original or round), chung (heavy or weighted), hin (axe or weight), chih (agreed price), and huo (goods). The symbols on ancient Chinese coins are usually simple and concrete. The article is accompanied by three plates with sixteen pieces illustrated, all of which are explained more fully in an elaborate key. There is a bibliography of nine items. JSD

INDIA

AGRAWALA, V. S. The Rajghat Hoards of Śrī-Pratāpa Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 31-33, pl.

In excavations carried out in 1940-41 three hoards of coins of Śrī-Pratāpa of Kashmir were discovered near Banaras. Unfortunately the bulk of the finds were melted down by the finders. Five of the surviving pieces are described by the author. JLD

AHMAD, KHWAJA MUHAMMAD. Baramati, a New Mughal Mint. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 61-63.

Eighty Moghul coins were found in the course of the excavation for the site of a hospital at Pachod in the Shahgadh Jagir. The find included a piece of Muhammad Shah (1719-1748 A.D.). The mint name is read as Baramati, a town in the Poona district, which would make it a new Moghul mint. The entire hoard was acquired by the Hyderabad Museum. JLD

AL ASIL, NAJI. Dirham of Al Muqtadir. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 152-154.

A letter from Mr. Naji Al Asil to Dr. Altekar concerning the dirham of bull and horseman type of Al Muqtadir published by the latter in *Jour. Num. Soc. of India*, Vol. 8, pp. 75-78. Supplementary remarks are made by Dr. Altekar. While Mr. Naji Al Asil believes the dirham provided the model for the coins of the Sahis of the Kabul, Dr. Altekar holds that the reverse is true. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. The Attribution of Śrī-Ja-Pratāpa Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 34-37.

Coins with the legend Śrī-Ja-Pratāpa first came to light with the discovery of the Banda hoard in 1927. Dr. Altekar believes these coins were struck by Jayāpīda, the grandson of Pratāpāditya of Kashmir, or possibly by Pratāpāditya himself in honor of his grandson. The coinage is dated ca. 732 A.D. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. Coin Hoards in the U. P. During 1946-47. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 78-79.

Six hoards from the U. P. are discussed. The pieces range from the issues of the Sultan of Delhi to nine silver pieces of Ferdinand VII of Spain. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. Bayana Hoard of the Gupta Gold Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 179-184.

An account of the author's examination of the hoard of gold Gupta coins discovered in 1946 at Bayana, Bharatpur state—the largest hoard of Gupta gold coins yet discovered. The Bharatpur government's prompt action recovered 1788 out of a possible 2200 coins. Its contents were distributed as follows: Chandragupta I, 10; Samudragupta, 173; Kāchagupta, 15; Chandragupta II, 961; Kumaragupta I, 623; Kramāditya, 1; uncertain 5. Two unique pieces (Rhinoceros-slayertype of Kumārāgupta I and Chkatra type of Kramāditya) and new varieties of known types are present. Dr. Altekar gives a summary preliminary classification of the hoard's contents. A complete catalogue is planned by the Bharatpur government. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. A New Variety of Kushāna Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), p. 77.

Two new gold staters of the Kushānas have been found with a reverse type showing a deity standing with an elephant. The coins were acquired by the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, and by Benares Hindu University. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. Rhinoceros-Slayer Type of Kumārāgupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 77-78.

A note on the discovery of another specimen of the Rhinoceros-Slayer type of Kumārāgupta I somewhere in the Sitapur district, U. P. JLD

ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G. Notes on Punch-marked Purāṇas. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 1-16.

A study of punches from the point of view of style of design, fabric, and technique of striking. Many varieties from the Kosala, Golakhpur, and Paila hoards are compared with specimens in private or public collections. JLD

CHINMULGUND, P. J. A New Silver Coin of Gautamīputra. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 22-23.

This article refutes the attribution of a silver Sātavāhana coin published in Vol. VIII, pp. 112-3, of the Journal by Dr. Altekar. Dr. Altekar attributed the coin to Gautamīputra-yajña, while the author holds that it was struck by Gautamīputra Satakarni in Malwa. JLD

DALE, L. J. The East India Company and its Coinage. In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Jan.-May 1948), pp. 81-90, 4 pls.

A brief, general survey of the history of the company and its coinage. Beginning with the portcullis issues of Elizabeth, the author mentions all subsequent issues struck in and for various place-names that were included in the chartered domains of the famous company. RDK

DISKALKAR, D. B. Sixteen Ancient Copper Coins from Malwa. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 38-42.

Fifteen of the coins described are in private collections; one is in the collection of the Indore Museum. The coins consist of punched-marked copper, Ujjain and Taxila types, and solitary specimens of Nāga, and the Hindu Shahi dynasty. JLD

GUPTA, P. L. Jayadhvaja (?) Symbol on Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 44-45.

Some observations on S. C. Kala's article on an inscribed bead published on p. 43 of this number of the Journal. Mr. Gupta concludes on the basis of hoards of punched-marked coins found at Mangrul, Kasrawad, and Ahraura that the symbol had some local significance but was not a good luck symbol. JLD

GUPTA, P. L. A New Find of Gold Coins of Durrānī Dynasty. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 55-57.

Nineteen coins found in a bullion dealer's shop in Banaras are described. Two specimens were from the mints of Dera and Multan issued during the first and second reigns of Mahmud Shāh. Heretofore these mints had not been recorded as striking under this ruler. The Bharat Kala Bhawan of Banaras acquired these two coins. The remaining coins included issues of Ahmad Shāh and Taimūr Shāh. JLD

GUPTA, P. L. A Rare Copper Coin of Sikandar Lodi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), p. 60.

A previously unrecorded coin is described and is attributed to the mint of Agra founded by Sikandar Lodi in 911 A.H. (1505 A.D.). The coin is dated 913 A.H. JLD

GUPTA, P. L. Silver Punch-marked Coins from Bahal (Bombay Presidency). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 119-134, pl.

In 1945, the largest hoard of punch-marked coins yet discovered in Bombay Presidency (690 pieces) was found at the village of Bahal. It was published by S. N. Chakravarti in the *Journal of the Bengal Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, N. S. Vol. XX, pp. 83-87. Mr. Gupta takes issue with the interpretations of the hoard made by Mr. Chakravarti which he believes to be made on an inadequate observation of its evidence (only 218 of the 690 pieces in the find were classified by Chakravarti). Criticism of Chakravarti's interpretations is followed by a proposed alternate classification of the pieces published. The author proposes that a more exhaustive study be made with a complete record and classification of every coin in the hoard.

JLD

GUPTA, P. L. Tankis: Their Significance. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 58-59.

During the last five years of his reign Akbar issued from the mints of Kabul, Agra, Ahmadabad, and Lahore copper coins known as tankis. The place of tankis in the monetary system is discussed, and the conclusion reached that they were issued in the denominations of one-fifth, two-fifth and four-fifth of a dam and hence were equal to five, ten and twenty jétals.

JLD

KALA, S. C. An Interesting Bead in the Allahabad Municipal Museum. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), p. 43.

The presence of the description of a non-numismatic object like an inscribed bead in a journal devoted to numismatics is explained by the fact that the designs engraved on it also occur on the early coins of Taxila, Ujjain, and other places. According to the author the previous belief that this symbol represented a food receptacle is incorrect and it is more probably a symbol of good luck.

JLD

KHAREGHAT, M. D. On the Origin and Meaning of the Name "Ardochsho" on Kushana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 25-27.

The goddess "Ardochsho" is derived from the Persian and Sogdian forms of "Ard" and "Ardhakh" and is connected with the River Oxus. Authorities are cited to show that the Oxus had as its deity the angel Wakhsh which the Kushans changed into Ardochsho. In the course of time this water goddess evolved into a deity of fertility and fortune.

JLD

MABBOTT, THOMAS OLLIVE. Rare or Inedited Coins of Ancient India. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), pp. 84-85.

Six ancient Indian coins, previously unedited or rare, and at present in the author's possession are described. Some have traces of legends, but these are not sufficiently clear to be legible. On the basis of similarity to

edited specimens, the author attributes three coins with some certainty; of the remaining three, one appears to be of the Āndhra dynasty, another is provisionally ascribed to Taxila, though showing symbols unknown from Cunningham or the BMC and quite different from other punch-marked coins; the last is quite uncertain and has a Brāhmī inscription of four or five akṣaras. WHM

SHERWANI, H. K. Discovery of the Fathabad Mint. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 177-178.

Critical comments on T. S. Tarapore's article on "The Identification of the Bahmani Mint at Fathabad" (*Jour. Num. Soc. of India*, Vol. VII, p. 47) followed by Captain Tarapore's reply. JLD

UNVALA, J. M. Note on Indo-Sassanian Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 157-158, pl.

Observations on fifty coins selected from a hoard of more than 3000 pieces discovered at Piplaj in Ajmer-Merwara and which had been sent to the author for inspection by the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. JLD

WALSH, E. H. C. Does the Bairat Hoard Contain a Post-Mauryan Punch-marked Coin? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 17-21.

This is a criticism of some of the conclusions reached by Mr. P. L. Gupta in his article on the Bairat hoard (Vol. 8, p. 24). According to the author the hoard is a collection of curios gathered over a period of time. Mr. Gupta answers Mr. Walsh at the end of the article. JLD

TOKENS

ATWOOD, ROLAND C. *National Check and Premium List of all U. S. Transportation Tokens*. Los Angeles, California, American Numismatic Company, 1948, 432 pp. \$5.

This is a list of U.S. transportation tokens by states giving the inscriptions of obverses and reverses and current market values. Some of the inclusions can hardly be termed "transportation" except by remote association, e.g., "Rhode Island Crescent Park Merry-GO-Round. Good for one Ride." (Man on horseback).

The work is unbound, poorly reproduced, and the few illustrations are hardly distinguishable. Two valuable aids to collectors in this branch of numismatics are the indexes at the rear listing alphabetically the transportation companies by name and town. HAS

KERR, R. & LAMB, J. A. Scottish Episcopal Communion Tokens. In: *Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Proceedings*, Vol. 81 (Vol. 9, 7th Series), Session 1946-1947, pp. 118-133, illus.

Communion token enthusiasts will welcome this list as the latest and most complete in its field. A few succinct paragraphs explain the church

background, followed by the list arranged by town. The descriptions are full with references cited. The plates are well drawn reproductions. HAS

MEDALS

DE MELLO, Z. M. HOMEM. Medalha comemorativa do 1º centenario do Ensino Normal. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (1947), pp. 25-27, illus.

In commemoration of the first centenary in 1946 of normal education in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, a medal was authorized by the commission in charge of the celebration. Three hundred were struck in bronze and twenty-five in silver from designs prepared by Miguel Langone. The obverse carries the map of São Paulo with the names of the sixty cities with Normal Schools. The inscription along the circumference reads: CENTENARIO DO ENSINO NORMAL EM S. PAULO. 1846-1946. The lower half of the reverse contains in semi-circular arrangement the portraits of four officials responsible for the inception of this teaching. The inscription along the edge reads: EDUCADORES FORMANDO PATRIAE BRASILIENSIS MAIESTATEM CONFIRMAMUS. RPB

DECKER, J. W. Medalist's Studio. In: *The Numismatist*. Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 112-113.

Years ago the skillful medalist had to be able to design, engrave, do the diesinking, prepare his own steel blocks and special tools, anneal, temper the dies, and strike his own proofs. Today these successive steps are usually handled by a series of specialists. Formerly a long apprenticeship was necessary. Today a medal may be designed in large dimensions by an artist who knows nothing about diesinking. Mr. Decker describes in detail the modern process of preparing the dies for a coin or medal, and then the modern fast production methods of striking such pieces out of the metal by the use of two maternal dies. JSD

L., T. Medalj över Kapucinpatern Bernardo Toselli (Medal commemorating the Capuchin Friar Bernardo Toselli). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 140-142, illus.

The Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm has recently acquired a large bronze medal depicting the Capuchin friar Bernardo Toselli. The medal, illustrated and described, measures 105 mm.

Friar Bernardo was born in Bologna in December 17, 1699. He entered the Capuchin Order in 1717 and held many important positions. He is best known for his bibliography of books by Capuchin authors. The medal was designed by the Sculptor Nicola Toselli, probably a relative of the friar, who was working in Bologna at that period. The medal issued in commemoration of the friar's death (February 19, 1768) does not seem to have been listed previously. HLH

LLOYD, S. H. Distinguished Designers of Mint Medals. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), pp. 101-102.

A short biography of Joseph Wright (1756-1793), the first draughtsman and die-sinker of the U. S. Mint. BPL

MARCONDES PORTUGAL, IOLANDA. Nossa Senhora da Glória do Outeiro. In: *Anais do Museu Histórico Nacional*, Vol. 4, 1943 (1947), pp. 341-380, pls.

For the fifteenth of August the Rio de Janeiro municipal calendar shows, in addition to the Feast of the Assumption, a local festival entitled Nossa Senhora da Glória do Outeiro (Our Lady of Glory of the Hill) whose origin goes back to the seventeenth century. In 1671, a hermit by the name of Antonio Caminha built a rough cell of wood and clay in honor of Our Lady of Glory on a hill which at this period was some distance from the heart of the city. With the passing of time, reports of favors received from visits to this shrine caused more and more pilgrimages, finally culminating in an annual public pilgrimage on the fifteenth of August. In 1699 the hill was given to the Catholic society in charge of the festival and in 1739 a magnificent church was constructed. In colonial and imperial times this festival was perhaps the most elaborate of all Brazilian celebrations.

Naturally a festival of such proportions has evoked a large number of decorations and medals, some of much artistic merit. The author lists and fully describes fourteen decorations and medals struck at different times. These medals for the most part show a standing figure of Our Lady of Glory and the Church of Outeiro in the background upon the obverse, and with her monogram and pertinent inscription upon the reverse. Thirty-nine distinctive devotional medals bestowed upon the faithful are listed and described. Most of these medals are found in the collections of the *Museu Histórico* at Rio de Janeiro. The article contains fourteen satisfactory illustrations and an excellent bibliography. RPB

PAGANI, A. Le medaglie per il centenario Milanese del 1848. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 5, Ser. 4 (1948), pp. 98-99, illus.

Pagani publishes two medals issued on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the revolutionary events of 1848 in Milan. One is a production of the Fratelli Lorigli and the other of the Stabilimento Johnson. The former, engraved by Tosini, bears a scene of a barricade on the obverse and an inscription on the reverse. The second, engraved by Ezio Saita, bears a reproduction of the principal figure from the "Monumento del Grandi per le cinque giornate." SEF

PARSONS, JOHN E. Samuel Colt's Medals from the American Institute. In: *New-York Historical Society Quarterly*. Vol. 33, No. 3 (July 1949), pp. 188-201, illus.

The medals preserved in the Colt Collection of the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn. provide an interesting and well-documented background article on the gold and silver award medals received by Samuel Colt. The famous firearms inventor of the nineteenth century won many prizes at American Institute contests, the medals of which were engraved by Robert Lovett (Sr.). RDK

PATRIGNANI, A. Una rara medaglia del Cardinale Camillo Massimo (1620-1678). (Dalle medaglie riguardanti la Famiglia Cavalieri). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 5, Ser. 4 (1948), pp. 92-97, illus.

Patrignani publishes a medal issued in honor of Cardinal Camillo Massimo, after his death in 1678, by his friend Antonio de' Cavalieri, with biographical sketches of the two men and a critique of the not too subtle symbolism of the reverse design. The medal was engraved by Giovanni Battista Guglielmada and bears a new variant form of his signature. SEF

S., C. Gallén-Kallela's Mannerheim-Medalje (The Mannerheim Medal by Gallen-Kallela). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 133-135, illus.

Thirty years ago Finland's great artist Axel Gallen-Kallela (1865-1931) designed the famous Mannerheim Medal. It is important for several reasons—it is the artist's only portrait medal and the first medal depicting Finland's distinguished son Marshal Mannerheim. Although it was struck in Sweden by Spöröng & Company, it was Free Finland's first medal. In the ensuing thirty years the development of medallic art in Finland has been great. Gallen-Kallela was a painter. It is remarkable that his first attempt at medallic art should have been so successful. Equally splendid were his designs for Finland's first decorations, the Liberty Cross and the "Vita Ros." Other Mannerheim medals by other artists are listed and described in the article. HLH

PAPER MONEY

LIMPERT, F. A. Unusual Items of Fractional Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 102-103.

The types of the first three issues of the U. S. fractional currency known with inverted reverses are listed. None apparently exist in the fourth and fifth issues. In these last two, types with missing Treasury seals or color changes are recorded. Four other oddities are described. Dr. Limpert speculates on the meaning of the S - R - 1 - 2 on the reverse of some notes. A negligible amount of the currency is being redeemed each year. JSD

MARCKHOFF, F. R. The Development of Currency and Banking in Minnesota. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (May-June 1949), pp. 69-72, illus.

An historical account of Minnesota banking institutions and the currency issued by them, arranged under the following headings: Earliest Currency and Banking in Minnesota, 1700-1848; Currency and Banking in Minnesota Territory, 1849-1858.

McCREADY, A. L. McCready's Paper Money Record. No. 2 (June 1949). Cobden, Ontario, Canada. 7 pp.

This is the first effort ever made to publish for numismatists a list of Canadian paper money and information concerning the early Canadian banks. Capt. Sheldon S. Carroll, Ottawa, Canada, is collaborating with Mr. McCready in preparing the data for this publication which is sent free to active collectors of Canadian paper money. Additional issues will appear as further information is obtained. SSC

MONTALVAN, J. V. More About Guerrilla Currency. In: *Veteran, Official Organ (of the) Philippine Veterans Legion*, (Dec. 1948), pp. 8, 17.

The author, who was associated with the General Staff of the now defunct 10th Military District, a recognized guerrilla unit in the island of Mindanao, feels that the United States and the Philippine governments are morally obligated to redeem the authorized guerrilla emergency notes at par value. He discusses the agreements between the two governments under which these notes were issued; how people accepted them in good faith in the transaction of their business, as they were assured these notes were "as good as the dollar." Transactions of the government and banking institutions involving payments of "Mickey Mouse" currency have been declared legal and valid, so the author believes it would be an injustice to redeem the guerrilla notes at less than face value. VLB

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

SIGLER, PHARES O. Were Matches Used as Currency in the Arctic Gold Rush. In: *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 15, (1948), pp. 43-44.

It has been alleged that blocks of Chinese matches were used as currency during the Alaskan gold rush. Mr. Sigler examines literature concerning Alaska and concludes that, although the matches were a valuable commodity, they were not actually used as media of exchange.

DECORATIONS

EDITIONS DE L'AME FRANÇAISE. *Textes officiels. Médaille Commémorative française de la guerre, 1939-45. Décorations et Droits des Combattants. Paris, 1946. 31 pp., 20 frs.*

The official text of governmental decrees establishing and regulating awards of French medals and decorations originating from the War of 1939-45.

POLIANO, LUIZ MARQUES. Os Simbolos Brasileiros. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (1947), pp. 33-36.

This article discusses the coats-of-arms of the various administrative units in Brazilian states, municipalities, cities and towns. The point of view, popular for some time past in Brazil, disfavoring coats-of-arms for local units is considered foolish. An historical account is given of the coats-of-arms in the older cities of Brazil. Unfortunately the article contains no illustrations. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. A Cruz de Ferro. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4 (1947), pp. 37-46, illus.

Friedrich Wilhelm III instituted the German Iron Cross in 1813 during the War of Liberation from the Napoleonic yoke as a reward for valor beyond the call of duty upon the battlefield. An historical account is given of its origin and its disposition to and through World War I with statistics on its bestowal and with the names of distinguished recipients. The article is well illustrated and gives examples of Iron Crosses of both the first and second class. RPB

SEALS

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. *Le grand sceau de Brabant de Philippe le Bon.*
In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 94 (1948), pp. 113-122, 2 pls.

Upon the death of Philippe de Saint-Poll, Duke of Brabant, in 1430, the States of Brabant chose as his successor Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, and Count of Flanders and Namur. In the new charter, which he gave to the Brabant upon the occasion of his "Joyeuse Entrée" into Louvain, mention was made of a new seal which would be engraved with all of his new arms and titles. The acquisition of more States required a new seal which replaced the first in 1436; both were engraved by Jean Heylen. Mme. Tourneur gives detailed descriptions of both, and the counterseals, and notes that though all of the titles of Philippe le Bon were inscribed, some of the arms which he had stipulated were not included, but remained to be added by his successors.

SEF

MINT REPORTS

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. *Royal Canadian Mint. Report for Calendar Year 1948* (Ottawa, 1949). 18 pp.

The year 1948 was unique in Canadian numismatic history as it was the first year in which two complete sets of coins, 1¢ to \$1.00, were issued. The first set has the previous obverse design and inscription and is dated 1947 with a small maple leaf after the 7. The second set has the new obverse inscription, omitting reference to Emperor of India, and is dated 1948. The report contains full details concerning both issues, numbers struck and issued, and the dies used. Details are also given concerning medals and military decorations struck at the Ottawa Mint.

SSC

U. S. Treasury. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1949, 138 pp. 35 cents (paper).

Similar to the Mint Report for 1947 (Num. Lit. No. 7, April 1949, pp. 252). Included for the first time are important tables on active mints of the world as well as characteristics of coins of the world, i.e., weight, composition, diameter and thickness.

RDK

CURRENT PERIODICALS

ANTIQUITY. A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGY (O. G. S. Crawford, The Wharf, Newbury, Berks., England). No. 91 (Sept. 1949).
AQUILEIA NOSTRA (R. Museo Archeologico, Aquileia). Annual, 1948.
BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Herausgegeben i. A. der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin, E. V.). No. 2 (1949).
THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (British Numismatic Society, London). Vol. 25, 3rd Ser., v. 5, Pt. 3, (1948).
BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE. Vol. 4, No. 7 (July 1949); Vol. 4, No. 8 (Oct. 1949).
THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N. Y. 21, N. Y.). Vol. 16, No. 4 (July-Aug. 1949).

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- BOLENDER, M. H. (Freeport, Ill.). Oct. 15, 1949, 1696 lots, 59 pp. Ancient, Foreign, U. S., Paper Money.
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- BURTON'S COIN & CURIO SHOP (Columbus, Ohio). Oct. 29, 1949, 2005 lots, 42 pp. U. S., Foreign.
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- 16 pp. Military and Naval Medals and Decorations. Sept. 20, 1949, 248 lots, 16 pp. Ancient, European. Oct. 5, 1949, 155 lots, 13 pp. British, Foreign, Medals. Oct. 6, 1949, 284 lots, 20 pp. English, Foreign. Oct. 12/13, 1949, 449 lots, 40 pp. Naval and Military Medals. Nov. 2, 1949, 409 lots, 48 pp., 4 pls. British Possessions, India, Asia. Nov. 3, 1949, 76 lots, 7 pp. India. Nov. 15, 1949, 335 lots, 39 pp., 8 pls. Roman.
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GREEK

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GIESECKE, WALTER. Makedonische-Thrakische Währungsfragen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, No. 3 (1949), pp. 5-15.

In the first section of this article the sixth century coinage of the island of Thasos, Macedonia and Thrace is discussed. The pertinent mints were located at Thasos, Neapolis and Abdera. Coins of this period emanated also from the Derrones, the Orrhescii, the Bisaltes, and from Gelas, King of the Edones, and from Alexander I of Macedonia. E. Babelon, B. V. Head, J. N. Svoronos and H. Gaebler had examined and studied this coinage and had proposed various theories about the standard employed. The author of this article sets up a uniform monetary system based upon the Babylonian hekte. This is demonstrated by two tables which give the weights of these coins.

The oldest Macedonian coins, which depict a rider or a horse, are discussed in sections II and III. These coin types are assigned to Alexander I, Perdikkas II (454-413 B.C.) and Alketas (454 B.C.)

PB

HAUGHTON, H. L. Some Coins of Eukratides and Apollodotos from Afghanistan, c. 1840. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8 (1948), p. 103.

The collection of the late General A. C. Haughton contained 13 copper coins of Eukratides and 18 of Apollodotos which it is assumed were obtained by him near Charikar. Because of their uniform appearance they are considered to have formed one small hoard, or possible two found in similar conditions of soil.

LACROIX, L. Copies de Statues sur les monnaies des Séleucides. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 73, No. 1 (1949), pp. 158-176, 2 pls.

In the light of recent numismatic studies, M. Lacroix discusses the

statuary types and symbols on the Seleucid coinage. These have in the past been identified as copies of definite works of art, but the author finds little justification for many of the attributions.

The article deals first with representations of local divinities such as Athena Ilias, Artemis Kindyas of Bargylia and Athena Magarsis of Mallos. Since the images appear in the same hieratical form on autonomous issues of the cities in question, they may safely be regarded as copies of cult statues.

As for the great protecting deities of the Seleucid dynasty, Zeus, Athena and Apollo, M. Lacroix is of the opinion that the coin types cannot be related to sculptural prototypes. Zeus Nikephoros, for example, has no peculiarly local character but is used by various Seleucid mints. Instead of linking the type with a problematical copy of the Phidian Zeus set up at Daphne, one might more logically regard it as a variation of Alexander's Zeus Aetophoros reverse. Both Athena Nikephoros and Athena Alkis are of frequent occurrence on Hellenistic money; there is nothing to indicate that the Seleucid engravers were inspired by well-known statues. In the case of Apollo on the omphales, the author cites the variations of the type as militating against its derivation from a particular work of art. Only the Apollo Kitharoedos of Antiochus IV is connected directly with a sculptural original, the celebrated Apollo at Bryaxis at Daphne. MT

MERRITT, BENJAMIN DEAN. *The Athenian Tribute Lists* by Benjamin Dean Merritt, H. T. Wade-Gery, and Malcolm Francis McGregor. Volume II. Princeton, The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1949. 125 pp., 16 pls. \$10.00..

This volume amplifies, brings up to date, and republishes the basic texts and *testimonia* of Volume I. From the numismatic point of view the most important part of it is the full re-study and re-publication of the various copies, and of a composite text, of the monetary decree of 449/8 moved by Klearchos, which here appears as "D14," pp. 63 to 68; to the full bibliography may now be added E.S.G. Robinson's article, "*The Athenian Currency Decree and the Coinages of the Allies*" which has appeared in the Shear Memorial Volume of *Hesperia* (Supp. 8, 1949). An "Index to Amounts of Tribute." listing the various cities under the sums which they are known to have paid, gives an interesting indication of the comparative wealth of different places. As all discussion and argument is reserved for Volume III, which is already in the press, further comment would be premature. WPW

REEKMANS, T. Economic and Social Repercussions of the Ptolemaic Copper Inflation. In: *Chronique d'Égypte*, No. 48 (July 1949), pp. 324-342.

The author surveys the development of the Ptolemaic copper inflation from its beginnings ca. 220 B.C. until the ratio between copper and silver coins was finally stabilized in 174/73 B.C.; describing the various changes in monetary standards and ratios during the period. He then shows how the

general distrust of the official copper currency, caused by this inflation, brought about an economic stagnation in the country, owing to a general desire to accumulate goods instead of money. Finally, the effects of these economic troubles on loans, wages, prices, and the general social and financial pattern of the Nile valley are outlined. Numerous papyri and ostraka are referred to. FHA

REEKMANS, T. Monetary History and the Dating of Ptolemaic Papyri. In: *Studia Hellenistica*, Fasc. 5 (1948), pp. 15-43.

This article discusses the use of financial statements, giving value in terms of coins, in the dating of Ptolemaic papyri. The papyri are divided into four periods by the metal standard used, or by the varying ratios of silver and copper drachms. Examples of dating by this method are given, and it is also shown how unnamed rulers can be identified by the regnal years and financial matters mentioned on the papyri. Appendices on prices of products, and wages at different periods are given. FHA

SELTMAN, C. The Engravers of the Akragantine Decadrachms. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, Nos. 29-30 (1948), pp. 1-10, 4 pls.

This brief article deals with a compact group of Akragas coins showing a quadriga on the obverse and a pair of eagles on the reverse. The thirty-five tetradrachms and six decadrachms on which the study is based are divided into sixteen separate issues and arranged by die combinations and symbols in the probable order of minting. All are assigned to the years 413-406 B.C.

The author believes that the twenty-three dies represented came from the hands of four men: "the Trier," MYP (Myron?), Polykrates, and Kimon of Syracuse. Only two dies are signed, one MYP and the other FOAVKP; the attribution of the remainder is on the basis of style. Myron and Polykrates are credited with the engraving of the decadrachms. MT

ROMAN

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Römische Falschmünzerformen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 2 (1949), pp. 42-50, illus.

Behrens deals with the casting molds of forgers of Roman coins, which have been found in Germany (17 molds), Belgium (1), England (9), and France (22). Casted forgeries are mostly of the third century and the finds of molds for this period are fragments. Most of them imitate denarii. The greater number of them are found near castles. Behrens concludes that the forgeries were made unofficially for trade with Roman soldiers. Technical aspects of the molds are discussed. The map shows the places where the molds were found. PB

LE GENTILHOMME, P. Le jeu des mutations de l'argent au III^e Siècle. In: *Métaux et Civilisations*, Vol. I, Fasc. VI (1946), pp. 113-127, illus.

A study, in process of completion at the time of the author's death, of changes, chiefly in fineness, of the antoninianus (= 1/2 denarii) from its institution by Caracalla in 215 A.D. (primarily as a military coinage) to its stabilization under Aurelian (270-275 A.D.). After a statement on the value to historical studies of the analysis of coinage, and a brief review of the denarius, the devaluation of which led to the establishment of the antoninianus, the author discusses under five general periods in the third century (215-219 A.D.; 238-253 A.D.; 253-268 A.D.; the Gallic Empire, 260-274 A.D.; 270-275 A.D.) the weights and quality of the antoninianus, giving figures (they vary within a mint and very noticeably from mint to mint) in grammes and millièmes. Two tables, one for weights, average and extreme, and one for fineness, the latter divided into chronological periods more or less corresponding to the periods in the text, and an "orientation bibliographique," complete the article. In Table I the author relies for statistics on the Villa Patrizi and Dorchester Hoards. Photographs with pertinent comments, appear on almost every page of the text. AAB

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Die Münzen der Caesarmörder Brutus and Cassius. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 2 (1949), pp. 52-58, pl.

Mamroth gives a short but exhaustive history of the Roman Empire in 44-42 B.C. and describes the coin types of this period. He cites several ancient authors in giving the occasions of the coinages. A plate shows the several coin types of Brutus and Cassius. PB

BYZANTINE

WHITTING, P. D. AND C. H. PIPER. The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 374 (July 1949), pp. 328-329, illus.

An elucidation of method, rather than an amplification of Bellinger's basic *The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Coinage*, (N.N.M. No. 35, 1928). The authors confirmed previous assumptions of sequence by detecting two overstrikes, an early anonymous type (John I Zimisces) over Nicephorus II Phocas, over an original coin of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus. All these types were familiar ones. JDB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

ALMEDIA, BASTO & PIOMBINO & C. a. Moedas Portuguesas de Coleccao

do Duque de Galliera. Lisbon, Almeida, Basto & Piombino & C. a., 1949. 219 pp., 17 pls.

This is the auction catalogue of the Portuguese collection of the wealthy Philippe de la Renotière, Duque de Galliera, a collection noted for the outstanding condition of its pieces. The publication is of importance because it is the most recent book to cover Portuguese coinage in all series. It contains descriptions of 1413 pieces, the most distinctive of which are illustrated on the plates. Pedro Batalha Reis has written an excellent introduction which serves as a guide to the collection and a survey of Portuguese numismatics, which in many respects parallels the coinage of France and Spain. RPB

B., S. Knappologiskt bidrag till Gustaf V:s mynthistoria (Contribution to the Coinage History of King Gustaf V) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1949), pp. 46-51, illus.

Swedish coins since 1874 have been very similar in design. Hence varieties cause much interest, especially in reference to coins of the same value, type and date. The varieties of the coins of King Oscar II have been published previously, although perhaps not completely, by Bror Edv. Hyckert (*Numismatiska Meddelanden*, Vol. 18, pp. 37-38). The present article describes and illustrates the varieties found in the coinage of King Gustaf V, and reports discussions with mint officials. The different varieties are duly listed. HLH

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Ein Kreuznacher Münzfund aus dem Mittelalter. In: *Eckert-Festschrift*, 1949, 3 pp., ill.

Description of a hoard of 40 coins of Trier and Metz, found in a pot in 1948. Behrens concludes the hoard was buried about 1240/1250. The coin types are illustrated by drawings. PB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Brakteatenfund bei Ülzen. 2. Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, No. 3, 1949, pp. 91-92.

Description of a hoard of 873 bracteates of Albert the Great of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1236-79), which is akin to the Hohnhorst find. The hoard contains only six different types.

BERGHAUS, Peter. Münzfund von Galenbeck Mecklenburg (Vergraben nach 1621). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), pp. 102-103.

Description of 118 silver coins (chiefly from Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Holstein, etc.) from a find, which was discovered in 1925. The hoard seems to have been buried between 1621 and 1627.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Nachtrag zum Fund von Westerborstel, Kr. Norderdithmarschen (Vergraben um 1480/90). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), p. 93-95.

Supplement on 308 additional coins to the author's original description of this find (cf. *Numismatic Literature* No. 6, p. 193), containing some rare coins of Stade, Wismar, and Denmark.

BUHSE, KARL-HEINZ. Der Fund von Sparrieshoop, Kreis Pinneberg (Vergraben bald nach 1492) In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3, (1949), pp. 62-70.

Description of a find of 5411 coins, buried about 1492-95, and found in 1914. The find is similar to the Westerborstel find (cf. *Numismatic Literature*, No. 6, p. 193). It also contains many coins from Mecklenburg (1372 bracteates), Hamburg, Lübeck, Lüneburg, Wismar, Salzwedel, and other North German mints and eight coins from Denmark. For many of the coins the author had tests made of their fineness of silver content. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Doppelschillinge und Dütchen. Nachtrag zum Aufsatz in Heft 1, 1947. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), p. 101.

Additions and corrections to the author's earlier article of same title (cf. *Numismatic Literature* No. 4, p. 101).

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Norddeutsche Körtlinge nach Kreuzertyp. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), pp. 70-80, plate 5-6.

Beginning in 1429 a type of coin called "Körtling" was issued in Lower Saxony. It was first minted at Göttingen, and later by Einbeck, Northeim, Osterode, Goslar, Hildesheim, Magdeburg, etc. After 1536 these "Körtlinge" show the double cross of the "Kreuzer" of Tirol, a type issued until 1555. Later, other "Körtlinge" with the double cross were coined in Westphalia (Herford, Minden, Tecklenburg). Dorfmann describes the coins and gives many references to their monetary history. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Unedierter Dreier 1572 der Stadt Bremen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), pp., 96-97, ill.

Description of a coin of the city of Bremen 1572 in poor condition, but inedited hitherto. For its interpretation Dorfmann deals with the monetary history in North Germany of the late sixteenth century. PB

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Zwei Funde aus dem Kreise Bremervörde. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), pp., 98-100.

Description of two hoards, found in 1939, one of which was buried about 1450 and contained 12 gold coins and many silver coins (chiefly bracteates). The other, buried about 1628, contained 66 silver coins (chiefly from Hamburg, Holstein, and Denmark). Dorfmann also discusses the monetary history of the period covered by the hoards. PB

DUPRIEZ, CHARLES. *Monnaies et essais monétaires du Royaume de Belgique et du Congo Belge*. Bruxelles, B. Franceschi, 1949. 3 v. (v. 3: plates). 8,750 Fr.

For many years M. Dupriez has collected and studied the coinage of Belgium. This excellent compilation is the result. Some 3,300 pieces are described; the most important and interesting are beautifully illustrated by the forty-three plates in volume three.

The history of Belgian coinage since the year 1832 is given in the introduction. Government documents as well as the pertinent books have been carefully combed for information.

During World War I coins and patterns for the Belgian Congo were struck at Birmingham, England (1918-1921). During World War II some were struck at Philadelphia and at Pretoria (South Africa).

The best engravers have been singled out for mention and their work discussed: J. P. Braemt, Leopold Weiner, Th. Vinçotte, G. Devreese, and Armand Bonnemain.

The mint laws and decrees have been summarized as well as the mint reports which give the number of coins struck for each denomination from 1832 to 1948. RPB

ELDJÁRN, KRISTJÁN. *Gaulverjabaer-fundet og nogle mindre islandske møntfund fra vikingetiden*. (The Gaulverjabaer Find and Other Minor Icelandic Coin Finds from the Viking Period) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk, Unions Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 39-62, illus., map.

The only important coin hoard from Iceland has been known as the Gaulverjabaer find. In 1930 this find was discovered a few meters south of the churchyard of this community in South Iceland. It consisted of 356 Danish, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, Irish, German, Bohemian and Cufic coins, of which, according to the author, only a few were defective, with a total weight of 495.81 grams. The coins are listed, described and a few are illustrated. The oldest coin dates from 869-70 A.D.; the latest presumably from the reign of the Swedish King Olav Skotkonge. According to the author the hoard was buried in the period 1010-15 A.D. Other small Icelandic finds are mentioned and their place of origin shown on a map of Iceland at the head of the article. HLB

ERNST, AXEL. *Lidt om Carl Deichmans samlinger* (A Little about Carl Deichman's Collections). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 109-118, illus.

Carl Deichman, was a Norwegian mine owner, born about 1700 and died in 1780. His collections were bequeathed to the public. His library still forms part of the municipal library in Oslo. In his collections of coins and minerals were the dies for Arbien's 1748 medal of the Royal Playhouse. This medal forms the cover design of the Yearbook in which this article is found. The manuscripts from Deichman's library reveal his interest in both coins and mining.

Some gold samples in Deichman's collection of minerals are of interest. These samples throw light on the gold ducats which were struck at Kongeberg in 1697. Of these only a double ducat is known (in the Royal Coin Collection at Copenhagen), and two single ducats (one in the Royal Coin Collection at Copenhagen and the other in the coin Cabinet of the University of Oslo). According to the author these ducats of 1697 cannot be regarded as coins proper, but should be considered medals of Norwegian gold with stamps like ducats. HLH

FERRARO VAZ. J. *Catálogo das moedas portuguesas. Portugal Continental 1640-1948*. Lisbon, 1948. 246 pp., illus.

An excellent catalogue of Portuguese coinage including the Brazilian arranged in tabular form with dates, names, standards, weights together with the values reckoned in Portuguese escudos. A short historical and monetary account precedes the listing of the coinage of each sovereign; the names of the designers and engravers are given together with the mints and the mint letters. This handbook will prove useful to the collector of Portuguese coinage for the period 1640-1948. RPB

FOLGOSA, J. M. A Moeda de Moçambique - a contramarca MR In: *Moçambique*, No. 52 (Dec. 1947), pp. 65-87, 4 pls.

This excellent article solves the controversy which has long existed in regard to the origin and explanation of the MR countermark found on Austrian, Spanish-American, Brazilian, French, Spanish and other coins in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Coins with this countermark have been attributed to Martinique, Morelos, Mexico and Nicaragua. Other interpretations have held that the MR stood for (1) *Maria Regina*, (2) *Moeda Real*, and (3) *Moeda do Reino*. From research among the documents in the *Arquivo Histórico Colonial* at Lisbon the author has proven that these coins were countermarked by command of the governor of Portugal's East African colony of *Moçambique e Rios de Sena*. The article contains four excellent plates of these counterstamped coins. RPB

GALSTER, GEORG. Falsmøntneriet 1849 og medaillør Chr. Lüster (Counterfeiting in 1849 and the Engraver Christian Lüster). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 131-142, illus.

Early in 1849 during the first Schleswig War there appeared in Copen-

hagen many counterfeit five schilling Schleswig-Holstein Courant pieces dated 1788. First it was the opinion that they had been struck by the revolutionary government in Altona, as a war retaliation measure. By July, however, the police arrested a band of counterfeiters for which the hitherto respectable goldsmith and engraver Christian Lüster had furnished the dies. Not only did he furnish dies for the 5 Schilling 1788 but also for a 2 Rigsbank mark piece dated 1842. The dies were well executed, and Lüster was sentenced to eight years in prison for his part in the complicity. Pardoned in 1852, he went to Brazil and obtained employment at the Imperial Mint in Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed engraver in 1863 and chief engraver in 1869. He died in 1871. The article contains a list of medals and coins designed by Lüster. The counterfeits are illustrated. HLH

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *Munthervorming tijdens de Republiek 1659-1694*. Amsterdam, P. N. Van Kampen, 1949. 206 pp. 4 pl.

In the middle of the Seventeenth Century the coinage system in the United Netherlands was greatly weakened by the concurrent jurisdiction of the central government, the governments of the individual provinces and the "imperial" cities which derived their mint privileges from the times before the independence of the Netherlands. In addition the country was inundated with the ducatoons and patacons of the Southern (Spanish) Netherlands which were struck on a lower standard than the domestic silver coins.

At first it was attempted to correct the situation by introducing two coins, the Silver Rijder and the Silver Ducat which in weight and fineness corresponded to the coins of the Southern Netherlands. The constantly rising silver price - a consequence of the unending aggressive wars of Louis XIV - soon complicated the situation. The new large silver pieces together with the older Rijks - and Leeuwendaalders and the gold ducats assumed the character of trade coins and were struck chiefly for export where they commanded a premium. For interior circulation almost all the mints were compelled to strike smaller denominations on a debased standard, or copper coins. The laws and regulations of the federal government and its coinage authorities, the Generalmeesters, were disregarded or even openly defied.

Van Gelder follows in great detail the activities of the various provincial and city mints and shows how the divergence of interest between the various parts of the country caused a constantly increasing confusion and paralyzed all attempts at concerted action. The City of Amsterdam dominant in the Provincial government of Holland, the most important of the Seven Provinces, was interested chiefly in a sound uniform monetary system and in the prosperity of its merchants and its Exchange Bank, which strenuously opposed any limitations on the commerce or export of silver or ceiling prices on this commodity; whereas the other provinces were interested chiefly in the continued activity of their mints and went to great lengths to protect their mintmasters in their unlawful activities.

After many years of unsuccessful negotiations and unilateral actions, matters were approaching an open break when the authority of the King-Stadhouder and some concessions by Amsterdam caused the other provinces to accept by and large the program which the Province of Holland had for several years proposed.

The silver trade was to some extent regulated, the export of one-half the available silver was prohibited and the Bank was obligated to sell the mintmasters certain amounts of silver at the official price. On the other hand the old silver price was maintained, the Gulden was generally accepted as the standard coin, the coinage of smaller and debased species was stopped, the old pieces were in part counterstamped and the debased Schellingen were reduced in value. Furthermore the mintmasters were subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of the Central Authorities, the city mints were closed, and a uniform set of "Federal" 3, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden pieces were struck by the provincial mints.

Van Gelder describes the many coin types struck during the period and gives the laws creating each one, weights and fineness, and years in which each was struck. Synoptic tables for the more generally used types, a list of mintmasters and die-sinkers, and copious references to literature and archives are also provided.

HJE

HOLST, HANS. Frederik IV's reisedaler og Christian VI's sinklarstøtte en omskrift og en innskrift. (Frederik IV's Travel Daler and Christian VI's Sinclair Monument in Legend and Inscription). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March 1949), pp. 77-79, illus.

Kings used to issue special coins which were distributed to faithful subjects and which were earmarked for travel expenses. The Danish King Frederik IV issued a travel daler for his trip to Norway in 1704 with an inscription: "Courage, faith, valor and that which gives honor, The whole world can learn among Norwegian cliffs."

In Kringenn in the Gudbrandsdal a stone monument stood for a long time in memory of a Sinclair and his men. The inscription is said to have read: "Here Major Georg Sinclair was killed August 26, Anno 1612." In 1733 King Christian VI took a trip through the valley and a new monument was erected. It consisted of a wooden cross with a long and poor poem for an inscription. The first two lines were almost identical with those on the 1704 travel daler. The 1704 travel daler of Frederick IV was very popular in Norway. In 1733 its inscription appeared on the Monument to King Christian VI, whose travel daler was not of much interest.

HLH

HOLST, HANS. Norske funn av tosidige mynter, preget under Magnus Lagabøter og hans sønner (Norwegian Finds of Two-sided Coins, Struck during the reign of Magnus Lagabøter and his sons). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 63-84, illus., map.

Unpublished Norwegian finds of Norwegian coins of the period ca. 1100 A.D. to King Frederik II are treated in this article. The coins are the two-sided pieces struck in the last decade of the reign of Magnus Lagabøter (1263-1280) and under his sons Erick (1280-1299) and Hakon V. Magnusson (as Duke, 1280-1299, as King 1299-1319). Hakon Magnusson introduced a Scotch sterling type which shows the close relations between Norway and

Scotland. French influence on the coinage is also noted, particularly of the French King Philip IV the Fair.

According to the author's estimate some 400 genuine pieces and more than 3400 counterfeits of these coins have been found in hoards discovered in Norway.

The chronology of the solid coin-types, which was established by the numismatist Schive, is substantially correct. However, the details for the period 1299-1319 still await full investigation. HLH

JESSE, WILHELM. Nachträge zum Fund von Hildesheim, vergraben um 1260. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), p. 91.

Additions and corrections to the author's earlier article on this find. (cf. Numismatic Literature No. 6, p. 200).

KAESTNER, ALEXANDER. Walkenried als Sachsen-gothaische Münzstätte. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3, (1949), pp. 80-90, plate 4.

In 1674 Duke Ernest the Pious of Saxony-Gotha purchased the small territory, Walkenried, from the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg. His successor, Frederic I, began to issue coins in Walkenried in 1688. The coins were bad, and the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg warned Frederic I against further coinage. Since he did not stop, the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg raided the mint and seized all coins, silver, dies, and instruments found there. Today the coins of Walkenried are rare. Kaestner describes them carefully and illustrates them on the plate. He also cites documents concerning the seizure. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Ein Fund aus dem Gebiete des Bourtanger Moores (Vergraben um 1310). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3, (1949), pp. 48-61, plate 3, 2 maps.

Shortly before the war, about 1938, a hoard of Westphalian denars was found in the region of the Bourtanger Moor (at the border between Westphalia and the Netherlands). Unfortunately, in the meantime the find has changed hands several times and there is no information concerning its exact find-spot nor about the circumstances of its discovery. From its present contents, it was apparently buried about 1310. Of the 578 coins, which are fully described, 59% are of the Bishops of Munster, 27% of Dortmund; the remainder are of Osnabrück, Wiedenbrück, Herford, Bielefeld, Horn, Lippstadt, Hamm, Iserlohn, Büren, Medebach, Recklinghausen, Deutz. Hitherto unknown types are illustrated on the plate.

In his commentary on the find, the author deals with the Westphalian monetary history of the late 13th century, particularly with the currency devaluations (cited in documents) and the spread of the chief coin type represented in the hoard (head of a saint in a triangle). One map shows

the mints where this type was issued; the other shows the mints contributing to the hoard in relation to its area of discovery. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Goldzahlungen in Westfalen im 11. bis. 13. Jahrhundert. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, No. 3, 1949, pp. 15-20.

After the time of Louis the Pious (814-840) gold coins were not issued in Germany until the beginning of the fourteenth century when gold coins from Italy were in abundance. The German gold coins which are known are all unique and seem to be gold proofs of silver pieces. Since documents of the eleventh to the thirteenth century occasionally stipulate payments in gold coins, the author of this article examines a single German province (Westphalia) for evidence.

The Westphalian hoards of the eleventh to the thirteenth century contained Arabic gold dinars as well as Byzantine gold coins. In the documents these coins are called aureos, nummos aureos, denarios aureos, aureos bisantos, sarracenatos, marabotinos. The documents mention only a unit, inasmuch as they are concerned only with the ratification of rights. These documents are considered illustrative of legal rights which have come down from generation to generation, since ordinary sale documents call only for silver coins. According to the author, the gold coins found in Westphalian hoards were brought into the province by pilgrims returning from pilgrimages. PB

MÖBIUS, HANS. Wachsmedaillons und Silbermedaillen aus der Zeit des Landgrafen Carl von Hessen-Kessel (1670-1730). In: *Marburger Jahrbuch für Kunstwissenschaft*, XIV, Marburg (1949), pp. 225-233. 2 plates, ill.

In 1936, Nils L. Rasmusson published in *Deutsche Münzblätter* a wax medallion and a medal in the Stockholm collection, representing Maria Amalia of Hessen-Kessel. Möbius deals with eleven wax medallions in the Kunstkammer at Kassel, similar to the Stockholm specimens. The artist perhaps is Gabriel Le Clerc the younger. There are described also some more Hessian medals. The artists are Kohler, Isaac Le Clerc, and Seeländer. PB

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. *Košický Poklad (Trésor de Košice. Trouvaille monnaies d'or du XVe au XVIIe siècles à Košice en 1935)*. Prague, 1948. 359 pp., 16 pls. (Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, Vol. 3, A: Historia.) 250 Kčs.

In 1935 in the course of construction at Košice, Czechoslovakia, a copper chest was brought to light which contained a gold chain, 2920 gold coins and three gold medals. The medals hailed from Kremnica and were the work of Christopher Fuesse who died in 1561. Of the gold coins 1181 are Hungarian, 257 Transylvanian, 195 German and 1016 Dutch.

According to the author the hoard belonged obviously to a very wealthy man, a member of the Austrian imperial party. It was probably buried before the conquest of Košice by Emerych Tököly in 1682 inasmuch as the most recent coins bear the date of 1679. The purpose behind the hoarding was simply the desire to preserve property. It is unlikely that the hoard represents a military chest or a numismatic collection. The find with the exception of an English royal and a Thracian stater is composed entirely of ducats and double ducats. The hoard is of importance in that it shows the confidence placed in gold during the second half of the seventeenth century when silver money was in an absolute state of confusion.

In the body of the catalogue 1755 of these coins are listed and described carefully. The most outstanding are illustrated on the plates. In an introduction the author discusses the monetary conditions prevailing at the period. The book contains an extensive bibliography and an index. RPB

RAHNENFÜHRER, E. Zur Geschichte der kursächsischen Kippermünzstätte zu Chemnitz. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 2 (1949), pp. 58-60.

Hitherto, its mintmark not being known, Kipper and Wippermünzen have not been assigned to Chemnitz. The author shows that Chemnitz did strike these "bad" coins in 1621-1622 with the mintmark K. In his list of Kipper coins for the mint there are Engeltaler, Groschen, etc. The mint mark GS is given as that of Pirna.. PB

ROE, C. E. The Abtissin of Quedlinberg. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 10 (Oct. 1948), pp. 889-892, illus.; Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), pp. 1062-1064, illus.; Vol. 14, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 1164-1168, illus.

An outline of the history of the convents founded in the city of Quedlinberg in the Prussian province of Saxony, and of the coins struck during the reigns of the thirty-seven Abtissins, beginning with Matilda in 966 and ending with Sophia Albertina in 1803. BPL

SPIEGEL, JOSEF. Münzfund von Sandrup, Landkreis Münster (Vergraben nach 1422). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3 (1949), p. 92-93, pl. 6.

Description of a hoard found during the first World War. The author has seen the remaining 11 coins (groats, among which five are countermarked Bohemian groats) and the pot, which is illustrated on the plate. PB

STEILBERG, ALBERT. Der Denarfund von Köln-Dünnwald (Vergraben um 1270). *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Heft 3, 1949, p. 20-48, pl. 1-2.

A pot containing 1578 mediaeval coins was found in the cemetery of Köln-Dünnwald in 1939. The hoard was acquired by the Haus der Rheinischen Heimat at Cologne and was studied for publication by the late Albert Steilberg. After his death his manuscript was completed by Dr. Wilhelmine Hagen of Bonn.

The greater part of the find consists of coins of the Counts of Holland (629 so-called "copcini" or "Köpfchen"), of the Archbishops of Cologne (321 denars, obols, and quadrantes of the mints of Cologne, Rees, Xanten, Attendorn, Brilon, Schmallenberg, Soest, Marsberg), of Aix-la-Chapelle (184 pieces), of the Counts of Geldern (112 pieces), of the Counts of Kleeve (72 pieces), of the Bishops of Utrecht (85 pieces), and of the Kings of England (85 long-cross pennies). Hitherto unknown coins (illustrated on the plates) are from Attendorn, Brilon, Schmallenberg, Soest, Marsberg, Münster, Mark, Lippstadt, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dortmund, Rees, Arnheim, and Nimwegen.

The coins are described in full with citations to recent literature.. PB

TAUTE, FRITZ. Beizeichen als Herkunfts-Merkmale auf Sachsenpfennigen des 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 2 (1949) pp. 61-65. Plate IV.

Taute deals with the "Sachsenpfennige" of the eleventh century, and relates some mint marks of this enigmatic coin type to the mints of Magdeburg, Halle, Wallhausen, Naumburg, and Saalfeld. He also cites the coin legends as verifying his conclusions on the mint marks. The plate illustrates several of the coin types and mint marks.. PB

THOMSEN, CHRISTIAN J. *Forsøg til en beskrivelse og forklaring over tvende maerkvaerdige hidtil ubekjendte danske nødmynter. Udgivet med tillæg af Georg Galster.* (Attempt at a Description and Explanation of Two Unusual and Hitherto Unknown Danish Necessity Coins. Edited with supplement by Georg Galster). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Årsskrift*, (1948), pp. 101-108, illus.

Christian J. Thomsen was a distinguished Danish numismatist, who wrote this short article in 1830 on two square coins which had been brought to his attention. The Royal Coin Cabinet at Berlin acquired these coins which had been the property at Benoni Friedländer. The pieces were probably struck after the death of Frederik I during which period his son and successor Christian II was preparing for war. The supplement of Georg Galster has added much to this study.

The coin with a crowned G appears to have been struck for a Joachimsthaler probably by the mintmaster Reynold Junge at Gotterp in 1534; the other coin with a crowned F 1532 is undoubtedly a two mark piece. HLH

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Strassburger und Üsenberger Pfennige des Fundes von Bernhardshöfen (Baden). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No.

2 (1949), pp. 69-73.

The Karlsruhe collection (Badisches Münzkabinett) recently acquired a hoard of over 2300 coins, found in 1928 in Bernhardshöfen near Achern (Baden): 2305 pieces of Strassburg, 4 of the lords of Üsingen (mint Kenzingen or Endingen), 1 of Offenburg, and 1 imitation of a Lower-Alsatian coin. The author discusses at length the chronology of the Strassburg coins and dates the burial of the find about 1360. This date is of importance for the dating of the Üsenberg coins which hitherto have been of rare occurrence in finds. The hoard contains a large number of coins struck over earlier coin types. Wielandt concludes therefore that obsolete coins were not melted down always, but were often thus overstruck at the mint. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

KERR, R. The Forty-Shilling piece of James VI of Scotland. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 104-105.

One of the rarest of Scottish coins is the 40 shilling piece of James VI, of which only five specimens appear to be known. All these are dated 1582 and have on the obverse a half-length figure of the King, facing left, holding a sword in his right hand. Examination of the five specimens reveals the fact that the die used for the King's portrait on two of the coins differs from that used on the other three. The one variety shows the sword held vertically, well away from the face; on the other the sword is held close in front of the face. Both die varieties are illustrated.

CANADA

DAVENPORT, J. S. *Curtains For The Oldest Colony?* In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 1083-1084, illus.

A discussion of Newfoundland's decision to become a province in the Dominion of Canada, and a brief account of its currency since 1865. BPL

LATIN AMERICA

ARAÚJO ROMERO, EDGAR DE. *Numismática Brasileira, Reinado de D. José I - 1750-1777*. In: *Anais do Museu Histórico Nacional*, Vol. 4, 1943 (1947), pp. 99-131, 9 pls.

The reign of D. José covered the years 1750-1777. In the preceding reigns the Portuguese sovereigns had been primarily interested in the striking of hard money. Although not neglecting hard money D. José turned his attention to the issuance of a satisfactory colonial circulating medium.

This study is divided into two parts: (1) the monetary legislation of the reign (pp. 99-108), and (2) the coinage issued during the reign (pp. 108-131). The mints at Rio and at Bahia in the years 1751-1777 struck the following denominations: the dobra de 4 escudos (6\$400), the dobra de 2 escudos (3\$200), the escudo (1\$600), and the meio-escudo (\$800). These coins carried the portrait of the sovereign on the obverse, and the Portuguese coat-of-arms on the reverse.

The coins from the various mints are listed and described with much detail and the distinctive pieces are well illustrated.. RPB

LINES, J. A. Las Monedas de oro y plata emitadas por el Doctor Castro. In: *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica*, Vol. 12, Nos. 9-10, (1949), pp. 505-513..

The name of Dr. Castro, President of Costa Rica in the middle of the nineteenth century, has been connected intimately with the numismatics of that country. Dr. Castro promulgated the legislation which changed the type and the inscriptions of the gold and silver currency. For political and civic services rendered he received a gold medal with the national coat-of-arms and with this circumferential inscription along the obverse: *Al Benemerito Presidente del Estado y General en Jefe del Ejército señor Doctor Don José Maria Castro* and on the reverse: *Los pueblos de Costa Rica Agradecidos*. Unfortunately the article contains no illustration of this medal. There is a table of specifications for the new coinage authorized in September 1848, and also a table which shows the years in which the coins were struck, the denominations, and the initials of the assayer. Two *escudos* of 1850 are illustrated. The pertinent passages from the documents are cited liberally in the body of the article. RPB

LINES, J. A. La nueva moneda. In: *La Nacion*, San José (?) (August 17, 1948), illus.

On August 4, 1948 The National Bank of Costa Rica placed in circulation for the first time a copper-nickel coinage in a denomination which had not been used heretofore. This denomination was a 2 *colon* piece. This new coin fills well a long felt need in financial transactions inasmuch as the much-used banknotes of this denomination were being turned in constantly for replacement. An historical account of Costa Rican coinage law is given, the various denominations are discussed, and a currency table is appended.. RPB

Mexico's Sølvproduktion og Eksport (Mexico's Silver Production and Export). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1949), pp. 165-167, illus.

Silver mining is one of Mexico's oldest industries. The country produces

between 33 to 40 per cent of the world's silver supply. The article is taken from an official report which was issued in connection with the minting by Mexico of a silver export coin. Silver mining records in that country have been kept for centuries and show a decline in production in recent years. Export in the post war years has declined, as well as the quantity of silver coins struck for foreign countries by the Mexican Mint. The Bank of Mexico has now issued a coin designed for export to foreign countries. It contains 480 grains of pure silver. Mexico has hopes that this coin will be preferred to the silver bars which are used in the international market. Because of the decline in silver production Mexico is trying to absorb greater quantities of silver by increasing the number of coins in its own fractional silver coinage.

HLH

PIESOLD, WERNER. Die Kontermarken der schwedischen Kolonie St. Barthelmi. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 2 (1949), pp. 65-69, illus.

The West Indian island St. Barthelmi was a Swedish colony from 1784 to 1878 when it was ceded to France. Although patterns were made in 1844, no special coinage was provided for the colony. From 1797 to 1808, or perhaps longer, the Swedish commander of the island caused the coins circulating to be counterstamped with the Swedish crown. The counterstamp is found on coins of Spain, United States of America, Cayenne, Denmark, and Germany (Bremen). Five varieties of the stamps are illustrated. The author does not believe that coins were counterstamped with a crown in Guadeloupe, a Swedish colony in 1813 and 1814.

PB

PROBER, K. *Catálogo de Moedas Brasileiras de Prata*. São Paulo, 1947. 201 pp., illus., pl. 24 x 32 cm.

This is a comprehensive catalog of Brazilian silver money arranged in tabular form with the value, date, mint, the type of cross, crown, rim, edge, type of globe, reproduction of inscription together with the estimated value in terms of the Brazilian cruzeiro. The catalog begins with the silver coinage of D. João IV (1604-1656) and ends with the issues of the year 1938.

RPB

PROBER, K. *Moedas falsas e falsificadas, do Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro, K. Prober, 1946. 79 pp., 6 pls. (Monograficas numismáticas, Vol. 2) In: *Revista do Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros*, Nos. 37-39, 1945.

Brazil in common with other countries has suffered much from counterfeits and from coins of the realm which have been changed from their original intent. Without casting aspersions upon the work of his predecessors, Julius Meili, Souza Lobo, Fonrobert, Pedro Massena, Xavier Da Motta, Marra, and others the author does point out that the extensive numismatic

documentation which has been dug out of archives in the last forty years has rectified completely many erroneous interpretations. This book is a careful study of Brazilian counterfeits and fabrications backed by copious quotations from pertinent documents. RPB

VIGGIANI, ANTONIO D. *Legendas e divisas das Moedas Brasileiras*. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16, Nos. 1-4 (1948), pp. 11-32.

This article transcribes and translates into the Portuguese the Latin inscriptions which had appeared upon the coinage of Brazil from colonial days during the reign of D. Pedro II of Portugal (1693) to the period of his namesake D. Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil (1889). The gold, silver and copper coinage is listed by reign; then follow the Latin transcriptions and the Portuguese translations. The article proves helpful especially in the expansion and elucidation of the Latin abbreviations. RPB

ISLAMIC

BABINGER, FRANZ. "Mehmed's II. Heirat mit Sitt-Chatun (1449)." In: *Der Islam*, Vol. 29 (1949), pp. 217-235, illus.

This article deals incidentally (pp. 231-234) with the snake (or dragon)-type copper coins of Mehmed II struck at Ayasoluq and some related early Ottoman coins. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. *Apparition prématurée de l'écriture naskhy sur un dinar de l'imam Fatimite al Moustaly-Billah*. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 31 (1948-1949), pp. 181-185.

Description of a remarkable Fatimid dinar dated 490 A.H. (Misr mint), with legends in Naskhi characters in the areas of both obverse and reverse. This coin antedates by more than a century the definitive introduction of the cursive script on coins. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. *Deux dinars inédits du dernier roi Ayoubite d'Égypte al Malek al Achraf abou'l Fath Moussa*. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 31 (1948-1949), pp. 187-190.

Two dinars of al-Malik al-Ashraf Mūsā, the last Ayyubid ruler of Egypt, dated 649 and 650 A.H. (al-Qūhirah mint) and issued under Mamlūk suzerainty. No coins of this puppet ruler have hitherto been published. The existence of these dinars is partial confirmation of Maqrīzī's report that Mūsā and Aybek struck coins "jointly." GCM

BYKOV, A. A. *Abbasidskii Pamyatnei Dirgem Nachala IX Veka* (An 'Abbāsīd Commemorative Dirhem of the early 9th Century). In: *Sovietskoe Vostokovedenie*, Vol. 4 (1945), pp. 83-90, illus.

Description and historical discussion of a unique 'Abāssid dirhem, dated 195 A.H. (810/11 A.D.) and struck probably at Ma'din Bajunais, commemorating the 50th birthday of Zubaida, wife of Harūn al-Rashīd. The coin was in the Shumkov hoard (Novgorod province) but unfortunately was destroyed along with the rest of the hoard and other archaeological remains during the recent war. GCM

HINZ, WALTHER. Das Rechnungswesen orientalischer Reichsfinanzämter im Mittelalter. In: *Der Islam*, Vol. 29 (1949), pp. 1-29, 113-141.

This study deals primarily with accounting methods employed by treasury and revenue officials in Persia in Mongol and Timurid times, but it includes some discussion of earlier and later Arab and Turkish practices. Certain aspects of the subject, such as denominations, standards and reckoning conventions, together with the bibliographical data, are of considerable interest to the numismatist. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Monnaies ou poids ou "monnaies-poids" du Sultan Mamelouk Haggy II. Cairo, 1949. In: *Bulletin del'Institut d'Égypte* Vol. 31 (1948-1949), pp. 39-47, illus.

Two dated copper pieces of the Bahri Mamlūk Sultan Hāji II differ in style, epigraphy and thickness from the usual copper coins of the period. Their weights suggest the possibility that they were ounce and half-ounce weights, rather than coins. Or were they, the author suggests, "money-weights," i.e., coins which served also as weights? GCM

NAKSHABANDI, N. Rare Islamic coins in the Iraq Museum. In: *Sumer. A Journal of Archaeology in Iraq*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (1949), pp. 199-202.

Contains mention of the Zakho hoard of 3306 dirhems, including about a thousand specimens of Arab-Sassanian type. The only coins particularized are eight 8th century dirhems from North African mints. The plates are illegible. GCM

FAR EAST

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. The Coinage of Korea During the Russian Influence 1901-1902. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (March 1949), pp. 201-203, illus.

At this time the new coinage to be issued was to consist of gold Whan pieces of several denominations, as well as silver Won and Chon, and nickel and copper Chon. One-half Won silver and 5 Chon nickel coins were ready for issue but the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war caused them to be confiscated by the Japanese and melted down, with the inevitable few pieces escaping. Each of these two types is illustrated here. BPL

SHIH, KALGAN, *Modern Coins of China*. Shanghai, Sin-Hwa, 1949. 198 pp., illus.

Some 23 gold, 667 silver, 78 nickel, and 33 aluminum coins are listed, and with very few exceptions pictured, together with a few miscellaneous medallions, medals, and gold-hoarding pieces. The photographic reproductions of the coins are not uniformly good, as in many instances the details which are the index of the specimens' special features are obscure or entirely indiscernible. A number of coins are, to the best of my knowledge, pictured here for the first time, but several purported coins of doubtful authenticity are also included. Not all of the specimens listed or pictured are in the compiler's collection; a number of unique specimens are pictured from the collection of Mr. E. Kann, formerly of Shanghai and now of Los Angeles, and apparently without credit being given.

A table of characters of value in ten different oriental scripts is given, which amplifies the similar plate published in "Coins of the World," in which only six are given.

A map showing the political divisions of China together with contiguous countries, with names in English and Chinese characters, is also helpful. This map could have been improved by the inclusion of the principal rivers. A table showing the cyclical dates from 1804 to 1983 is given, together with several others of minor importance.

A number of errors have been noted, among which the following are the more important: (1) Plate number 132 has the coins incorrectly numbered F3-1 to F3-9; these should be corrected to G2-1 to G2-9 inclusive to correspond with the text. (2) The obverses and reverses of the early Kweichow dollars, C20-2 and C20-3 are transposed.

The dust jacket has note thereon that an English translation is under preparation. The price of the volume is not stated, but a Hong Kong correspondent has advised that it is obtainable in Shanghai for U.S. \$16.00.

HFB

INDIA

AGRAWALA, V. S. *Dramma*-Coins of the Gurjara-Pratihāra King Vināyakapaladeva (915-938 A.D.). In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 28-30, pl.

Fifty-four silver coins found with 9834 cowrie shells at Bhondri in Sisendi Raj, Lucknow District, are here discussed. Although numerous hoards of the Drammas of King Bhojadeva have been found and recorded, this is the first time that coins of his grandson, Vināyakapaladeva have been found. The coins were acquired by the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. Gold coins of Budhagupta. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), p. 78.

Heretofore the Gupta ruler Budhagupta has had no gold coins assigned

to him. Two gold staters in the collections of Benares Hindu University, and the Bharat Kala Bhavan of Benares bear inscriptions which are clearly read as Budha. The coins in the British Museum Catalogue (Plate XXI, 24-26) with the inscription Vikrama are said to have been issued by Budhagupta also. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. New Satavāhana Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 76-77.

Three new Satavāhana coins were discovered during trial excavations at Karhad in the Satara district: (1) a small uninscribed coin with Horse on obverse and Bow-and-Arrow on reverse, which is a new combination; (2) a coin, which seems to have migrated from distant Mālwa, with Ujjayini symbol on one side and a running elephant on the other; (3) a coin with standing lions on one side and Three-arched-Hill and river on the other. JLD

ALTEKAR, A. S. A new type of Kushāno-Roman Coin.. In: *Journal of the Numismatic society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), p. 77.

A gold coin discovered during excavations at Shishupalagadh near Bhuvaneshvara in Orissa with Brāhmi and Greek inscriptions is attributed to a ruler named Damadhamadhara. The suggested period is the 3rd Century A.D. Apparently the rulers of the Murunda dynasty in Orissa were imitating Roman and Kushāna coins. JLD

GUPTA, P. L. Gold Muhars of Later Mughals. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 50-54.

Fifty-six gold muhars in a private collection are described with brief commentary. Some of the coins have not been recorded in the British Museum or in the various cabinets of India.. JLD

GUPTA, P. L. A Unique Hoard of Silver Punch-marked Coins..In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 46-49.

A hoard of 280 silver punch-marked coins was acquired by the author from Sarrof at Azamgarh, U. P. All the coins, which are in mint condition, are of a single variety with five symbols on the obverse. Its type is absent from the location of other fields in which it occurs that it was minted somewhere in the U. P. The type (B.M.C.A.I., 2, III, f) follows the 32 rattis standard. JLD

MARSHALL, D. N. A Hitherto Unidentified Mughal Mint-town: Dalipnagar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 8 (1946), pp. 159-173, pl.

The author discusses at considerable length a Moghul coin dated 1178 A.H. (1764 A.D.) containing the mint-name Dalīpnagar. Historical data adduced point to the establishment of Moghul suzerainty, during the early 1760's, over Datīā State in Central India, whose chief town (also called Datīā) happens to be known locally as Dalīpnagar. A careful investigation is made to determine whether the coin might be a *local* issue merely struck in the name of Shāh 'Alam II. However, the weight of evidence gleaned from various sources seems to indicate that Jhansi and Datīā whose mint-marks are similar to those on this coin, did not issue locally until several years later than 1178 A.H. and then derived their mint-marks among other things from this coin. Furthermore, the fact that the coin is of the Imperial type, bears a legible inscription and mint, and that its dates both Hijra and regnal are in accord, seem to corroborate the evidence suggesting the existence of a Moghul mint at Dalīpnagar. WHM

NIYOGI, ROMA. King Kirtti of the Coins and a Mediaeval Inscription. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June 1948), pp. 72-74.

From five specimens of a coin type classed by Smith with the Rājput dynasties of Northern India Niyogi reconstructs their inscription as Sri Kīrtipāladeva. This name is identified with the King Kīrtipāladeva of a copper-plate inscription in the Lucknow Museum, which is a land grant dated Vikrama Samvat 1167 or 1111 A.D. The evidence of the land-grant on the location and extent of Kīrtipāla's kingdom is discussed. JLD

RODE, V.P. A Rare Punch-marked Coin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10, Pt. 1 (June, 1948), p. 75, illus.

The coin described is from a hoard of 65 punch-marked coins received by the Nagpur Museum in 1878. It bears on its reverse a symbol, an owl, not before noticed on punch-marked coins. JLD

MEDALS

GASSAUER, RUDOLF. Zwei russische Medaillen, geprägt anlässlich der Niederwerfung des ungarischen Aufstandes gegen Österreich, 1849. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. 5., No. 12 (1948), pp. 148-150.

Two Russian medals were issued in commemoration of the suppression of the Hungarian revolt in the year 1849. One was struck in silver, the other in bronze. The silver medal had a diameter of 29 mm. and a weight of 11.4 g. The obverse carried the two-headed eagle with sceptre and imperial globe in its claws. Upon the breast of the eagle there has been placed a shield of St. George in the act of killing the dragon. The Russian

inscription upon the reverse reads: "On the Liberation of Hungary and Transylvania 1849."

The bronze medal had a diameter of 65 mm. The obverse carries the imperial crowned Russian double eagle with the shield of St. George upon the breast and a thunderbolt in the left claw. The Russian inscription upon the reverse reads: "The victorious Russian army has put down and subdued the revolt in Hungary and in Transylvania in the year 1849." These two medals were published neither in L. J. Trost's *Die Ritter und Verdienstorden, Ehrenzeichen und Medaillen aller Souveräne und Staaten* (Wien, Leipzig, 1910) nor in W. R. v. Wurzbach-Tannenberg's *Katalog meiner Sammlung von Medaillen, Plaketten und Jetons* (Zurich, 1945). Unfortunately this interesting article contains no illustrations.

RPB

HEIJDEN, M. J. M. van der. Het Godsdienslig Element in de Iconographie van de Nederlandache Historiepenningen uit den Tachtigjarigen Oorlog. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsche Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 35 (1948), pp. 1-15; pp. 69-87.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth century the interest in historical medals was principally directed towards the events that led to the striking of them. The study of the iconography of these medals can, however, give us considerable insight in the ideas of the times.

For this purpose, the author studies in detail the religious content of the eighty years' war between the Netherlands and Spain, first those of the Catholic side and then those of the Protestants. He shows that both used Biblical scenes and religious allegories and symbols, sometimes the same ones, but that the Protestants used them in a far greater measure, whereas classical subjects intermixed with Christian symbols were more common with the Catholics. He also shows the constant use of the Hebrew name of God by the Protestants which is never used by the Catholics.

Several of the so-called songs of the Geux are quoted to show the similarity of the biblical scenes employed and the symbolism used on the medals of the Protestant party.

HJE

HULDEN, J. J. En Mästere och Hans Föregångare till Prof. Erik Lindbergs 75-Arsdag den 31. December (A Master and His Predecessors. In Honor of Prof. Erik Lindberg's 75th Anniversary, December 31, 1948). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1948), pp. 157-163.

This article is a tribute to Erik Lindberg, designer at the Royal Mint in Stockholm, which takes the nature of a history of die-cutters and designers in Sweden from the earliest times. The earliest die-cutters came from England and Germany. Usually the most proficient stopped to work in Denmark on their way north. Their names are unknown for it was only under the Vasa Kings that mint marks were instituted. The designers were also foreigners for the most part from Denmark, Germany and the Low Countries.

Sweden's first native designer was Arvid Karlsteen, who worked at the mint from 1673 to 1718. Besides coins, he executed about a hundred medals. In his steps there followed the Swiss J. C. Hedlinger, a most outstanding man in the profession, who performed his life's work in Sweden, despite the fact that other monarchs sought his services. He was followed by Daniel Fehrman and others who are listed in the article. In 1897 Johan Adolf Lindberg, the father of Erik, assumed the post.

Erik Lindberg is described as the first Swedish-born designer to reach the pinnacle of fame in the field of medallic art. HLH

HULDEN, J. J. *Åboland i numismatisk belysning* (The Åbo Country in the light of numismatics) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Årsskrift* (1948) pp. 119-130, illus.

During the period of Swedish sovereignty coins were struck at Åbo during the reigns of a number of Swedish Kings including Gustaf Vasa. Åbo had been Finland's metropolis, the bishop's residence and a university town since 1640. Most medals of the Russian and Swedish periods commemorating persons and events in Finnish history were designed and struck at Åbo. The Numismatic Society in Åbo sponsors medallic development by supporting young artists who at the present time have struck 14 medals, some of which are illustrated in the article. Åbo artists have played a considerable part in the development of Finnish medallic art since 1900. HLH

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Gustaf III:s Medalj över den första protestantiska gudstjänsten i Rom 1784. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August 1949), pp. 149-152, illus.

In the course of his visit to Rome in 1783 and 1784 Gustaf III, King of Sweden, visited Vatican officials and attended some Catholic services.

On Easter Sunday 1784 the King was present at the first public Lutheran service ever held in the Eternal City. In spite of this attendance rumor spread in Sweden and Germany that the King had become a Catholic and had received communion in a Catholic Church. In order to counteract this rumor the King had a medal struck in commemoration of his communion at the Protestant service in Rome. The obverse bears his portrait with the inscription: Gustavus III. D.G. Rex Sveciae. The reverse carries this explanatory inscription: *Auspice rege Sacra Evangelicorum In Ipsa Metropoli Romanae Ecclesiae More Solenni Primum Procurata Die Paschae MDCCCLXXXIV.* The article contains an illustration of the medal. RPB

LINDAU, JOHANN KARL. *Das Medaillenkabinett des Postmeisters Johann Schorndorff zu Basel. Seine Geschichte bis zur Erwerbung durch das Historische Museum Basel.* Basel, Helbing & Lichtenhahn, 1947. 246 pp.

After a short introduction dealing with coin and medal collections in Basel since the Renaissance the book deals with the medal collection formed by the postmaster Johann Schorndorff (1705-1769). It reviews the historical medal and its significance in the eighteenth century with particular emphasis on the series of medals dealing with the history of different countries which were inspired by the *Histoire Metallique* of Louis XIV. It also gives a detailed biography of Schorndorff giving his relations with other collectors, historians and artists, and, in particular, with the Swiss medalist Johann Karl Hedlinger. Friendship with Hedlinger was the principal reason for the formation of Schorndorff's cabinet in which Hedlinger's medals predominated.

When Schorndorff died the collection contained about 300 specimens to which his son Daniel Schorndorff (1750-1817) added about 200 more. He was more systematic in his collecting and was principally interested in completing the series of Hedlinger medals and after considerable efforts achieved a high degree of completeness. He also attempted to add to the medals of other Swiss medalists especially Schwendimann and Dassier.

After Daniel Schorndorff's death the collection went to his son-in-law, Jakob Burckhardt (1785-1858) who added another 250 items. He obtained a few of the still missing Hedlinger medals and also brought the Dassier series close to completion. For the first time he also added miscellaneous coins to the collection which had up till then consisted exclusively of medals except only a few coins engraved by Hedlinger. Burckhardt also acquired the series of portrait medals of the delegates to the Peace Congress of Muenster and Osnabrueck which is by Vestner.

After Burckhardt's death the collection was divided. The Hedlinger medals went to his son Gottlieb Lukas and later to his grandson Felix who left them in his will to the Basel City Coin Cabinet. When the Cabinet received the collection in 1911 it consisted of 227 medals, partly originals and partly copies in various metals including 7 wax models. There were also original drawings, letters and other related material.

The remainder of Jakob Burckhardt's collection went to his son-in-law Eduard Bernoulli and then to the latter's son Hans Bernouli who brought it to a total of about 3000 pieces giving it the character of a general collection consisting of mostly coins. In this condition it was acquired by the Basel Historical Society in 1943 and reunited with the Hedlinger medals in the City Coin Cabinet.

HJE

RASMUSSEN, N. L. En Saxoillustration från 1537 (An Illustration from the 1537 Edition of Saxo's Chronicle). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 1-5, illus.

A remarkable exhibition of Austrian art was held in Stockholm in the spring and summer of 1948. It contained much material of numismatic interest. In the exhibition there was the so-called Ambrasser Spielbrett, beautifully carved in wood, which contained a medallion showing a northern bear embracing a nude woman. This motif has reference to the story in the Saxo Chronicle which recounts the origin of the famous Danish King Svend Estridsen.

HLH

PAPER MONEY

DILLISTIN, WILLIAM H. *Bank Note Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors 1826-1866*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 114. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1949. 175 pp., 19 pls. \$3.50.

In the early days of the United States, publications known as Bank Note Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors were necessary in the daily work of banks and merchants. With the nation's newly won independence and expanding frontiers, countless new banks were formed, most of which issued their own bank notes. These publications reported the rates of discount at which locally uncurrent bank notes would be purchased and described the numerous counterfeits. They circulated widely and performed an essential function during the state bank note era. Most of the bank note reporters appeared in periodical form. Owing to their ephemeral interest, the issue of the previous week or month was usually cast aside when a subsequent issue was received. Because of this practice relatively few copies have survived.

Mr. Dillistin has provided a complete record of this now obsolete form of publication, of its uses and abuses, and of the chaotic currency conditions prevailing before the adoption of the National Bank Act. The story is told in great degree, through direct quotations from books, contemporary periodicals and newspapers. Interesting accounts are given of the widespread counterfeiting and of "wildcat" banks and their practices, with explanations of popular terms relating to currency—"carpetbags," "shin plasters," "stump tail," "red dogs," "brindle pup," "blue backs," etc. In brief, the work brings together much valuable information on the most formative period in the currency and banking history of the United States which until now has been widely scattered.

An appendix contains a list of some of the extant issues of bank note reporters with indication of the libraries where they may be found. The collotype plates illustrate specimens of genuine, counterfeit, raised and altered notes of the period.

The author, long a student of banking and currency, is well known for his *Directory of New Jersey Banks* published in 1942 and his *Historical Directory of the Banks of the State of New York*, published in 1947.

DILLISTIN, W. H. *National Bank Notes in the Early Years*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 12 (Dec. 1948), pp. 791-814.

The first twenty years of the national bank notes are discussed. We are given much information on all phases of the issuing, printing, numeration, legislation, and the designing of the national bank issues. According to the records 21 one-thousand dollar bills are outstanding, and the author cannot ascertain their whereabouts, only three out of the 173 five-hundred dollar denomination still unredeemed are known to be in the hands of collectors.

JLD

LIMPERT, F. A. *Classified List of U.S. Postage and Fractional Currency, Aug. 1862 - Feb. 1876*. Royal Oak, Mich., Dr. F. A. Limpert, 1947. 32 pp.

This is a very fine check list and contains interesting historical data concerning the issuance of these pieces. It describes all known types and varieties. Prices are shown for some of the notes which might give collectors an idea of the relative scarcity of these items. VLB

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Om Sedelefterbildningar (Concerning Paper Money Facsimiles). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 135-140, illus.

Swedish paper money used to bear the following warning "Who ever counterfeits or raises this bill, will be hanged." Two types of criminals were recognized: the one who made a counterfeit bill and the one who raised the value of a genuine bill. With the coming of modern advertising, problems were created. Paper money facsimiles appeared in the course of advertising campaigns. Quite often the unwary took these facsimiles for the genuine. Examples printed in Sweden and some printed in Germany are described and discussed in this article. In many cases the authorities were obliged to confiscate these advertising issues because of their closeness to genuine bills. The inscription on one series is illuminating; "The party who passes this bill as genuine deserves to be sent to the insane asylum, and the same is true of the one who received it as genuine." HLH

MONTELL, GÖSTA. Ur den Kinesiska Sedelns Tusenåriga Historia (From the Thousand Year History of Chinese Paper Money) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1949), pp. 114-118, illus.

The development of paper money is traced in China. Pieces of white deer skin had been used as early as 119 B.C. at the emperor's court as media of exchange. Several centuries later the technique of paper making was discovered. In and around the year 600 A.D. the Chinese succeeded in transferring to paper designs and text in various colors. Paper money appeared for the first time during the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.). Archeological expeditions have done the most in unravelling the history of paper money in China. HLH

Philippines, Republic of. Dept. of Finance, Manila. *Rules and Regulations Covering the Redemption of Registered Emergency and Guerrilla Currency Notes*. July 30, 1949. 17 pp.

These rules and regulations will no doubt be of interest to those who are collecting this series, as they indicate clearly what notes will or will not be redeemed. Only emergency and guerrilla currency notes actually registered and deposited in accordance with certain conditions are to be redeemed. These regulations list the Boards and Committees that issued pre-surrender emergency currency notes and post-surrender guerrilla notes, with information as to the amounts that will be redeemed at par for each

holder. Also listed are eight organizations and municipalities that issued notes, not recognized by the Philippine Congress, and hence not redeemable. VLB

ROWE, JOHN J. *Pioneering and Money in the Ohio River Valley - From Fort Pitt to the Falls of the Ohio*. The Newcomen Society of England, American Branch, New York, 1948. 24 pp., illus.

In the words of the author, "The purpose of this brief Newcomen Address is to present a picture of what people used for money as this great Ohio River country opened." Of particular interest is the discussion of the period when specie payments were suspended, the resulting issue of large amounts of paper money by state banks and land companies, and the collapse of prices in the panic of 1819. The article not only describes the monetary conditions of this period, 1780-1825, but it contains authentic and historical data concerning the problems the pioneer encountered in navigation, commerce, trade and agriculture in the development of this growing region. VLB

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Nye Norske Pengesedler (New Norwegian bills). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1949), pp. 209-211.

On the first of June, 1949, two new bills were issued by the Bank of Norway in denominations of 1000 and 500 kroner. This was the 4th issue, but the bills of the 3rd issue (September 9, 1945) will continue in circulation. The official description of these bills by the Bank of Norway is given. Both bills are 127 x 216 mm. in size. The 1000 Kroner bill carries on the obverse a portrait of Henrik Ibsen and on the reverse a reproduction of Edv. Munch's painting "History." The 500 bill bears a portrait of Niels Henrik Abel on the obverse, while the reverse has a picture depicting industry. The official descriptions are followed by the author's criticism of these new notes garnered from the press and from individuals. HLH

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

QUIGGIN, A. H. *A Survey of Primitive Money. The Beginnings of Currency*. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1949. 344 pp.; 32 pls., illus., maps. 45 s.

Many books and articles have been written about money and the types of currencies used in different parts of the world at various times, but none, so far, has contained such a comprehensive survey of the stages which preceded the invention and adoption of money as this book on Primitive Money. It gives descriptions of monetary substitutes used by peoples in Africa, Oceania, Asia, Europe and America with a special chapter devoted to the wide-spread use of cowries and beads as currency. The author visited museums in England, on the continent of Europe, in Africa, in Can-

ada, and the United States, to examine many specimens of primitive currencies and to correlate all the published and unpublished information on the subject. She has attempted to disentangle the varied problems associated with primitive money and the beginnings of currency by using material evidence and making such deductions as appeared to be justified. One deduction is that "bride-price" together with wergeld, appears to have had more influence than barter in the evolution of money. The book is profusely illustrated with two color plates, thirty-two plates in monotone, and four folding maps, showing every place-name mentioned in the text. In all some two hundred examples of primitive money are illustrated in photographs and drawings. It is a book that should have special appeal to all who are interested in the origins of money. VLB

DECORATIONS

DE BAENE, A. *Glory and Honor to the Armies of the United States of America, Liberators of Belgium 1944-1945*. Bruxelles, J. Rozez, 1948. 274 pp., illus., pls. \$5.00.

Section I of this book gives the history of the Belgian decorations of honor, and the *Fourragere* of 1940, which were bestowed upon members of the American Army and Navy in Belgium during the military operations of World War II.

Section II has been compiled in the form of a book of honor with the information extracted from Belgian government documents at the Ministry for National Defense. Comprehensive lists are given of the men upon whom the various decorations and citations have been bestowed.

The decorations of honor are illustrated by excellent color plates. The book contains many illustrations of American officers and troops engaged in various activities upon Belgian soil. RPB

SEALS

DE BRIAILLES, C. *Bulle de Clérembaut de Broyes, Archevêque de Tyr*. In: *Syria*, Vol. 21, Fasc. 1 (1940), pp. 82-89, illus.

This article studies a lead bull of Clérembaut de Broyes, Archbishop of Tyr in the early years of the thirteenth century. The bull has a diameter of 32 mm., weighs 29.95 gr., and rests in the author's collection. The obverse shows the frontal bust of the prelate without a beard and with a mitre upon his head. The pallium is shown upon his chasuble. The right hand is raised in a gesture of benediction; the left hand is carrying a crozier. The circumferential inscription reads: *Sigillum Clarembaldi Tyrensis Archiepiscopi*. The reverse shows a bearded bust of St. John the Apostle with his head encircled with a nimbus and with his gospel in his hands. The inscription

around the edge reads: *Johannes Apostolus et Evangelista*. The article contains an indistinct illustration of the bull. An historical sketch is given of the period in which this archbishop lived, in which his relationship with his contemporaries is clearly shown. The article is well documented. RPB

DE BRIAILLES, C. Le droit de "Coins" dans le Royaume de Jérusalem. In: *Syria*, Vol. 3-4 (1942-1943), pp. 244-257, 2 pls., illus.

Chapter 270 of the *Livre de Jean d'Ibelin* in the *Assises de Jérusalem* is entitled "Ces sont les leus qui ont court et justice ou royaume de Jérusalem." In recent times, this right of "coins" has caused much confusion in giving rise to different interpretations.

Du Cange considered the passage to refer to the striking of coinage. Thaumassière in the first French edition of the *Livre d'Ibelin* (1690) interpreted "coins" by "scel à contracts et de la baillie."

In an annotation this author does state that the word may also refer to the striking of money. However, in the glossary to this work he had written "coins, sceaux." In the commentary to the publication of the documents from the Archives of Malta Sebastiano Pauli translated "coins" as "armoiries" without any explanation of this interpretation. Schlumberger followed Du Cange in making the right of "coins" the right of striking money. On the basis of this interpretation he drew up a list of twenty-two fiefs to which mints were attached, but only three of these furnished him with any definite issues of coinage. J. L. La Monte in his book *Feudal Monarchy in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem* (1942, p. 174) tried without success to reconcile the Du Cange-Schlumberger theory with the pertinent texts.

According to the author of this article the general disagreement has ensued because certain passages of the *Livre de Jean d'Ibelin* and of the *Livre au Roi* were not examined with attention. These passages are cited in toto. The conclusion is drawn that the right of "coins" is the right of attaching at the bottom of a document a lead seal with the insignia of the pertinent seignory. Examples of these seals are listed, described and illustrated. RPB

DE BRIAILLES, C. Sur deux bulles de l'Orient Latin. In: *Mélanges Syriens offerts à M. R. Dussaud*, (Paris, Paul Geuthner, 1939), pp. 139-150, illus.

Two lead bulls of Latin Patriarchs are studied in this article. According to the author the first, a bull of Foucher d'Angoulême, has been inedited heretofore. The second, a bull of Amauri de Nesle, has been known only from a rough drawing reproduced in the book by Sebastiano Pauli entitled *Codice diplomatico Del S. M. Ordine Gerosolimitano* (Lucca, 1735, Vol. 1, pl. 3, No. 35).

The bull of Foucher d'Angoulême, Patriarch of Jerusalem (1146-1157) has a diameter of 27 mm., weighs 44.35 gr., and is in the author's collection. The top of the obverse has a patté cross between two six-pointed

stars under which has been stamped the inscription: *Fulcherius Sanctae Resurrectionis Ecclesiae Patriarcha*. In the center of the reverse is found a standing Christ with a double cross in his right raised hand. With his left hand Christ is holding by the wrist a kneeling bearded person behind which stands a man in prayer. To the right of Christ kneel two crowned persons. To the left of the head of Christ reads the inscription: H ANAC-TACIC (the resurrection).

The bull of Amauri de Nesle, Patriarch of Jerusalem (1158-1180) has a diameter of 39 mm., weighs 44 gr., and is also in the author's collection. The top of the obverse has a pattè cross between two six-pointed stars under which this inscription has been impressed: *Amalricus Sanctae Resurrectionis Ecclesiae Patriarcha*. The reverse repeats the resurrection scene of the above but the figures are somewhat larger.

The two bulls are illustrated in the body of the text. The article closes with biographical sketches of the two prelates. RPB

DE BRIAILLES, C. Trois sceaux de Clergé Franc de Beyrouth. In: *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth*, Vol. 3, pp. 13-24, illus.

In this article three seals of the French clergy of Beyrouth are described and discussed historically: (1) a seal of Pascal de Pascalibus, treasurer of the Beyrouth Chapter (First quarter of the fourteenth century); (2) a seal of Stephen, Archdeacon of Beyrouth, Canon of Tarsus (second half of the thirteenth century); and (3) a seal of the Guardian of the Convent of the Friars Minor of St. Sauveur of Beyrouth (fourteenth century).

The author gives pertinent iconographical detail as well as historical data upon the Beyrouth Chapter and its personnel, the Tarsus Chapter, and the convent of the Friars Minors attached to the church of St. Sauveur at Beyrouth. RPB

GALSTER, GEORGE. Provst Hendrik af Glinde Segl (Rector Henrik of Glinde's Signet). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 Oct. 1949), pp. 185-187, illus.

This article describes an interesting bronze signet made for the use of Rector Henrik of Glinde presumably in the period 1180-1194. Henrik was at that time rector in Hundisburg in the environs of Magdeburg. The signet was used for impressing the sealing wax on letters and besides his name contained this admonition "to receive, open and read the letter, fold it again and consider the contents confidential." Henrik later was named a deacon, became involved in politics and was blinded by Gerhard of Querfurt to prevent his assuming a high position. HLH

MINT REPORTS

Muntverslag over het Jaar 1946 (Mint Report for the year 1946). The Hague The Netherlands, 1948. 43 pp., 5 ppls.

In the absence of a new currency law regulating post-war coinage no money was struck by the Dutch mint in 1946. The engraving and medal departments, however, were very busy. The mint melted down spent cartridge cases for private industry and also some of the silver coins struck for the Dutch government in the United States during the war.

Tables show the complete coinage of all denominations for the Netherlands and its colonies since 1851 including the coins made in the United States and the zinc coins minted during the German occupation, as well as the mint inventory of all such coins, and an estimate of the coins in circulation.

There are several pages of illustrations which show the medals issued in 1946. HJE

Muntverslag over het Jaar 1947. The Hague, 1948. 44 pp., 3 pls.

For the first time since the liberation of Holland the Dutch mint coined money for circulation in 1947, namely, 1/4 and 1/10 guilders in silver, and 2 1/2 and 1 cent pieces in bronze for Curaçao. In addition several medals were manufactured. The melting down of silver coins struck in the United States during the war continued.

A committee was appointed to take charge of the preparations for a new Dutch coinage. Five artists were asked to submit designs, one of which was to be a new portrait of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina.

Illustrations of the medals issued as well as comprehensive tables of coins made since 1840 for the Netherlands and the colonies, coins withdrawn and coins still in circulation accompany the report which also contains extensive information on financial details and metal stocks as well as information concerning personnel. HJE

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS
of
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Late in December there appeared William H. Dillistin's *Bank Note Reporters and Counterfeit Detectors 1826-1866 with a Discourse on Wildcat Banks and Wildcat Bank Notes* as No. 114 of Numismatic Notes and Monographs. It is abstracted on page 74 of this issue. The last number in the monograph series (No. 115) is by O. P. Eklund and Sydney P. Noe on *Hacienda Tokens of Mexico*. It contains a catalogue listing of 492 specimens illustrated on twenty-two plates.

There are in press three monographs which will appear during the present calendar year—No. 116, *Aspects of the Principate of Tiberius: Historical Comments on the Colonial Coinage Issued outside Spain* by Michael Grant; No. 117, *Gold Coins of Khokand and Bukhārā* by Charles C. Torrey; and a monograph by George C. Miles on *Rare Islamic Coins*.

Early in the summer there will appear the first number of the Hispanic Numismatic Series which will be published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America. This first number, which will be issued in two parts, is *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain* by George C. Miles. An issue of the American Numismatic Society Museum Notes is also planned for appearance in 1950.

Numismatic Literature

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 — Incorporated 1863

HEADQUARTERS

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

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The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 2 to 5 P.M.

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No. 12

JULY

1950

GENERAL

I [prima] Exposicion Nacional de Numismática. Tarrasa, del 2 al 10 Julio de 1949. Boletin Editado por la Comision Ejecutiva, No. 1. 8 pp., illus.

This bulletin served as the announcement of the first national numismatic exhibition which was held at Tarrasa, Spain, from the second to the tenth of July. Page 1 contains the well-written greeting of the executive committee. Page 2 is devoted to the rules and regulations under which the exhibition was conducted. The bulletin contains a brief but interesting article by F. Xavier Calico entitled "Numismatics as a Cultural Instrument at the Service of History, Art and Economics." This article treats well the world power of Spain in the sixteenth century as exemplified by the Spanish coinage. RPB

Koninklijk Kabinet Van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen Te 'S-Gravenhage. *Verlag Van De Directeur Over Het Jaar 1946*. 'S-Gravenhage, Staatsdrukkerij-en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 1948. 7 pp.

This is the annual report for 1946 of the Royal Cabinet of Coins, Medals and Engraved Gems at the Hague. A beginning was made in the further study and arrangement of ancient coins. This was taking the form of a supplement and of corrections to the present catalogue. Unfortunately, this work has been interrupted by the departure to Rome of Dr. J. H. Jongkees. The work of making a scientific catalogue of the coins of the Netherlands continues successfully.

The most important accessions of the year are duly listed.

RPB

KRAUS, ERNST. New or Recent Issues. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61 (1948), pp. 54-57, 120-121, 240-242, 408-409, 480-481, 537-539, 689-692; Vol. 62 (1949), pp. 57-59, 114-116, 214-215, 363-364, 495-498, 669-670.

A listing of the world's recently issued coins with illustrations.

LOEHR, AUGUST. 40 Jahre Numismatik in Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 7-12.

A review of outstanding achievements in all fields of numismatics throughout the world, during the forty years from 1908 to 1948, with special emphasis on the important contributions of Austrian scholars and technicians. SEF

NETHERLANDS. MINISTERIE VAN ONDERWIJS, KUNSTEN EN WETENSCHAPPEN. *Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen te 'S-Gravenhage. Verslag van de Directeur over het jaar 1947.* 'S-Gravenhage, 1949. 8 pp., pl.

This is the report for 1947 of the Royal Cabinet of Coins, Medals and Engraved Gems at the Hague. Unfortunately in 1947 the collection was still closed to the public owing to the lack of proper housing facilities. Discussions concerning the housing of the Cabinet, which had been conducted with the Royal Commission for Museums, reached no decision. As in 1946, the work of the director and his assistant was concerned for the most part with the new arrangement of the collection of Dutch coins and the composition of a scientific catalogue. The first part of this catalogue, which runs to the end of the monarchical period with the abjuration of Philip II in 1581, was ready for the press at the end of the year.

During the year the Cabinet studied and arranged the coins which were found in the course of archaeological activity at Elst. Mention is made of the find at Sneek in the summer of 1947, and also of the find at Roermond.

In the report the most important accessions of the year are listed. The Cabinet acquired a number of important Dutch coins which enriched that section. The report contains a plate in which nine of the outstanding pieces are illustrated. RPB

PROSCHOWSKY, PAUL M. Trankebar-Blykas og Dr. Paul Bergsøe. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1949, No. 10 (Dec.), pp. 233-240, illus.

Denmark had a colony named Tranquebar (Trankebar) in Southern India. Issued for its use were coins called Kas made out of lead, possibly mixed with tin. A number of these were part of the exhibit at the Royal Coin and Medallic Collection in Copenhagen, but it was found that after a generation or so in that cold and damp climate they disintegrated. In 1923 the Collection bought some more specimens from a student in Madras and was concerned with their preservation. Earlier specimens had become unrecognizable bits, but fortunately galvanic reproductions of them had been made by the young Paul Bergsøe, son of Prof. Vilhelm Bergsøe, author of "Trankebar Coins" (1895). Young Paul with limited equipment and chemicals had been able to make these excellent reproductions around 1890, from specimens then owned by the Danish numismatist H. V. Mansfeld-Büllner. They are still to be seen at the Royal Collection. Paul Bergsøe became a noted Doctor of Chemistry and has now, over half a century later, through chemical means, been able to preserve for the Royal Coin and Medallic Collection, all of its remaining Tranquebar lead Kas coins. A most interesting story of service to numismatics. HLH

SCHWABACHER, W. Numismatikermöte I Hamburg. In: *Fornvännen* Vol. 43 (1948), pp. 351-352.

A meeting of importance for numismatists was held in Hamburg in May and June of 1948 at the Museum for Hamburg History. This was the first general gathering of German numismatists since the war. Representatives were present from each zone of occupation. The meeting was held under the aegis of Hans Gebhart (Munich), and Wilhelm Jesse (Braunschweig). The report of the most importance for Scandinavian numismatics was given by Peter Berghaus on the subject of geographical method in numismatics. RPB

ANCIENT

ALLAN, J(OHN). The Cam Brea Hoard of 1749. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, (1948), pp. 235-236.

This find, well known to readers of Evans' *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, was originally published in William Borlase, *Observations of the Antiquities of Cornwall*, 1754. It is recorded again with modern references. The coins are in the main of Gaulish origin and the find closely resembled the Snettisham hoard (see below).

ALLAN, J(OHN). The Snettisham Find. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, (1948), pp. 233-235, illus.

Detailed list of a hoard of thirteen gold coins, all degraded copies of the head of Apollo and a victorious charioteer on the gold staters of Philip II of Macedon. The coins are identified as: 3 staters and 4 quarter staters of the Gaulish tribe of the Bellovaci, 4 staters of the Belgic Atrebates and two quarter staters, probably very late Atrebatian issues. The commentary treats of interpretation of questionable types, provenances of similar finds, and dating. The burial date of the Snettisham find is assigned to the first century A.D. All thirteen coins are illustrated.

DALE, L. J. Biblical Numismatics. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 519-528, illus.

A commentary on many of the references to money and trade in the Bible. The article is in three parts: trade before coins came into use, early coins, and coins of the time of Christ and later. FHA

GOLDMAN, HETTY. *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*. Vol. I. Text: The Hellenistic and Roman Periods. Vol. I. Plates. Editor: Hetty Goldman. Contributors: Dorothy Hannah Cox, Hetty Goldman, Virginia Grace, Frances Follin Jones, Antony E. Raubitschek. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1950. 2 v. \$36.00.

This volume, with text and plates bound separately, presents the Hellenistic and Roman material discovered in the course of excavations conducted between 1935 and 1939 on a mound, situated on the outskirts of the modern Tarsus, whose core is a prehistoric settlement.

The section of this book devoted to the coins from the excavations, pp. 38-84, with plates 87-92, has been prepared by Dorothy Hannah Cox and is on the same elaborate scale as the rest of the volume. All the coinage of Tarsus has been discussed, whether a specimen was found in the excavation or not. The discussion is fully documented and gives a complete survey of the coinage from the time of Alexander through the Roman period. The Islamic coins have been dealt with elsewhere. In the catalogue, occasionally exigencies of space in the arrangement make for some confusion, as for example p. 76, no. 261, but one's eye soon grasps the pattern. The catalogue is complete with references to publications of all types of coins included. There is no attempt at die identification, which is probably impossible under the circumstances. The charts of the 'Tarsus Anonymous' and of the monograms are clear and intelligible and also are placed accessibly in the book. The classified list of all the objects found, arranged in a table of the chronological units from the 'Top Iron' Age to the 'later Roman' period, both in the city and the cemetery, following page 403, certainly is an eminently usable way of presenting the material. It is valuable alike to the numismatist and to a student of the strata of the site. In the chapter which discusses the date of the various levels, the value of the coins as a means of dating has been recognized and the coins used with discrimination. DRS

EL-KHASHAB, 'ABD EL-MOHSEN. *Ptolemaic and Roman Baths of Kôm el Ahmar*. Cairo, 1949. (Coins: pp. 83-130, pls. 12-22).

Kôm el Ahmar is situated in the Nile Delta seventeen kilometers from Damanhur. It cannot now be identified with, nor is it near, any known ancient site. The strictly numismatic section of this monograph on ancient baths in general and the baths of Kôm el Ahmar and Kôm Sakha in particular consists of a page of introduction, a bibliographical list of abbreviations, and separate catalogues of the coins found in the baths of Kôm el Ahmar and near the bath of Sakha. The greater number of coins was found at Kôm el Ahmar, where a collection of baths existed, according to the evidence of these coins, from 280 B.C. through 771 A.D. On the evidence of the coins found at Sakha, the bath there is thought to have been built later than the baths at Kôm el Ahmar. The coins found at Kôm el Ahmar (catalogue, pp. 83-106) are Ptolemaic, Alexandrian, Roman imperial (of Maximinus Daza, Licinius I, and Constantine), Byzantine, and Arabic. All are bronze or billon except for a porcelain piece of Ptolemy IV (see pp. 88-90) and one Arabic gold dinar minted in 154 A.H. The coins found near the bath at Sakha (catalogue, pp. 107-116) begin with the Ptolemies and include coins of Alexandria from Claudius through Hadrian. AAB

SEYRIG, HENRI. Poids antiques de la Syrie et de la Phénicie sous la Domination grecque et romaine. In: *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth*, Vol. 8 (1949), pp. 37-79, 6 pls.

This is the first part to be published of a "recueil" of a special class of documents now in various museums and collections, the greater part of them as yet unpublished. M. Seyrig hopes his catalogue of seventy-one objects from five cities (Antioch, Seleucia, Laodicea, Heraclea, and Beroea), complete with description, commentary, and epigraphical index, and embellished with drawings, tables and six plates of handsome photographs, will cause other similar documents that may be lying disregarded in museums

to be made known. The weights of the first three cities, which have by far the greater number of documents, are divided into groups, sometimes according to whether or not they are dated and bear names of officials; if dated, they may or may not be classified according to era used. In some cases, other criteria such as general appearance, form of letters, or a common technical formula, determine the segregation of a group. These weights do not invariably bear the name of the city where they were used; their attribution is a major contribution to the understanding of the documents. Since the weights have types as well as inscriptions (elephant, anchor, tripod, horse, palm leaf, heads of Tyche or Neptune), a particular point of interest to numismatists is the author's consideration of both these elements in relation to coins. AAB

TOLSTOV, S. P. *Drevnii Khorezm. Op't Istoriko-Archeologicheskogo issledovaniya*. Moscow, Izdanie MGU, 1948. 352 pp., 87 pls., illus. At head of title: Moscovskii ordena lenina gosudarstvenn'i universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova. \$3.50.

One section of this important work, pp. 173-196, is devoted to numismatics. The substance of this chapter, "the coins of the Siyavushid-Afrigids," is a revised and enlarged version of Tolstov's article "The coins of the Shahs of ancient Khorezm," *Vestnik Drevnii Istorii* 1938. In the article the author proved, by the results of his excavations, that a number of enigmatic "Scythian" coins must be of Khorezmian origin. Further, he classified these coins into several groups on the basis of the scripts used on them: early, middle, and late Khorezmian. In *Drevnii Khorezm* Tolstov continues his previous work, deciphering more of the legends on the coins on the basis of the king list given by al-Birūnī. He concludes with the following observations:

1. A study of the coins, and especially the signets on them, reveals that one dynasty ruled in Khorezm from the first to the tenth centuries A.D.

2. The coins of this dynasty, the Siyavushid-Afrigids, are related to the Kushan issues and the so-called "Heraya" coins on the one hand, and to the coins of the Bosphoran kingdom of South Russia in the first centuries of our era, on the other.

3. The discovery of Khorezmian coins in Russia indicates the importance of trade between the two lands in pre-Islamic times. The book represents an important step forward in our knowledge of the early history of Central Asia. RNF

WARD, T. H. G. An Experiment on Serial Reproduction with Special Reference to the Changes in the Design of Early Coin Types. In: *The British Journal of Psychology*, Vol. 39, Pt. 3 (Mar. 1949), pp. 142-147, 2 pls.

This is an application of serial reproduction experiments to an actual serial reproduction, with a view to offering archaeologists some aid as to the psychological forces involved in the problem of cultural influence. The barbarous imitations of the gold coins of Philip II are compared in respect to a detail on each side (laurel wreath and chariot wheel) with laboratory copies of each detail. Two series were made; one with a drawing of the detail before the copyist, the other from memory, after the copyist had had a ten second look at the drawing. Bartlett's conclusion from experiments in serial reproduction, that detached detail in an obviously representational

form is retained with little change, is borne out by the coins themselves but the results of this experiment are not quite clear. Ward does not specify whether each subject made more than one copy, whether copies were copied, either by the original copyist or another. This lack of clarity obscures the results, although it is to be presumed that there was a series of copies, each by a different hand. On the whole, the changes in the drawings parallel the changes on the coins. DRS

WUERTENBERGER, THOMAS. Karl Wilhelm Becker, ein rheinischer Münzfälscher zu Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts. In: *Festschrift Christian Eckert*, Mainz 1949, pp. 121-127.

This article discusses Becker's activity as a counterfeiter and proves his criminal intent. A bibliography is attached. PB

GREEK

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. *Las Monedas Latinas de Cartagena*. Murcia, 1949. 74 pp., illus.

A monograph derived from the last part of the numismatic section of Beltran's doctoral dissertation on Cartagena (Nova Carthago) in antiquity; a general introduction is followed by an extensive bibliography, then comes the discussion of the Latin coins before the foundation of the colony, coins of the colony (chronological arrangement in all cases), and finally a section on the coins of the *praefecti* of the imperial *quinquennales* and the coinage until it comes to an end under Caligula. Within larger classifications the coins are grouped in smaller divisions, and a set of conclusions drawn from the study of them follows each group. For his interpretations the author uses evidence other than coins, particularly inscriptions (e.g., on the long misinterpreted title of colonial Carthage, p. 62; cf. p. 59). Three short sections conclude the monograph: on coins incorrectly attributed to Cartagena; on the end of the coinage under Caligula; a brief interpretation of the types, which are commemorative; and the rarity of the coins of New Carthage. AAB

BEN-DOR, S. Petra Colonia. In: *Berytus IX* (1948), pp. 41-43, 2 pls.

Mrs. Ben-Dor presents several hitherto apparently unpublished coins of Elagabalus struck at Petra, including one piece with Latin legend indicating that the city became a *colonia* under Elagabalus. The publication of this coin clears up doubts about the attribution of similar coins with corrupt legends published by De Saulcy and not up to now accepted as definitely coming from the mint of Petra. The author compares these pieces with coins of Bostra, which used Greek legends under Elagabalus and struck colonial coinage with Latin legends under Severus Alexander (the foundation of the colony by Severus is attested by literary evidence). A coin with an obverse legend combining both Greek and Latin elements, and a colonial reverse type with Latin legend, however, leads the author, following but modifying Morey and Kubitschek, to propose that Bostra actually became a colony towards the end of Elagabalus' reign, when Severus Alexander was Caesar.

She sees a similar state of affairs, with reference to coinage and the establishment of colonial status, between Bostra and Petra. AAB

BEN-DOR, STELLA. Two Coins of Neapolis Samariae. In: *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, Vol. 12 (1945-46), pp. 160-162.

An unpublished coin of Commodus as Caesar and a coin struck on the occasion of an imperial visit of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius are described and illustrated.

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. Coins of Roman Alexandria. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Winter 1949), pp. 181-183, pl.

A brief article on the coinage of this metropolis of the past. From the time of Augustus to the adoption of Latin prototypes, during the reign of Diocletian, the currency mirrored life in Egypt. No other city, excepting perhaps Rome, succeeded in recording so faithfully its panorama of events. Like a magic lantern the mint at Alexandria brought vividly to the people representations of their huge architectural projects, strange creatures of the Nile and local divinities.

A fine plate illustrating nineteen carefully selected types from the collection of the American Numismatic Society accompanies the text. FSK

CICCIO, G. DE. Di un Bronzetto di Camarina con Firma di Exachestidas e di un Tetradramma di Messana, inediti. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, 1949, No. 12 (Dec.), cols. 603-608, illus.

Both coins discussed in this article are from the collection of Prof. N. Leotta at Palermo. The bronze has on the reverse a sepia and on the obverse a female head, three-quarters left, with the hair in loose locks. To the left of the face are two letters which Mgr. De Ciccio reports as EE but which, from the apparently retouched illustration, seem to be EX. Despite the fact that the types are fundamentally Syracusan and strongly reminiscent of the signed and unsigned series of bronzes with the Arethusa head, the author believes that his coin was issued by Camarina from dies of Exachestidas who is known to have worked at that mint during the latter part of the fifth century. At that time Syracuse exerted a great influence at Camarina, which had its effect on Exachestidas, as is evident in his frequent use of Syracusan types and techniques. However, the direct inspiration for the obverse of the coin under discussion is probably to be found in the Camarina drachms with a facing head of a nymph and a flying Nike on the reverse.

The Messana tetradrachm, of the early mule-car and running hare type with the Doric form of the inscription, varies from other issues of the series in having an olive branch with two leaves beneath and ΓV, upside down, above the hare. After questioning the existing interpretations of similar lettering used at Messana and elsewhere, the author expresses his belief that the marks indicate *la sequenza delle emissioni di un dato periodo monetale di una zecca*. Substantiation of his theory rests on the alphabetical progression of the letters for the money of Messana and also on the fact that the same obverse die serves a hare reverse with Γ and the new tetradrachm with ΓV. This obverse, moreover, is almost identical

with one used with a reverse without letters but with the olive spray beneath the hare. MT

KINDLER, A. Jewish Lead Coins. In: *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, Vol. 14 (Oct. 1947-March 1948), pp. 38-41. (Article in Hebrew).

Three Jewish lead coins are described (Alexander Jannai, Herod, and Archelaus) which it is suggested were struck at the time of economic crises. They are compared to the thirty-five lead tetradrachms of Bar-Kochba. In an additional note B. Kirschner suggests that the pieces are specimens of mint trials, which view is rejected by Kindler.

KIRSCHNER, B. A Mint of Bar-Kokhba? In: *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, Vol. 12 (1945-1946), pp. 153-160.

The Benedictine Monastery, Dormitio St. Mariae in Jerusalem, acquired in 1910 a set of iron weapons and tools from the inhabitants of Battir. Kirschner through comparison with representations of Roman minting tools reaches the conclusion that part of the iron tools from Battir were the coining equipment of a mint around the time of Bar-Kokhba revolt. If his belief is accepted, these implements would represent the only remains yet known of a Jewish mint in antiquity.

KLEINER, GERHARD. *Alexanders Reichsmünzen*. (Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Jahrgang 1947, Nr. 5). Berlin 1949. 55 pp., 1 pl.

Kleiner deals with the coinage of Alexander, relating Alexander's well known coin types (gold stater and silver tetradrachm) with the history and the religion of his time. Only the coins of the mints of Sidon and Ake show dates. The author connects the first year of the era by which they are dated with the years 333-32 B.C., the date of the conquest of Tyre. The numerous coinage of the Alexander coins therefore traces back to the immense booty of the victories over the Persians.

Through the combination of a number of hypotheses, the author finds confirmations for these deductions in the coin types. The Nike on the gold stater is not only the type of a royal Macedonian coin, but is also representative of Alexander's victories on land and sea (Issos in 333 B.C., Tyre in 332 B.C.). Zeus Aetophoros on the silver tetradrachms the author takes for Zeus Ammon, whose shrine in the desert Alexander visited. This Zeus Ammon of Siwa is tied to the Phoenician god Ball-Tars, whose image appears upon the Tarsos coins of Mazaïos. This coin type of Mazaïos is accepted by Alexander for his tetradrachms. At Siwa Alexander was hailed as the "god's son." After this event according to the author Alexander preferred the head of Heracles for his silver coins, Heracles, also a son of Zeus. The author explains somewhat glibly the head of Athena upon the gold stater. Athena is the daughter of Zeus and the genius of all heroes, especially of Heracles. Hence the author sees in Alexander's coinage an inward unity, the origin of which is placed in the organization of his finances in 332-331 B.C., the result from the influx of Persian gold and silver.

Kleiner also deals with the coinage of the first years of Alexander's reign. He concludes that Alexander first accepted the types of his father. Before the war against the Persians, Alexander's finances were very much encumbered with debts, and he therefore accepted the old types.

The text of the study is well documented. A chronological table is provided which compares Kleiner's theories with the datings of E. T. Newell and J. P. Six. The numerous annotations cover a wide scope of numismatic and historical literature, and therefore will prove very useful in any study on the Alexander coinage. PB

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Les Tétradrachmes Fourrées du Tresor de Pithom (Tell el Maskhuta, 1948). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, 1949, No. 12 (Dec.), cols. 608-610.

The writer distinguishes between the official plated issues and the forgeries of the Tell el-Maskhuta hoard. In the case of the former, their style places them with the earliest tetradrachms in the deposit but their flans are thinner and larger. The coating of silver, apparently from the Laurium mines, is at least twice as thick as that covering the forgeries, and no test marks are present. In contrast, the forgeries copy Asiatic imitations of Athenian money on flans of approximately the same size but greater thickness than those of the originals. A relatively thin application of non-Laurian silver is spread unevenly over the surface, resulting in deep breaks from oxidation. Most of the forgeries have false test marks, of Asiatic rather than Egyptian form, impressed on the coins at the time of striking. The hoard contained no lead replicas of Athenian tetradrachms such as have been found in Upper Egypt. MT

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Trouvailles faites aux abords de Tell-el-Maskhuta. (Egypte - 1948). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, 1949, No. 10 (Oct.), cols. 487-490.

In this brief article M. Jungfleisch describes the circumstances attending the discovery of a chamber, which the author identifies as a Persian chapel, within which were found over 5,000 Athenian tetradrachms - the well-known Tell el-Maskhuta hoard. Attention is called to the following peculiar characteristics of the deposit: 1) a chronological range of over a century for the coins, of which the majority are practically uncirculated; 2) silver of varying quality, not all of it from Laurium; 3) test marks of non-Egyptian form; 4) plated pieces with false test gashes on most of them; 5) an absence of Egyptian imitations of Athenian pieces; 6) countermarks which are either Phoenician-type letters or emblems of Asia Minor and island cities; 7) the inclusion of one extraneous coin, showing a facing owl with spread wings, which may be associated with the satrapal mint of the army of Mazaeus; 8) a uniformity of denomination and weight. MT

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Ein Bildniss der Königin Amastris auf Münzen des Lysimachos. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 81-86, Pl. 5.

There is a type among the bronze coins of Lysimachos, which hitherto has not been explained exactly. It shows a head, wearing a Phrygian helmet, and a tropaion. Mamroth takes the head for the head of Amastris, wife of

Lysimachos. The tropaion supports this explanation since it is a copy of a coin type of Dionysios of Herakleia, second husband of Amastris. The author believes that the coin was issued about 285 B.C., when Amastris had been murdered by her sons, and when Lysimachos had revenged her. PB

SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. Vol. III. *The Lockett Collection*. London, Published for the British Academy by Oxford University Press and Spink and Son, 1938-49. 64 pls. 5 parts. \$6.50-\$7.50 ea.

With the appearance of its fifth part the volume of the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum cataloguing the gold and silver coins in the collection of Mr. R. Cyril Lockett is now completed. The publication of the volume, begun in 1938, was interrupted by the late war. The compiler is Mr. E. S. G. Robinson of the British Museum who has described each piece with details on type, subsidiary symbols, monograms, weights, and die directions. The collection is an interesting one, broad and general in scope. Altogether 3542 coins are illustrated on 64 large sized plates (15 1/4 x 11 1/4 inches) with brief descriptive text on facing pages. As with the other volumes of the Sylloge the reproductions of the plates and the printing of the catalogue are excellent.

ROMAN

BREGLIA, LAURA. A proposito di riconiazioni. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, New Series, Vol. 34 (1949), pp. 3-8.

The staunch supporter of "traditional chronology" states her views on the subject of Roman restrikes in Southern Italy and Sicily in refutation of Gabrici (cf. *Num. Lit.*, p. 270), whose conclusions tended to confirm the theories of Mattingly and Robinson. SEF

CALEY, EARLE R. Fineness of the Gold Coins of the Roman Empire. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), pp. 66-70.

Description of a precise method of estimating the fineness of Roman gold coins, the experimental material and results being embodied in a table which lists 1) emperor, 2) date of coin, 3) British Museum Catalogue reference, 4) condition of coin, 5) weight in grams, 6) fineness. The coins used in the experiment were 45 pieces (30 aurei, 14 solidi, 1 tremissis) from the numismatic collection of the Princeton University Library. With but four exceptions the aurei showed a fineness of 990, the solidi averaged 967. The single tremissis had the lowest fineness of all (920), but the whole series (end of first century B.C.-third quarter of fifth century A.D.) showed a very high and remarkable gold content, leading the experimenter to conclude that the Romans "knew and applied a highly efficient process for the purification of the native gold that entered their coinage." AAB

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Denarii from Ormskirk, Lancashire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8 (1948), p. 232.

Brief listing of 119 worn Republican and Imperial denarii found in the bed of a stream in July, 1949, covering the period from about 100 B.C. to A.D. 119-122 in the reign of Hadrian.

DEONNA, W. Un portrait d'Aulus Postumius Albinus? Madrid, 1947. In: *Actas y memorias de la sociedad española de antropología, etnografía y prehistoria*, Vol. 22, pp. 5-13, 4 pls.

An article written to caution against too hasty identification of portraits from antiquity. The author's point of departure is a marble head in the Louvre, from a statue of the first half of the first century B.C. in the Hellenistic tradition; this portrait has recently been identified as the person whose head appears on the coins of "Albinus Bruti f." (BMC. Rep. I, p. 509). Neither the identity of the head on the coins nor of the Louvre head is certain. The author points out the difficulties of correctly identifying these and other similar heads with any particular individual of Roman times. AAB

HOWE, L. L. The Coin Portraiture of the Early Roman Empire. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 6 (June 1949), pp. 328-341, illus.

A long introduction on the dictatorship of Caesar, the events which followed Caesar's death, and the founding of the Augustan Principate, leads up to the subject which forms the title of this article. Discussion of portraiture begins on p. 330 with the sentences: "The coinage of the Principate reflected the divided sovereignty Princeps and Senate." and "Again, with very few exceptions, all coins of whatever metal they might be, bore a portrait of Augustus or some one of his family or close friends. This monarchical style of coinage, however, had already become familiar." The author then goes back to the Triumvirate. He describes and interprets the portrait coinage of Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian, and cites briefly, in addition to coins, portrait statues and Roman historians. He carries his subject through the reign of Nero, with a brief additional comment on the Flavians and on collecting Roman coins for portraits. There are fourteen notes at the end of the article, "Suggestions for Further Reading," and a list of illustrations (20 figs.). AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. ed. The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. IV, Part III: Gordian III to Uranus Antoninus. Edited by Harold Mattingly, Edward A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland. London, Spink and Son Ltd., 1949. 246 pp., 16 pls.

This volume, the publication of which has been accidentally delayed since 1940, fills the long lamented gap between *RIC* IV, 2 and V, 1. In the meantime changes in the editorial staff have occurred. Sydenham to whom the volume is dedicated, has died. C. H. V. Sutherland has joined Mattingly as editor; further, the Preface announces R. A. G. Carson as third editor. Characteristic of the new volume is the arrangement of the coins by issues showing the mint working in six *officinae* (made clear by tables as well as in the Catalogue) a step in line with Pink's *Aufbau* and made possible largely from the evidence of the Dorchester Hoard of 22,000 antoniniani published by Mattingly in *Num. Chron.* 1939, and throwing "an entirely new light on the period from Gordian III to Trebonianus Gallus

(*RIC*. IV, III, p. xvi)." Covered are about sixteen mints or regions. Actually, only seven mint cities are definitely identified in the Index. In the sixteen plates as well as in the Catalogue the great predominance of Rome and Antioch is obvious. The other mint cities named are Alexandria, Emesa, Milan, Tarsus, Viminacium. Those mints which are indicated in the Catalogue as uncertain are covered in the Index under names such as Balkan, Greek, Transylvania. Ten major imperial names (there are eighteen names in the table of contents, including empresses and rebels of Philip's reign) in the short time covered suggest the rapidity of change and the confusion of the period, the important historical problems of which are treated as usual in the introductions to each general reign. The rare coins of the obscure personalities, Comelia Supera, and Uranius Antoninus, close the volume.

Since the mint organization can be demonstrated only for the antoninianus, this denomination naturally takes precedence over the others in the Catalogue. In the arrangement of gold and silver coins within an issue, the aureus follows, then the gold quinarius, the denarius, and silver quinarius, though seldom is every denomination represented. Outside the normal issues of the six shops, special issues appear, and medallions are included in the Catalogue. The number of hybrids in this volume is impressive.

The usual series of Indexes at the end of the volume differs in two respects from the comparable section of earlier parts of *RIC*. There is one additional Index, "Attributes, etc.," and the order of Indexes I and II has been reversed: here "Mints" is Index I and "Emperors" is II, a sign of the shift in emphasis that has marked recent developments in Roman coin studies. AAB

MILNE, J. G. An Exeter Find of 1715. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 219-223.

In 1715 a hoard of Roman coins was unearthed in Exeter during excavations for a cellar. It was found two feet below a floor of chalk and sand which in turn was three feet below the modern surface. Dr. Milne reconstructs the details of the find through references to its discovery in contemporary diaries and notes accompanying gifts of coins from it to Corpus Christi College, the Bodleian, and the Exeter Cathedral. Not the least interesting of these is the account of the find made in Latin by Joshua Reynolds to accompany the coins from the hoard he presented to the Exeter Cathedral. This is quoted in full by Dr. Milne and a list of identified specimens is given. The earliest pieces are of Trajan and Sept. Severus, the latest of Gallienus and family and Postumus.

PINK, KARL. Der Aufbau der Römischen Münzprägung in der Kaiserzeit. VI/1 Probus. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 13-74.

Pink resumes his commentary on and condensed catalogue of imperial coinage, which he began, with issues of Pertinax, in the *Num. Zeit.*, Vol. 66, 1933, and continued in three more installments during 1934-1936, having concluded with Aemilian, when war interrupted publications. Work on Chapter V, Valerian through Florian, was delegated to two of his pupils, while Pink himself, went on to Chapter VI, which is chiefly devoted to the issues of Probus. The third century, which these

studies cover, was marked by the establishment and development of the provincial mints, which vastly complicates the task of cataloguing. A feature characterizing this installment is a final section, on the production of the mints in relation to the Emperor's activities (pp. 71-73), to which is appended a table summarizing in one page (74) types and issues by mints and years. The catalogue itself is marked, of course, by the presence of mint-marks in great quantity for the first time in the "Aufbau." The classification is primarily by mints, years, and reverse types in alphabetical order. Included in the analysis of Probus' coinage is the relation of one mint to another, and of the coinage of Probus to that of his predecessors and successors. The introduction to the catalogue contains an explanation of the material used, lists of abbreviations, lists of Probus' dates with reference to inscriptions, sections on obverse and reverse types and legends, on mint officials and denominations, and on finds. A proponent of simplification, Pink has managed to cover with copious use of abbreviations in some one hundred and fifty pages the same ground to which over nine hundred pages were devoted in Mattingly & Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*. Almost every sentence must be decoded, however. AAB - SEF

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. Note sur un trésor du III^e siècle AP. J.-C. In: *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*, Vol. 48, 1949, pp. 459-466.

A hoard of coins struck at Alexandria, 268-282 A.D., and found in the territory of Girga in Upper Egypt is analyzed in relation to some hoards published by Milne. As a result the author concludes that the Girga hoard gives a picture of circulation in Egypt toward the end of 282. A list of the coins arranged by the regnal years of the Emperors concerned (Claudius II, Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, and Carinus) shows with few exceptions a considerable increase in the number of coins of a given year over the number of the preceding year, the years 6 and 7 of Probus marking a very great increase. The author considers whether these figures represent periodic withdrawal of coinage and replacement, or inflation. He finds the hoard useful for studying the chronology of the imperial succession in relation to the evidence of other documents. AAB

SHETELIG, HAAKON. Roman Coins Found in Iceland. In: *Antiquity*, Vol. XXIII, (1949), pp. 161-163.

The finding of three Roman coins from the end of the third Century A.D., antoniniani of Aurelian (in 1933), of Probus (1905), and of Diocletian (1923), on the south-east coast of Iceland at the head of Hamarsfjord in the district of Sudhur Mulasyssel, raises the question whether the Celts were really the first discoverers of Iceland. Theories of several scholars as to how the coins reached the island some 600 years before the Norse colonization are presented, among them one suggesting that the antoniniani were left, possibly as a votive offering, by a Roman seaman driven into the fjord by bad weather. AAB

BYZANTINE

BLAKE, ROBERT P. The Monetary Reform of Anastasius I and Its Economic Implications. In: *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (April-Oct. 1947), pp. 35-42.

An economic approach to the Reform of Anastasius, the study of which has previously been solely numismatic. A review of Roman currency before this reform, and the posing of several questions as to the status of the bronze and copper currency, precede the definition of Anastasius' reform (differences between new and old currency and what the coins have to tell are listed separately). The interpretation of two different literary passages on the reform (from John Malalas and Marcellinus Comes) take up most of the rest of the article. The author concludes that the reform must have irked the lower classes, was convenient for the wealthy, "while from the technical angle of the mintmasters it marked a great advance." AAB

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Conjectures au sujet de certaines lettres isolées se recontrant sur les solidi byzantins du VII^e siècle. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 31 (1948-1949), pp. 108-120.

The name or symbol of a city on a coin does not necessarily mean that that city struck the coin. Hence Jungfleisch's interpretation of variable letters in the field on solidi of Phocas, Heraclius, and Constans II as indicating chiefly auxiliary mints (in some cases the letters may stand for dates) helping out Constantinople. In the case of Constans II, in whose reign Constantinople strikes for Carthage, indicated by C or K, we have the reverse procedure, the chief mint striking for the auxiliary. CONOB is then an indication of the degree of fineness of metal without reference to the place of striking. This interpretation of the letters in the field (e.g., N for Nicomedia and K for Cyzicus) necessitates a completely new approach to the Byzantine gold coinage and a revision of the classic theory in accordance with which Phocas struck gold at Constantinople and Ravenna, Heraclius at these mints and Carthage, Constans II at Constantinople, Carthage, Rome, and Ravenna. In his introduction preceding the analysis, the author pays tribute to the work of earlier students of Byzantine coins, and in presenting the problem of the variable letters on the solidi, he lists the various possibilities of interpretation, then points out ancient and modern parallels supporting his theory of Byzantine mints subsidiary to a chief mint. AAB

PACE, BIAGIO. *Arte e Civiltà della Sicilia Antica di Biagio Pace*. Volume IV: Barbari e Bizantini. Rome, Società Dante Alighieri, 1949. 557 pp., illus., 3 pls.

Pages 451-458 of Chap. IV (Book X) in this volume (Artigianato e Monete) discuss the Byzantine coinage of Sicily, beginning with Maurice Tiberius (vs. Wroth, who attributes some small bronze coins of Justinian to Sicily) and ending with an unpublished bronze piece (fig. 212) attributed to the years 775-6 A.D., a date considerably later than the last general date given by Pace for the mint of Syracuse. The Sicilian mints were Catania

(582-641 A.D.) and Syracuse (641-741 A.D.), the shift to the latter having taken place under Constans II, who ended his reign in that city. In addition to the discussion and drawings of coins in this section of the book, some late Roman and Byzantine coins figure on preceding pages where there are accounts of hoards of jewels and coins found in Sicily (see especially the necklace illustrated on p. 438 and described on p. 439). AAB

PRINA, D. RICOTTI. Bronze Coins of the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius III. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, 1949, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept.), cols. 411-412, illus.

Includes both previously published and unpublished bronze coins of Theodosius III, with reference to articles of Forrer and Laffranchi, and to the existence of two other pieces whose whereabouts were not known by the author at the time of writing. Four pieces are described, three illustrated. No two are alike; one is a 20 nummia piece, the other three are 40 nummia pieces. Two of the latter were struck at Syracuse, the others, at Constantinople. One of the Sicilian pieces "reveals an apparent anomaly": the Emperor wears civil costume and holds a spear. AAB

SCHINDLER, LEO. Byzantinische Münzstudien. 3. Die Stamma, eine byzantinische schüsselförmige Weisskupfermünze. 4. Die halben Folles ohne Münzstättenbezeichnung des Mauricius Tiberius. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 107-114.

Schindler continues his series of studies of problems in Byzantine numismatics, begun in the preceding volume, with his suggestions as to the probable identification of the coin struck for some time during the 12th and 13th centuries, and designated in literary sources as a *stamma*. In chronicles of the Crusades, the value of the *stamma* is stated in terms of other known denominations, and it seems certain that the name must refer to the debased silver nomisma introduced during the reign of Alexis I.

In a fourth note, Schindler discusses the characteristic and individual styles of the Mints of Constantinople, Nicomedia and Cyzicus, as seen on their issues of the bronze folles of Maurice Tiberius. By comparison, it should be possible to assign to the proper mint issues of the half-follis, many of which bear no mint letters, and which are all listed, for example, in the British Museum Catalogue, under Constantinople. SEF

W., P. D. An XIth Century Solidus. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, 1949, No. 5 (May), cols. 217-218, illus.

An electrum solidus, evidently of Michael VII and his mother Eudocia, variant of a piece described but not illustrated by Goodacre (p. 255), has an obverse legend which required further deciphering. In contrast to the pieces of Michael and his wife Maria, the Empress here is on the left, the Emperor on the r. Some letters of Michael's name can be read on the obverse. The reverse type (Virgin holding Christ medaillon) and legend are the regular type and legend of the solidi of Michael and Maria. The writer also compares his solidus with coins of Romanus IV and Eudocia, but it is closer to the pieces of Michael and Maria. AAB

WERNER, JOACHIM. Zu den auf Öland und Gotland gefundenen byzantinischen Goldmünzen. In: *Fornvännen* 1949, pp. 257-286, illus.

This outstanding example of the type of analysis which may be made from the records of hoards and other finds, where the data are accurate and complete, brings up to date all information on finds of Byzantine and Byzantine-imitation gold coins from the two large Swedish islands. Further study reveals very definite maxima in numbers of coin types found (on Öland, under Leo I; on Gotland, the coins of Anastasius I), and valuable *termini* for determining, not only the dates of burial of individual hoards, but, in this case, the significant dating of events on the islands in question, in relation to the history of Northern Europe in the fifth and sixth centuries. The use of this material for comparison with similar data from the nearby mainland and North Germany is illuminating, as are the speculations on communications and trade channels of the period founded upon mint-information from the coins. JDB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

ARBMAN, HOLGER. The Baldringe Hoard. In: *Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum*, Lund 1946, pp. 1-38, illus.

The author describes very carefully a hoard of 315 coins and a number of pieces of silver (145), buried about 980 A.D. in a bronze vessel at Baldringe (Skane). The hoard was discovered in 1944. The principal contents of the hoard were 190 so-called demi-bracteates from the mint at Hedeby. A list of hoards containing this type is given. The hoard also contained Byzantine, German, English and Islamic coins. The illustrations show the pieces of silver, some English and German coins, and the types of the Hedeby demi-bracteates. The bronze vessel is also illustrated. The origin of the pieces of silver is discussed and the problems concerning the demi-bracteates. PB

BAUMGARTNER, EGON. Die Blütezeit der Friesacher Pfennige. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des innerösterreichischen Münzwesens im 13. Jahrhundert. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 75-106, pl., illus.

An early European coin with widespread circulation was the so-called Friesachers Pfennig, which was first struck by the Bishops of Salzburg at their mint in Friesach, circa 1125. Due to its high silver content, it was widely adopted for use in commerce and was struck at other mints. It flourished particularly during the first half of the thirteenth century, and it is the issues of this period which are chiefly discussed by Baumgartner, adding much to Luschin's basic study of the series, particularly through analysis of several important hoards. SEF

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Münzenfund von Oberveischede. In: *Heimatstimmen aus dem Kreise Olpe*, Olpe 1949, pp. 235-237.

First popular description of a hoard discovered in 1949 in South Westphalia. It contained about 790 silver coins, chiefly gros tournois of France. The treasure was probably buried in 1379. The mug is illustrated. PB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Ein Fund brandenburgischer Pfennige. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 104-106.

Description of a hoard of 251 coins of the Margraves of Brandenburg, buried about 1370. There was no unpublished coin in the hoard. The find place unfortunately is not known.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Funde von der Grundsteinlegung auf dem Gelände des alten Johanneums. In: *Das Johanneum*, March 1950, p. 5.

Description of some coins of the city of Hamburg, recently found during excavations on the site of the former cathedral of Hamburg. The coins came from the corner stone of a school which was built in 1838 on the site of the cathedral. PB

BOELES, P. C. J. A. Merovingische Munten van het Type Dronrijp en de Vondst Van Nietap. Reprint from: *Gedenkboek A. E. Van Giffen een kwart eeuw Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek in Nederland*. 1947. 16 pp., 2 pls.

After emphasizing the importance of each of the few hoards of Merovingian coins found in Holland, the author describes and illustrates the coins found in the two hoards discovered near Nietap in 1901. Nietap is a village in the Dutch province of Drenthe, but in earlier times it belonged to Friesland.

The author thinks that these finds should be considered together with the two hoards discovered near Dronrijp in Friesland since the coins are of the same type. He particularly refers to a type of barbaric imitation of monetarii tremisses formerly ascribed to Leiden or Lyon. He calls them the "Dronrijp Type" and feels that their appearance in these two hoards greatly strengthens the theory that they were struck in Friesland. Boeles also distinguishes four different types of these Dronrijp tremisses and groups them chronologically. On the basis of this chronology he concludes that the Nietap hoards are a little earlier than the Dronrijp hoards, both of which were buried in the last quarter of the seventh century.

Finally, it is pointed out that specimens of the Dronrijp type have also been found in the Middle Rhine regions and in England which proves the trade carried on by Friesland with these territories in the seventh century before the commercial center of Dorestad, was taken from it by Pipin the Short. HJE

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Osservazioni sui maestri di zecca di Filippo II a Napoli. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, New Series, Vol. 34 (1949), pp. 15-20.

The author publishes the transcription of a document which he discovered in the State Archives at Naples, which refers to the death of Germano Ravaschieri in 1591 and the appointment of M. Antonio de Leo as the next director of the Mint at Naples. Germano, who had succeeded his brother, Giovan Battista, in 1564, retired in 1584, and Giovanni del Castiglio served as acting director until 1591. Marco Antonio de Leo was followed, in 1594, by Giovanni Antonio Fasulo. Coins bearing his mark, with an earlier date, have been wrongly read, or do not exist. SEF

BROCCOLI, PAOLO. Di un'altra moneta inedita di Vittorio Emanuele III. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, New Series, Vol. 34 (1949), p. 37.

A two-lira piece for the year 1943 (XXI) should be added to the recorded issues of Vittorio Emanuele. SEF

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. *German Talers since 1800*. Galesburg, Ill., 1949. 207 pp., illus. \$5.00.

This series on German talers follows the same pattern as the author's previous work on European Crowns (reviewed in *Num. Lit.* No. 3, April 1948). Alphabetically arranged, each state is prefaced by brief historical remarks. Maps are provided to simplify this geographically confusing series. Most of the types are illustrated and the inscriptions are translated in an appendix. A bibliography and a list of 1949 valuations are provided.

Mr. Davenport has done a great service to American collectors in opening up a new field of interest by breaking down the language barrier. It is to be hoped that this field of interesting and varied coinage will be exploited accordingly. HAS

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. The Gold Coinage of the Kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), pp. 873-878, illus.

A short history of the two kingdoms from their days as the "Spanish Netherlands," and a description of their gold coins beginning with the issues of William I of the Netherlands (1815), and of Leopold I of Belgium (1831). BPL

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. Der undatierte Halbbatzen von Nürnberg. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 102-103.

The author deals with a coin without date of the city of Nürnberg, a so-called "Halbbatzen" (2 Kreuzer). Hitherto it was dated 1619-37, but the author proves 1643 as the correct date. He found the exact date by the help of a coin memorandum of 1694 and a document of 1643. PB

GALSTER, GEORG. Nogle Middelalderlige Haengesmykker. Offprint: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1950, pp. 43-48, illus.

This article describes a number of bracteates of the eleventh and twelfth centuries apparently used as pendant jewelry. All the bracteates described in this article were found in Denmark. These bracteates are considered ornaments and not coins. The bracteate die of Havrebjerg is discussed and designated as a die for such ornament bracteates. All the bracteates mentioned are illustrated. PB

GAMBY, ERIK. Sveriges penningväsen, en historisk översikt. Student Föreningen Verdadis Småskrifter No. 486, Stockholm 1946. 64 pp.

This is a popular history of money in Sweden from the days of the Roman Emperors to the present, chiefly for the use of students. The most important books are listed. PB

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *De Geotroyeerde Munt te Enkhuizen. 1671-1679.* In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 61-78, illus.

In 1870 an Amsterdam goldsmith, Dirck Bosch, together with various others approached the States of Holland with a request for the privilege of opening a mint. He made comprehensive, but vague promises, to improve the unsatisfactory monetary conditions then prevailing, but his application was refused because of the opposition of the General Mintmasters of the States General. He had better luck, however, with the States of West Frisia (then a part of Holland) who granted him permission to open a mint at Enkhuizen. Eventually the States of Holland gave their consent too, in 1673 provisionally and in 1676 definitely.

Bosch had promised to use machines for the minting of the smaller denominations in silver of the same fineness as the larger pieces. As far as the former is concerned, his coins are indeed unusually well executed, but his intention had been to profit from the existing distinction between "bank" money and ordinary money and to have his small denominations circulate as "bank" money. When this failed to find favor with the public and the authorities, he resorted to the common practice of striking debased money.

He was speedily found out and towards the end of 1678 his privileges were revoked. Nevertheless coins with the date 1679 have been found which probably were struck late in 1678.

During the years 1676, 1677, and 1678 large amounts of shillings, double and single stuivers were struck in the mint at Enkhuizen as well as some silver ducats.

Van Gelder illustrated all types, the essays as well as those finally issued for circulation. HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *Klop van Breda.* In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 101-102.

Recently a double gold sun crown of James I of England has been discovered. It is counterstamped with the coat of arms of the city of Breda. The same counterstamp has been previously known on a few other pieces which are listed in this article, but it is not known for certain at what time and for what purpose this counterstamp was placed on the coins. The previously held opinion that it was connected with the siege of Breda by Spinola in 1624 has not been confirmed by any documentary evidence, but the archives of the city of Breda are not complete. The same stamp was used for the manufacture of the emergency money of Breda in 1625. HJE

GILIBERTI, LUIGI. *Una enigmatica moneta Argonese.* In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, New Series, Vol. 34 (1949), pp. 9-14, illus.

Description of an apparently unique copper coin in the Tinozzi collection (crowned bust of king r. FERRANDVS: ARAGO: R.S.HI.V./ arms, RECORD-ATVS MISERICORDIE SVE), and various conjectures as to its striking. It might be a "restored coin" of Ferdinand I of Aragon issued by his second son, Frederic. SEF

GRETER, ROBERT. Die Mittelalterliche Münzstätte Thiengen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct. 1949), pp. 8-11, illus.

Thirteen bracteates are described and attributed to the small town of Thiengen in Baden. These mediaeval coins are similar to the coins from the various mints in the vicinity of the Lake Constance. The coinage started in 1241, first under the Barons of Krenkingen, then under the Dukes of Austria from the middle of the fourteenth century. Most of the coins show a male bust with the typical hat of the Black Forest woodsmen. HG

GÜNTHER, KLAUS. Zur Frage der Bildervielzahl und der Datierung bei Brakteaten. In: *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Vol. 25 (1949), pp. 29-31, illus.

This is a description of an extremely important hoard which was brought to light in Dresden. It contained more than eighteen hundred inscriptionless bracteates from the reign of Markgraf Henry the Illustrious of Meissen (1221-1288 A.D.). It was brought to the Dresden Coin Cabinet. At the present time the collection is considered lost which is most unfortunate inasmuch as it had not been published in entirety.

In contrast to the usual explanation that the withdrawing of coins from circulation (*mutatationes*, *renovationes monetarum*) was caused solely by the variety of the different bracteate dies, the author gives another explanation for this occurrence which is not completely satisfactory. At Dresden it is conjectured that decrees for the withdrawing of coins from circulation for the period in question were enforced twice a year. In spite of this, however, the old pfennig and even the strictly prohibited bar-silver continued to circulate with the new coins. It is known definitely that this took place at Erfurt.

Of much importance is the fact that the author has been able to ascribe certain types of bracteates from the collection to specific events and thus to fixed years. E.g., a lion upon one of these bracteates, which hitherto had been considered from Meissen, has been credibly interpreted as pointing to the actual feoffment of Henry the Illustrious with the Landgrafschaft of Thuringia in 1247. It is stated that an older bracteate, which depicts the feudal banner, was struck in commemoration of the presumptive feoffment of Thuringia by Emperor Friedrich II in 1242. Again a third bracteate, which shows the helmet of the Palatinate of Saxony in the right hand of the prince, is dated to the year 1247, at which time both Thuringia and the Palatinate of Saxony fell simultaneously to Meissen. TH

HELLMAN, B. Vikingaskatter i Ångermanland. Ångermanland 1947, pp. 29-36, illus.

In Ångermanland there have been found six hoards of the eleventh century which contain coins, silver ingots, brooches, armlets, necklets, chains, etc.

Each hoard is described, its history and contents given, and objects from the hoards of Undrom, Djuped, and Rossvik are illustrated. PB

HOLZMAIR, E. Münzwesen und Türkenkrieg von 1664. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 145-146.

The coinage of debased XV and VI kreuzer pieces was authorized in the Imperial states of Leopold I by an ordinance of 1659. During the five following years about twenty-five million XV kreuzer pieces were minted, nine and a half million of them in 1664 alone. During that time the Imperial mints gained over one million guilders in seignorage which was the most ever earned.

Holzmair shows that the coinage of debased currency was directly connected with the wars then being fought almost constantly and in particular with the Turkish War of 1663/4. These practices were necessary to finance the wars. A considerable part of the profits were paid directly into the military pay office.. HJE

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Kriegsfinanzen im Zeitalter Napoleons. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 120-134.

A brief sketch of the economic and financial status of the principal nations - France, Italy, England, Austria, Prussia and Russia - involved in the Napoleonic Wars, the measures adopted by each to finance military operations, and the results. SEF

JESSE, WILHELM. Die Brakteaten Heinrichs des Löwen. In: *Braunschweigisches Jahrbuch*, Vol. 30 (1949), pp. 10-47, 4 pls.

Jesse rejects Günther's theory of the relation between bracteates of the early middle ages (the so-called gold bracteates) and the silver bracteates of the period after ca. 1150. The author also rejects the theory of their development from the so-called demi-bracteates, but sees in the coining of bracteates a quite new phenomenon, perhaps connected with the development of art in the twelfth century. The author describes carefully the coin types of Henry the Lion (1142-1180), which were chiefly bracteates showing the lion. Jesse refers to parallels in the history of art and brings out many new interpretations, e.g. for the representation of architectural forms on bracteates. The four plates photographed from casts and reduced in size illustrate the bracteates in the article.. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Über den Zinsfuss mittelalterlicher Darlehensgeschäfte in Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 115-119.

A study of the statutes, etc., governing the rate of interest in money-lending operations in Austria during the middle ages. SEF

KUYK, J. VAN. Dubbele Stuivers en Stuivers van Philips den Schoone en Karel V. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 79-87, illus.

Through an Ordinance of 10 April 1496, Philip the Fair introduced the coinage of double and single stuivers into the various component territories of the Austrian Low Countries, whose coinage systems had been unified by his predecessors. Van Kuyk describes the various known varieties of these coins and tabulates those that were contained in a hoard recently discovered.

Double and single stuivers had been coined under Philip the Fair and also during the minority of Charles V who in 1520 introduced a different type. HJE

KUYK, J. VAN. Jetons van de Nederlandsche Rekenkamers in het Koninklijk Penningkabinet. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 1-34, 4 pls.

In 1386 the Duke of Burgundy opened a Chamber of Accounts (government accounting office) for Flanders, Artois, Namur and Hainaut at Lille; in 1404 a similar Chamber was opened at Brussels for Brabant, Limburg and Luxemburg, and in 1446/7 a third one for Holland, Zealand and Friesland in the Hague. From 1473 to 1477 the three chambers were united at Mechelen, but in the latter year the original ones were re-established and continued until the Revolt of the Netherlands.

Numerous jetons were issued for these Chambers of which the Royal Coin Cabinet has a large collection. Van Kuyk describes these pieces without settling the question of their purpose and use.

After a historical introduction a catalogue of 76 numbers follows; some are illustrated on four plates. In addition to the pieces which can be attributed to a definite Chamber, the catalogue contains several unattributed pieces as well as some of the Bishops of Utrecht. HJE

KUYK, J. VAN. Muntslag van Karel V te Kampen. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 88-92.

After a short historical note about the mint at Kampen during the reign of Charles V, Van Kuyk gives an inventory of the few known pieces from that mint. HJE

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. *Un comentario numismatico sobre el "Don Quijote de la Mancha."* Barcelona, 1949. 30 pp., illus.

This study examines various passages in *Don Quijote* where coinage and coins are mentioned. The reader finds himself with the knight and his squire first of all in Argamasilla, then crossing the Campos De Montiel to Sierra Morena, and finally in a peregrination from the Kingdom of Aragon to Cataluña. This was an ample monetary field in the 16th and early 17th century; consisting of two crowns and three kingdoms, territories with three distinct monetary systems, but all under a single sceptre, that of Phillip II and his son and successor Phillip III. Some of the coins mentioned in *Don Quijote* were the Silver *real de a ocho* with the name of the Catholic Kings; the gold *doble excelente* of Granada, the *cuartillo* of Phillip II with the shield of Castilla and León struck at Segovia in billon, the Barcelona *ardite* of Phillip III of 1614 in billon, and the silver Mexican *real de a ocho, peso*

or *duro* of Phillip II. The pertinent passages are quoted, and the coins mentioned discussed in detail. RPB

NATHORST - BÖÖS, E. Förteckning över lagar. (List of laws). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 143-154.

A list of Swedish laws, decrees and circulars pertaining to coinage, which was issued and printed during the period 1876-1947 as well as those pertaining to paper money and banking for the years 1887-1947. It forms an addendum to the list published in *Numismatiska Meddelanden* Vol. 3 as well as to a list on paper money published by Bukowski in 1886. The list has been compiled from the official law publication "Svensk Forfattningssamling." HLH

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Ett kalmaritiskt myntfynd. In: *Sancte Christophers Gilles Chronica*, Vol. 22, 1949, 4 pp., illus.

Description of a hoard of thirteen coins of the period 1577-1609, chiefly from Germany. The hoard was discovered in 1940. The coins are carefully described. Two coins of Hanau-Münzenberg and Hildesheim are illustrated. The hoard might have been buried in 1611, when Kalmar was being besieged, possibly by a German soldier in the Danish army. PB

SCHULMAN, J. Muntvondst te Oosselt. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 98-101.

A catalogue of a hoard which was found during the war years. It contains chiefly large silver pieces, the earliest of 1559 and the latest of 1622. The total of 98 coins is composed of 33 from the Northern Netherlands, 21 from the Southern Netherlands, 28 from Spain and the Spanish Colonies, 14 from the Holy Roman Empire, and one each from Switzerland and France. HJE

SPAHR, RODOLFO. Le monete della zecca di Palermo coniate nel Periodo 1701-1720. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, New Series, Vol. 34 (1949), pp. 21-35, 2 pls.

Continuing a series of articles by Spahr and others, which have appeared in the *Bollettino* and *Rivista*, on issues of the Mint at Palermo during the period of Hapsburg domination in Sicily. Coins struck during the reigns of Filippo V, Vittorio Amadeo and Carlo III (VI) are listed and described in this paper. SEF

STANGE, E. Münzfund aus der Magdeburger Gegend. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 106-107.

Description of a hoard of 211 coins, buried about 1525 in the environs of Magdeburg. The find contains for the most part uniface coins from Brandenburg, Frankfurt/Oder, Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halberstadt, but also 6 so-called "Wendenpfennige" of the eleventh century. PB

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Das Problem der ältesten Goldmünzenprägung im nordostdeutschen Raum und seine Lösung. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 86-99.

The hitherto earliest date for a gold coinage of the Teutonic Order in East Germany was 1410 A.D., since no document had mentioned a gold coinage before this date. The author now publishes an undated letter of the moneyer Ditz Mynlein and some other documents concerning this moneyer, who had coined the first gold coins at Danzig. Waschinski dates the letter and also the beginning of the gold coinage at 1394. The wording of the letter and the other documents is given. PB

WASCHINSKI, EMIL. Währung und Preisentwicklung in Schleswig-Holstein von 1776-1864. In: *Festschrift Pauls*, Neumünster 1950, pp. 113-132.

History of money and prices in Schleswig-Holstein in the period 1776-1864. Some tables are given to show the difficulties of calculation with the Schleswig-Holstein monetary system. PB

WRUCK, WALDEMAR. Kippermünzstätte Bruchhausen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 99-102, Pl. 5.

The author gives a numismatic history of Bruchhausen near Bremen, which had a mint in the "Kipperzeit" (1619-1621). A hitherto unpublished 12-Kreuzer-Klippe 1621 is also described. An illustration of the piece is included. PB

Z., A. N. Vroeg-Karolingische munten van Dorestad. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 96-98, pl.

The author attributes certain early Carolingian denarii with the double headed ax (francisca) to the mint of Dorestad. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

BROOKE, G. C. *English Coins*. Third Edition Revised. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1950. 300 pp., 72 pls. 42 s.

In this new edition of Brooke's standard work on English coins, the main body of the text has been left unaltered. Additions have been made to the coin lists of a number of newly discovered pieces. A supplement has been added with page references to the text. This supplement embodies the results of research of the British Numismatic Society and describes coins and patterns not included in the original edition, together with those of the present reign. Eight new plates have been added.

DAVENPORT, J. S. Check List of the Issues of George Sixth, King-Emperor. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), pp. 998-1000.

All denominations and dates which have appeared bearing the designation of George VI as Emperor which have come to the author's attention are here noted. BPL

PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER. The Mint of Galway. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 97-100, illus.

A penny of Edward IV has recently come to light which bears the mint name of Galway. Only one other piece is known bearing Galway's name, a half-groat of Edward IV in the British Museum which numismatists have listed under the heading of illegal mints. Although authorized as a mint by statutes in 1463, 1465 and 1467, Galway was not listed among the mints to strike the English type heavy coinage (to which its two pieces belong) at the time it was authorized in 1470. Parsons assesses the possibility that later authorization was given to strike coins at Galway as records show had been done in the case of Limerick.

SEABY, HERBERT ALLEN. *A Catalogue of the Copper Coins and Tokens of the British Isles*. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., 1949. 135 pp., illus. 10 s.

This work is actually a listing of coins in stock at the time of compiling, and does not purport to be complete. Selling prices are given for the coins according to their state of preservation. The listings start with the copper coins struck during the period of the Roman occupation beginning with the reign of Carausius, and continuing with the succeeding issues of the Anglo-Saxons down to the modern issues of the nineteenth century tradesmen's tokens and regal copper. The other sections of the British Isles such as Scotland and Ireland are not omitted, and space is found for small insular possessions, e.g., the Isle of Man. The work is well illustrated by numerous line drawings of coins and tokens. The publisher is to be congratulated for issuing this book as it makes available to the small collector much valuable information which is all too often buried away in long out of print works. JLD

SHORTT, H. de S. The Mints of Wiltshire. From Eadgar to Henry III. In: *The Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 104 (1948), pp. 113-128, 3 pls.

This survey of the Wiltshire mints covers the first present known coins struck in the reign of Eadgar (944-975) until 1250 A.D. when the mints were closed for good. Literature on the coins of Wiltshire is discussed and the artistry of the coins is briefly described. The moneyers of the five mints (Cricklade, Malmesbury, Salisbury, Warminster, and Wilton) are listed in an appendix table along with the rulers. Three plates of coins are included. HAS

THOMPSON, J. D. A. A Sixteenth-Century Forger's Hoard from the Scilly Islands. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 8, (1948), pp. 100-103.

Nine plated and copper forgeries of Edward VI profile shillings were found on Tresco Isle in October, 1946. The forgeries are distinguishable from others of their class since all are from the same hand and are the first

so far known which constitute a single group. They presumably originated at a "secret mint" on Tresco. A catalogue gives a detailed description of the nine pieces.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BROOKES, E. L. The Currencies of New Jersey. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 7 (July 1948), pp. 617-627, illus.

The mediums of exchange discussed are the Mark Newby pieces; the Colonial notes of the colony of New Jersey and of the State of New Jersey; the New Jersey cents; the New Jersey State Bank notes and "wildcat" issues; New Jersey script; the Civil War tokens and Merchants' Cards advertising New Jersey firms; the Sutler's tokens and script issued for New Jersey regiments; and finally the wooden nickels and script of the 1932 depression period. BPL

COTTIN, CHARLES M., JR. Moffat & Co's. Mount Ophir Mint. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Oct. 1949), pp. 841-845, illus.

Records of the private gold coinage of California from 1849 to 1856 are extremely meager because of the ephemeral nature of the buildings and a succession of disastrous fires. Moffat & Co.'s mint at Mount Ophir is a crumbling ruins of an early private mint in the state. There were three units: an assay office, the mint, and an underground vault. Regular banking activities were carried on there as well. Octagonal \$50 gold slugs were apparently the sole product of the mint in 1851-52. Nature and searchers for rumored buried gold have wrought almost complete destruction. JSD

DEL MONTE, JACQUES. *Fell's United States Coin Book*. New York, Frederick Fell, Inc., 1949. 121 pp., illus. \$1.50.

The investment point of view provides the chief interest of this small book. Written in a personal vein, the author covers speculation, how to sell coins, what makes them valuable, and gives present day market values. Its appeal is limited to beginning collectors, many of whom start coin collections as an investment. A bibliography of further reading is included. HAS

FORD, JOHN J. JR. Odds and Ends in the U. S. Series. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 8 (August 1949), pp. 499-501, illus.

Describes an unlisted variety, with a double cut date, of the 1865 nickel three cent piece. Also, discusses the 1846 silver dollars with double cut and recut dates; the possibility of the 1859-0 dime, struck with rusty dies, being a Confederate issue; and Dr. Dickeson's fabrication of 1792 pattern cents from 1816 revenue stamp dies. FHA

HERING, HENRY. History of the \$10 and \$20 Gold Coins of 1907 Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 8 (August 1949), pp. 455-459, illus.

The author, who prepared the models for these coins, from the designs, and under the direction of Augustus St. Gaudens, gives a detailed account of the complications and trouble encountered in striking the coins at the Philadelphia Mint. FHA

HEWITT, LEE F., ed. The Charlotte Mint. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 12 (Dec. 1949), pp. 1122-1123.

The mint at Charlotte, N. C. was established in 1835 to serve the gold producing states of the South. Gold production in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee increased gradually from 1804 to 1834. Details of the building's planning and erection, machinery, superintendents, assayers and coiners are given. Coinage began in 1837 on pieces dated 1838. A serious fire occurred in 1844 preventing any coinage in 1845. The new building was completed in 1846, and continued in use until 1861 when North Carolina joined the Confederacy. It functioned as an assay office from 1867 to 1913. A detailed list of half and quarter eagles and gold dollars struck from 1838 to 1861 is appended. JSD

JOHNSON, CARL A. Die Break Varieties of Three Cent Pieces. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 755-758.

This article lists the die break varieties of the 3¢ nickel from 1865 to 1881. The author enumerates and describes 13 varieties for 1865, 16 for 1866, 4 for 1867, 8 for 1869, 1 for 1870, and 5 for 1881. JSD

Mint Record of Early U. S. Proof Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Sept. 1948), pp. 797-803.

A table of proof coinage figures, with Raymond and Whitman catalogue prices for additional rarity comparison. BPL

RAYMOND, WAYTE, comp. *The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins from 1652 to Present Day*. 14th Ed. 1950. New York, Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1949. 184 pp., illus.

This is the fourteenth edition of Wayte Raymond's "Standard Catalogue." According to the editor the market for United States coins has stabilized considerably during the year. Some pieces which had been selling at a high figure have dropped. United States proof coins have advanced in price. The catalogue shows these changes in valuation. RPB

STERRETT, H. R. Michael Hillegas. In: *The Numismatist*, v. 62, No. 6 (June 1949), pp. 350-353.

A biographical account of the first Treasurer of the United States, which office he assumed in 1777 and held until 1789. BPL

ISLAMIC

AKDAĞ, MUSTAFA. Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun kuruluş ve inkisafı devrinde Türkiye'nin iktisadi vaziyeti. In *Belleken*, vol. XIII, No. 51 (July 1949), pp. 497-571.

This study of economic conditions in Turkey during the early days of the Ottoman Empire contains some material of numismatic interest particularly with reference to metrology and the metallic content of the akcheh. The early Turkish denominations and their values in the economy of eastern Europe are discussed at some length. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Concerning the Dies of Al Moezz Eizzedin Aybek, First Mamlook King of Egypt. In: *Numismatic Circular*, No. 12 (Dec. 1949), cols. 610-611, illus.

Old Ayyūbid dies were not, as supposed by some, recut for the Mamlūk Aybek; new dies were designed, but the Ayyūbid style and titles were preserved for the sake of prestige. The article is in part a recapitulation of the author's recent note on inedited dinars of al-Ashraf Mūsā in the *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*. GCM

MATSON, FREDERICK R. Glass Standards of Weight and Volume in Eighth Century Egypt. In: *The Glass Industry*, Vol. 30, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 487-491, 516-518, illus.; Vol. 30, No. 10 (Oct. 1949), pp. 548-552, 574, illus.

This is a revised presentation of Dr. Matson's chapter on "The Manufacture of Eight-Century Egyptian Glass Weights and Stamps" in George C. Miles' *Early Arabic Glass Weights and Stamps* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 111, New York, 1948). The background information for the technical study is drawn largely from the introductory material in that volume, and the illustrations are from the same source. The article is of special interest in view of its medium of publication, the emphasis naturally being upon the specialized technical aspects of concern to the readers of the journal in question. GCM

SECO DE LUCENA, LUIS. Hallazgos de monedas árabes. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 14 (1949), pp. 467-469, pl.

In March, 1948, a hoard of Arabic coins was found in a buried vase in the province of Almería. The coins, believed to number approximately 180 *doblas* and two thousand dirhems, were dispersed, only three *doblas* (and a fraction) and about 200 dirhems finding their way into the Museo Arqueológico of Almería. All the preserved coins were Muwahhīd, the *doblas* being "mintless" issues of abū-Ḥafṣ 'Umar al-Murtaḍā. The author also describes two *doblas* recently acquired by him, one Muwahhīd, struck in Sabtah, and the other Ḥafṣīd, mint effaced. GCM

ISRAEL

KAUFMANN, LEO. The First Coins of Israel. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 11, (Nov. 1949), cols. 547-549, illus.

Designed by the Numismatic Society of Israel and struck by Imperial Chemical Industries, the new coinage of Israel bears the date "Taschat"—5709-1948/49. Reviving ancient Jewish symbols, the denominations are 25, 50, and 100 Pruta in Cupro-nickel; 5 and 10 Prutoth in copper; and 1 and 2 Prutoth in aluminum.

This article has also appeared in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* (Vol. 15, No. 9, Sept. 1949, pp. 823-824), *The Numismatist* (Vol. 62, No. 9, Sept. 1949, pp. 545-546), *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin* (No. 375, Aug. 1949, p. 373), *The South Australian Numismatic Journal* (Special Introductory Issue, Sept. 1949, p. 6).

RDK

MEDALS

BREITENSTEIN, NIELS. *En Heraclius-medaille fundet i Holsten 1818*. (A Heraclius Medallion found in Holsten in 1818). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, (1948), pp. 85-100, illus.

In 1818 (in a marl pit located on the Futterkamp estate in Holsten), a bronze specimen of the famous Heraclius medallion was found. The obverse bears the bust of Heraclius and the reverse shows the emperor seated in a horse-drawn vehicle bringing back the Holy Cross which had been recaptured from the Persians in the year 629 A.D. It is known that casts of the Heraclius medallion were frequently made in the sixteenth century. According to the author the original was a gold medallion which had been in the famous collection of the Duke Jean de Berry at Paris in the years 1403-1414, probably the work of a Flemish Burgundian goldsmith.

HLH

DOUGLAS, S. H. George Washington Medals of 1889. An Illustrated List of the Medals of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington, 1889. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 5 (May 1949), pp. 274-283, illus.; No. 6 (June 1949), pp. 344-350, illus.; No. 7 (July 1949), pp. 395-409, illus. Reprint, 1949, 32 pp.

Sixty-one medals bearing the likeness of Washington are listed and described in this illustrated catalogue. The centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration centered upon New York City and the patriotic ceremonies which ensued offered these medals as mementoes. A valuable and well-documented addition to Baker's historic work which did not include the 1889 series.

RDK

GALTIE, ANDRÉ. Médailles en bronze. In: *Métaux et Civilisations*, Vol. I, Fasc. VI (1946), pp. 128-130, illus.

M. Galtie, distinguished French medallist, discusses five of his post-war medals. According to the author, in World War II in France it was not the soldier on the field of battle, but the underground patriot upon whom the

laurels of encomium fall. The medallist has translated the tragic and sinister character of the war into metal. One medal shows the chimney of a concentration camp, from which greasy smoke is belching; at the base, huddled figures are waiting. Another medal shows a grating covering three standing figures superimposed upon a spread swastika with the significant names of Dachau, Ravensbruck, Mathausen and Auschwitz. The circumferential border is barbed wire.

RFB

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. Ambassadeurs-penning. In: *Jaarboek van het koninklijk nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 102-103.

In 1662 the States General presented a gold medal to François Turretini, an ambassador from Geneva.

Apparently this medal was cast from the same forms that had been used for two other medals dated 1667 and 1669. Despite some documentary evidence to the contrary, no new medal was designed in 1664, and it is possible that the same forms for presentation medals were used for the entire period from 1637 to 1691, in which latter year the States General decided to discontinue the casting of such pieces. They were to be struck at the mint at Dordrecht in the future.

HJE

HILLSTRÖM, KURT. Medaljens vänner (Friends of the Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March 1949), pp. 80-81.

The author compliments the American "The Society of Medalists" and the French "La Société des Amis de la Médaille" for their splendid efforts in fostering production of artistic medals. He does not belittle the common practice in Sweden of firms who honor their officials or the founding dates of their businesses by issuing commemorative medals but feels there is very little in these medals in the way of artistic or historical interest. Quality is suggested instead of quantity. Events in Swedish history which might be honored by commemorative medals in 1948 and 1949 are pointed out. A medallic society for Sweden patterned on the American and French groups is proposed.

HLH

HULDEN, J. J. De Unga I Finlands Medaljkonst. (The Younger Generation in Finland's Medallic Art.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1949), pp. 109-113, illus.

Sixteen new medals were issued in Finland during 1948. Three of these were designed by Swedish artists. The younger generation is posited at forty years of age and under. Nine medals were designed by the younger group and three by the older. In 1947 the number was twenty, of which the older group designed fourteen and the younger five. At the head of the younger generation stands Easi Renvall, a student of Viktor Malmberg, with a distinct style of her own. She designed the medals of President Paasikivi, Martin Wegelius, Kaarlo Sarkia and Alfred Kordelinin Säätiö; all of which are illustrated in the article. Other artists in the younger group are Oiva Helenius, Aimo Tukiainen and Kalervo Kallio whose work is described and their medals listed.

HLH

LOEHR, AUGUST. Die Medaille in Österreich. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 135-144.

A review of the development of medallic art with emphasis upon its progress in Austria where it was always particularly popular, with suggestions as to improvements in methods of exhibition and in publications to revive interest which has fallen off in recent years. SEF

PATRIGNANI, ANTONIO. Le medaglie papali dal 1878 al 1939 (da Leone XIII a Pio XI). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, New Series, Vol. 34 (1949), pp. 39-83, 2 pls.

The author discusses the medallic productions under the pontificates of Leo XIII, Pius X, Benedict XV and Pius XI. Since 1734 issues have been recorded, an average of twenty-five a year (the largest number, 168 types, being noted in Year 10 of Leo XIII, 1887-1888), the descriptions are limited to annual summations of official and private issues, special events commemorated, and outstanding pieces. SEF

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Die Medaillen auf Goethe von A. Bovy. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 109-119, pl.

The author discusses the Goethe medals by Antoine Bovy (1795-1877) made in 1824 and 1828. Memories of Frédéric Soret concerning the history of these medals are mentioned. The article contains illustrations of some of Bovy's medals. PB

PAPER MONEY

AMBRUS, BELA. *Magyarország Papirpenzei* (The Currency of Hungary). Budapest, Hungarian Numismatic Society, 1949. 15 pp.

The introduction gives a brief history of Hungarian currency, a bibliography and an explanation of the items in the catalogue proper. This catalogue of Hungarian paper money is divided into four periods: the issues of Austria (1759-1866), the issues of the War of Independence and the exiled government (1848-1866), the issues of Austria-Hungary (1876-1918), and the issues of independent Hungary from 1918 to 1947. The appendix contains a table of overprints which were used in the period after World War I. The various currency types are listed according to source, denomination and date of issue. Footnotes bring out any peculiarities. Unfortunately the kind of paper, the color, watermarks and signatures, and the quantities put into circulation are not mentioned. IM-MK

BRADFIELD, ELSTON G. You Can't Get Your Money, But It's Safe. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), pp. 107-110, illus.

This is an interesting article concerning the emergency currency issued by banks and clearing house associations during the panic of 1907, with

special reference to that issued in Chicago. It gives a brief resumé of conditions in the country at that time which led to the issuance of this scrip. VLB

CURTO, J. J. Michigan Depression Scrip of the 1930's. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 529-542; Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1949), pp. 650-662, illus.; Vol. 62, No. 12 (Dec. 1949), pp. 716-724, illus.

During the depression of the early 1930's, many communities throughout the United States were deprived of normal banking facilities and issued scrip which circulated locally and served as a medium of exchange. Michigan was one of the states especially hard hit during this period. In discussing this subject the author relates some of the problems confronting the people of Michigan, especially in Detroit. To help relieve these conditions scrip was issued by several local municipalities, school boards, trade organizations, chambers of commerce, and many private industrial concerns. A list is given of the various communities in which scrip was issued, together with a detailed description of the type, denominations, size, color and designs of the pieces. The article is well illustrated.

The author has done considerable research to compile this data and it is an excellent contribution to the field of numismatics. Perhaps it will lead others to make a similar compilation of the emergency money issued in their states. VLB

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. Paper Money of the United States 1861-1927. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (March 1949), pp. 204-208, charts.

Three pages of charts represent in graphic form the denominations, dates, issues, and some notes on the several kinds of large size bills. Dates or the types of seal are recorded, as well as the principal feature of the obverse design and the dates of issue. BPL

FULLER, CLAUD E. *Confederate Currency and Stamps 1861-1865*. Nashville, Tenn., The Parthenon Press, 1949. 236 pp., illus.

This is a very comprehensive book. It not only includes information on the Confederate currency and stamps, but contains chapters on the following: the organization of the Confederate Government; biographical sketches of the persons whose portraits appear on the notes and bonds; data on the coins, medals and flags of the Confederacy; the constitution of the Confederate States of America and a list of the principal officers and members of Congress.

The section pertaining to the currency is most complete with extracts from acts under which it was authorized; the amount authorized for each issue; a detailed description of the notes with varieties of the same denomination; the name of the person or company that engraved the note, and the rarity of the pieces. Each type of note is illustrated, many of them being in color. The data concerning the striking of the Confederate half-dollars and cents is most informative.

While this work is of interest to the collector of Confederate currency and bonds, it is also of value to the stamp collector as it contains informa-

tion concerning the postal system with seven plates illustrating the provisional and regular issues of stamps. VLB

KUPA, MICHAEL. The Kossuth Coins and Paper Money. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Oct. 1949), pp. 924-926.

Dr. Kupa lists the coins and bills associated personally or officially with Louis Kossuth, president of the Hungarian Republic (1848-49). There are twelve groups. 1. Interest bearing notes of the Hungarian National Bank 1848. 2. Bank notes of the Hungarian Commercial Bank 1848. 3. Notes of the Finance Department 1848. 4. Small denomination state treasury bills 1849. 5. A state treasury bill of independent Hungary 1849. 6. State treasury bills of the dissolving national government. (The foregoing were all burned without redemption by the Austrian government after the collapse of the Hungarian independence movement. 7. Four coins of 1848-49. 8. So-called "American Kossuth notes" issued by the government in exile 1852, in English. 9. A second series of these in Hungarian in 1852. 10. Another series issued in London in 1860. 11. The commemorative coins of 1948-49. 12. A prepared but unissued series of notes in 1866. In all 35 items are included in the catalogue. JSD

PEREZ, GILBERT S. The Ablan Emergency Currency of Ilocos Norte. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 542-543, illus.

Lists the denominations, and describes the types, overprints, and method of manufacturing the emergency notes issued by Governor Ablan of Ilocos Norte Province, Philippines, during the Japanese occupation. FHA

SCOTT, KENNETH. New Hampshire Tory Counterfeiters Operating from New York City. In: *The New York Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 31-57, illus.

This article mentions that the widespread use of counterfeits materially contributed to the depreciation of the Continental money. Apparently the principal source of these notes was New York City. It refers to many prominent New Hampshire citizens who were Tories, and describes how they aided the British by passing these counterfeits in their own state.

The author gives an idea of their operations by quoting from many historical records. It is an interesting account of the counterfeiting problem which confronted the people at that time. VLB

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

PAX, FERDINAND. Tierische Rohstoffe als Zahlungsmittel. In: *Natur und Volk, Bericht der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft*, Vol. 79, No. 9/10, October 1949, pp. 213-221, illus.

The author deals with animal raw products as money. He describes the different kinds, as Akori, Coral, Kauri, Simbos, Allikochik, Hangaros, Diwarra, Spondylus, Pele, Tortoise shell, Feather, Bone, Pelt, Leather, Tooth-money, etc., and illustrates the kinds of the Kauri-money. PB

SIGLER, PHARES O. Odd Money of Marco Polo's Time. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Oct. 1949), pp. 922-923.

In this article the author has put in condensed form the odd types of money encountered by Marco Polo in his travels through China and other parts of Asia. He refers to the use of cowries; small gold rods, without a stamp, that passed according to weight; salt; squares of wood which were divided into two parts, notched, and used similarly to the wooden Exchequer tallies of England; burial money; and paper money of the 'Great Khan.' Considerable details are given on the preparation and use of the paper money. VLB

SIGLER, PHARES O. Tobacco Currency of the South Seas. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Nov. 1949), pp. 937-939, illus.

Licorice-tobacco sticks or "Twists" are used in a barter sense for trading purposes and are in effect a currency up to a point in many of the South Sea Islands. A twist apparently has no stated value, but as it is a necessary commodity in the Islands, second only to rice in the economic life of the natives, it serves as a trading medium. It is accepted in most of the trading stores in payment for goods.

The natives can easily tell whether the tobacco is up to standard in one of these sticks which measures about 7 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. Even though these twists are used mainly for barter they eventually are consumed either by smoking or chewing.

This information was secured by the author from the firm in Petersburg, Virginia where these sticks have been manufactured for the South Sea trade for the past seventy-five years. VLB

DECORATIONS

HERSTAL, ESTANISLAU. Condecorações Polonesas. A Orden da Aquia Branca. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 165-171, illus.

Contrary to the development in countries of Western Europe the nobility of Poland, which insisted that all nobles were equal, hindered for centuries the introduction of decorations of honor. Polish kings in rewarding merit bestowed gold chains, with or without a white eagle, the symbol of peace. This custom hearkened back to the ceremony of knight investiture.

In 1632, King Vladislav II hoped to create an order, entitled the Order of the Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, but he was unsuccessful because of the opposition of the nobility. In 1705, King Augustus II succeeded in establishing the first decoration of honor, the Order of the White Eagle. The origin of this Order is not known exactly inasmuch as a commemorative medal of this period refers to Augustus II as "Restaurator Ordinis Aquilae Albae." Some Polish historians trace the origin of this order back to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries.

Augustus II first distributed the order in the form of a pendant medal. These medals were of gold and were oval in shape, and carried upon the obverse a white eagle in a field of red enamel with this legend: "Pro Fide Rege Et Lege." On the reverse there appeared the royal monogram "A.R." surmounted by the royal crown. In 1709, the Order appeared as a decoration of honor proper, in the form of a cross inspired by the French decoration of

the Order of the Holy Spirit. The cross was of red and white enamel adorned with diamonds and surmounted by a large crown.

In the course of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the decoration underwent modifications and changes. In 1831, it was incorporated into the orders of the Russian Empire where it became an order of minor import. With the restoration of Poland in 1921, the Order of the White Eagle was re-established as the highest of the government's distinctions. For inscription, it now carried "Za Ojczyznę i Naród" (For the Fatherland and the Republic). The article has three pages of line drawings which show the vicissitudes of this decoration. RPB

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die Zeichen der österreichischen Damenstifte. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 145-150, 2 pls.

An historical sketch of the establishment of convents for women of the nobility in Austria during the eighteenth century, with a descriptive list of the now exceedingly rare insignia of these institutions. SEF

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Anekdoter om Belöningsmedaljer. 2-4. (Anecdotes regarding decorations). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1949, No. 9 (Nov.), pp. 211-216; No. 10 (Dec.), pp. 240-242, illus. 1950, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 30-33.

The second article of this interesting series which draws unusual information from literature and history about awards of Swedish decorations. It speaks of an award to a woman, who accompanied her army officer husband on the naval expedition in 1790. A silver medal with the inscription in Swedish of BRAVERY AT SEA was bestowed upon her. The rest of the article deals with the award of medals for BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

The third article deals first with the Swedish medal "Litteris et artibus." King Karl XV bestowed the medal upon two photographers who had taken his picture at their studio during the King's visit to Paris in 1861. The medals received by the Swedish volunteers from the Netherlands in the war with Great Britain are discussed. This was the medal for participation at the Doggersbank, August 5, 1781. It is described in Milford Haven's *Naval Medals* (London, 1921) p. 344, no. 630.

The fourth article contains an anecdote about the wife of a soldier who took part in the campaign against the Russians. She received a Swedish medal for BRAVERY IN THE FIELD. The medals awarded for BRAVERY IN THE FIELD in Finland in the middle of the nineteenth century were possibly connected with the Swedish ORDER OF THE SWORD. Mentioned also are medals for bravery issued to Swedish volunteers, who took the side of Denmark in the Danish-German war, 1848-1850. HLH

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AUCTION CATALOGUES

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- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Feb. 15, 1950, 627 lots, 59 pp., 6 pls. English. Feb. 28, 1950, 202 lots, 14 pp. English, Foreign. Mar. 14, 1950, 209 lots, 15 pp. British, Foreign. Apr. 21, 1950, 218 lots, 15 pp. English, Foreign.
- HOLLINBECK STAMP AND COIN CO. (Des Moines, Iowa). Feb. 24, 1950, 1261 lots, 32 pp. U. S., Foreign. Mar. 30, 1950, 1338 lots, 32 pp. U. S., Foreign. Apr. 25, 1950, 1619 lots, 40 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- KATEN, FRANK J. (New Haven, Conn.). Feb. 17, 18, 1950, 1560 lots, 60 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals. Mar. 24, 25, 1950, 1505 lots, 41 pp. U. S., Foreign, Paper Money.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). May 6, 7, 1950, 1283 lots, 40 pp. U. S., Foreign.
- MEHL, B. MAX (Fort Worth, Texas). May 23, 1950, 2763 lots, 196 pp., illus. U. S.
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- RIGGS, LU (Cincinnati, Ohio). Mar. 31, 1950, 939 lots, 27 pp. U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Medals, Tokens.
- SCHULMAN, JACQUES (Amsterdam). Apr. 24, 25, 1950, 1418 lots, 57, 7 pp., 12 pls. Netherlands, Foreign.
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- WRUCK, WALDEMAR (Berlin). Apr. 18, 19, 1950, 1175 lots, 48 pp., 2 pls. Roman, Foreign, Medals.

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CORPUS OF VISIGOTH COINS IN PREPARATION

In connection with the compilation of a corpus of the coinage of the Visigoths of Spain, Dr. George C. Miles will be most grateful to collectors who will send casts or photographs of specimens of Visigothic coins in their possession to him at the American Numismatic Society.

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GENERAL

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA. Coin Collecting. Merit Badge Series. New York, 1949. 38 pp., illus.

After setting forth the necessary qualifications for earning a merit badge in the Boy Scouts for coin collecting, this pamphlet proceeds to discuss some of the fundamental aspects of collecting: United States coin denominations discussed by types; colonial coins; obsolete United States types; coins of the world, especially Greek and Chinese; the care of coins; knowing the various elements of current bills; detecting counterfeit coins and acquiring current mint sets. A brief list of some of the fundamental publications for coin collecting concludes the work. JSD

ERNST, AXEL. Lidt Om Nils Keder's Møntsamling (About Nils Keder's Coin Collection). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1950, No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 67-68.

Nils Keder was a well-known Swedish numismatist, who died in 1735. The disposition of his collection, which consisted of Swedish, Roman, German, English, Danish, Norwegian and Russian coins, is traced by the author. The Roman coins were sold before Keder's death to Christian von Staude. Choice specimens of the Swedish coins became the property of Carl Ehrenpreus. The balance of his collection was willed to poor relatives, who reportedly sold them to the mint, where undoubtedly they were melted down. HLH

GALSTER, GEORG. Den kgl. mønt- og medaillesamling, København, 1946 (The Royal Coin and Medal Collection, Copenhagen, 1946). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 178-181.

The Collection spent a total of 6034 Kroner for new acquisitions. There were a number of gifts from individuals. Only 22 coin finds consisting of 30 coins were delivered to the Collection. Visitors totalling 14,025 during 1946, gives evidence of public interest in numismatics. Georg Galster is curator of the Collection. HLH

GALSTER, GEORG. Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1948 (The Royal Coin and Medal Collection, Copenhagen, 1948). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1949, pp. 153-155.

In 1948 a total of 53,445 Kroner was used for the purchase of new material. Over 31,000 Kroner were spent for the acquisition of ancient Greek coins which will be published in forthcoming parts of the Collection's ambitious publication, "Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum." The New Carlsberg Foundation made most of these acquisitions possible by generous grants. A large number of donors have contributed coins, paper money, medals and decorations.

During the year 1948 thirty-five coin finds with a total of 16,041 coins have been delivered to the Collection according to the provisions established by law. The largest find consisted of 15,964 coins which were found in Vejstrup near Svendborg on the island of Fyn and consisted of civil war coins from the period of Kings Erik Klipping, Erik Menved and Christoffer II. During the year 16,109 persons visited the Collection.

HLH

GRANCSAY, STEPHEN V. Museum Armor and a Van Dyck Portrait from Vienna. In: *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin* (May 1950), pp. 270-273, illus.

A discussion of a portrait of a knight, probably Ferdinando Gonzaga, by van Dyck, 1624. The relationship of the portrait and armor is collated with other known facts, one of which is the illustration of a Mantuan coin of Ferdinando.

RDK

HOLST, HANS. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo, 1946 (The University of Oslo's Coin Cabinet, 1946). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 182-185.

1804 specimens were acquired by the Cabinet during 1946. Out of this total 223 were of paper money. It is interesting to note that both the mint and the defense department are required to furnish the Cabinet with specimens of all new coins and medals. Nine coin finds were registered in Norway during 1946. The exhibition hall devoted to medals was opened to the public in the autumn of 1946. Hans Holst is the curator of the Cabinet.

HLH

HUSAIN 'ABD AL-RAḤMĀN. *Al-Nuqūd* (Money). Miṣr (Cairo), n.d. 262 pp., illus. (In Arabic).

A popular introduction to the history of coinage with particular reference to Egypt, this volume contains a brief discussion of the origins, terminology, values and denominations of currency (pp. 1-38), a sketch of pre-Islamic metrology in Egypt (pp. 39-45), and descriptions, with illustrations, of examples of Arabic coinage in Egypt from Umayyad times down to King Faruk (pp. 46-229), this section comprising the bulk of the work. A table of issues of the Miṣr mint from 133-1356 A.H.

pp. 238-243) is far from complete. A brief chapter on counterfeiting (pp. 244-259) concludes the volume. GCM

KUHN, HERMANN. *Geprägte Form: Goethes Morphologie und die Münzkunst*. Weimar, Herman Böhlau Nachfolger, 1949. 62 pp., 25 pls.

The bicentenary of Goethe's birth, which was celebrated last year all over the world, brought with it a host of new books and articles. All aspects of the multi-colored life and work of the prince of German classical literature were given scholarly or literary attention. Among these publications, the essay under review is unique in subject and scope. Goethe's predilection for and relations to numismatics were studied before by Paul Schmidt-Neuhaus in *Berliner Münzblätter*, 1913, and Behrendt Pick in the *Jahrbuch der Goethe-Gesellschaft*, vol. VII (1920). Recently Herbert A. Cahn described lavishly Goethe's connections with Swiss medallists, in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, 1949-50. Mr. Kuhn, author of a fine monograph on Hans Reinhart, the German medallist of the Renaissance, chose a more comprehensive theme for his jubilee publication. He set out to investigate the relationship of numismatic art to Goethe's ideas of nature, science, and art. For his scientific research Goethe developed his famous doctrine of "morphology." To him morphology meant the investigation of *Gestalt* or the formation and transformation of all that has been created or is in the process of creation. The author attempts to apply Goethe's "morphological" approach to numismatic art in particular. The title of his well gotten-up and beautifully illustrated book refers to a phrase often used by Goethe, for which there is no equivalent in English. It means, in his own words, "created form that undergoes development while living." Frequently Goethe also employed the term "type," that is a specimen of a class of things (including coins and medals) having common characteristics. In older numismatic literature coins were classified for the most part according to external characteristics such as the material from which they were made, the portraits or representations which were shown on them, or their inscriptions, which were arranged in alphabetical order. More recently, greater emphasis has been laid on the "types," if the various places of minting or the individual artists were chosen as criteria of classification. According to the author, the "style" in Goethe's definition, deriving from an original ("Ur-") form and developing in conformity with the different meanings and purposes of coined money, is the most important criterion for a morphological understanding of numismatics. What matters in this respect is above all the idea as represented by the individual coinage. To the ancient Greeks, for example, the coins were sacred money closely connected with their religious worship; to the Romans, they were representative of state and rulers. In the Middle Ages myths and Christianity were determinative for the form of coinage; in

the Renaissance, artistic medals were created which had only the external form in common with coins. Modern coinage in the service of trade and commerce necessarily employs a form which is most convenient for practical use, while artistic and representative aims are merely accessories, relics from olden times. Each of these points of view is studied by the author thoroughly in a separate chapter and on the basis of highly significant typical material. The latter was in part selected from Goethe's numismatic collection and is ably described on pages 53-61. In spite of the numerical restriction of examples the obtained results seem well founded and plausible. An introductory chapter describes very interestingly "Goethe as a Coin Collector." It is based on all recorded utterances by Goethe as well as his friends and correspondents on his coin collecting and numismatic art appreciation. In fact, it alone would be worth translating. It reveals a deep insight into and fine appreciation of the value attributed to numismatics, a hobby that Goethe called "the genuine oil for the lamp of life" ("das wahre ÖL für den Lebensdocht"). GX

LANGE, KURT. *Charakterköpfe der Weltgeschichte. Münzbildnisse aus zwei Jahrtausenden*. München, 1949. 52 pp., 88 pls.

This new book contains enlarged photographs of ancient and mediaeval coins by means of which the author traces coin portrait development from ca. 400 B.C. to 1500 A.D. Eighty-eight coin portraits have been enlarged among which there are twenty-three Greek, fifty Roman and fifteen mediaeval. The history of the persons depicted upon the coins is given. In an appendix the photographs are described in detail. Unfortunately no mention whatsoever is made of the reverses. PB

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. *Anteckningar om kastpenningar från och med drottning Kristinas kröning 1650*. (Notes about Small Coins or Tokens Scattered among Spectators at Coronations and Royal Funerals in Sweden since 1650). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 116-152, illus.

For many centuries it was the custom to scatter among the spectators at coronations and royal funerals small coins struck for the occasion. The custom is said to have started at the coronation of Gustavus I in 1528; it was last observed at the funeral of Charles John XIV in 1844. The quantity of coins scattered on different occasions differed widely. While this custom had its opponents, it did not lack supporters. This may be seen from a newspaper item of 1859, which regretted the abolishment of the custom. In addition to the coins which were actually scattered among the people, a considerable quantity was struck on each occasion for sale at the Royal Mint. HLH

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. *Hallazgos monetarios (V)*. In: *Ampurias*, IX-X (1947-1948), pp. 55-95.

In this fifth installment of Mateu y Llopis' valuable series dealing with coin finds in the Iberian peninsula the writer lists over one hundred new entries, some describing single coins, others comprising hoards. Classes range from Greek to the nineteenth century, the majority as usual being Roman and Celtiberian. The notes accompanying and based on the list include discussions of the historical, linguistic and economic aspects of geography in their relation to numismatics, various problems connected with Celtiberian mints, the significance of certain finds in Portugal, and several points relating to Visigothic coinage. In the latter category, in addition to the "hallazgos," some 35 contributions are made to the corpus of Visigothic coins, all from public and private collections in Portugal. Once again numismatists are in debt to the indefatigable Professor Mateu for much varied and useful information. Bound with the offprint of *Hallazgos* are 15 pages of the same writer's reviews and abstracts of recent numismatic books and articles, published in *Ampurias*, IX - X, pp. 428-441. GCM

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Kungl. myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1946 (The Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, Sweden, 1946). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 186-193, illus.

The Royal Coin Cabinet reports a number of new acquisitions of both coins and medals for the year 1946. Coin finds reported during the year are listed and the names of donors to the Cabinet are given. Nils Ludvig Rasmussen is curator of the Cabinet. HLH

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Kungl. Myntkabinettet 1948. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1949, pp. 159-164, illus. (The Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, 1948).

The most important addition to the Cabinet during the year was a specimen of Swedish Plate money (1 daler s.m. 1678) which was found at Kronholmen in Härmösand. Only one previous specimen of this date had been known (in the Coin Cabinet at Helsingfors, Finland). Counterstamped Swedish occupation coins form a major project of the Coin Cabinet. One was acquired in 1948 (Pomerania, Karl XI, Stettin 2/3 Thaler 1689, counterstamped Cologne). Numerous numismatic items were acquired by gift. The Cabinet has felt the need of acquiring old coin scales and weights and such acquisitions have been made. A few coin finds were acquired. HLH

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Die Neueinrichtung des Kgl. Münz- und Medaillenkabinetts im Staatlichen Historischen Museum, Stockholm. In: *Kunstchronik*, Vol. 3 (1950), pp. 54-57.

An account of the history and exhibitions of the Royal Cabinet of coins and medals at Stockholm. There are two sections. The medal room shows the history of the European medal and Swedish history as

exemplified by medals. The coin room shows the history of Swedish money and the history of prices in different periods. A third room now in project form will give a survey of the money of the world; it will include ancient coins. PB

STRÖMBOM, SIXTEN. Elias Brenner i unga år (Elias Brenner's Youth). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 176-177.

Elias Brenner was an official in the antiquity archives in Stockholm and a noted numismatist (1647-1717). His portrait was painted in 1680 by Mikael Dahl and is reproduced in color in this yearbook. At the time this picture was painted, Brenner was in his early thirties, and his artistic abilities were recognized by royalty and public alike. The painting was on exhibit at the Royal Coin Cabinet's Brenner exhibition in 1945. The present owner, Christian Fahlerantz, has had the painting carefully restored and an old inscription on the back has been brought out, "Brenner depicta 1680, Mic Dahl." Prior to this restoration the date was somewhat in doubt. HLH

VOIONMAA, J. Nationalmuseets myntkabinett Helsingfors, 1946. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, p. 181. (The Coin Cabinet of the National Museum, Helsingfors, Finland, 1946).

During 1946 a total of 47 specimens were added to the collection. Twenty-five were coins and the rest medals. Names of the donors are listed, but this extremely brief report does not give evidence of much public interest. HLH

GREEK

BABELON, JEAN. Athéna à la chouette. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 1-7, pl.

Babelon discusses the rare representations on coins of Athena holding an owl, which, like several bronze statuettes cited, probably reflect an early and famous statue, now lost. SEF

BIEBER, MARGARETE. The Portraits of Alexander the Great. In: *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 93, No. 5 (1949), pp. 373-427, illus.

Here for the first time we have a life of Alexander illustrated by his portraits — a selection of the best and most interesting sculptures and nearly every type of portrait known on coins, medallions, cameos, etc. In sections I - III the author discusses the history, personality and appearance of Alexander in connection with portraits based on originals made during his lifetime, while periods IV - VIII are devoted to the products of artists working after his death. But first she considers the portraits of Alexander's parents illustrating the undoubted likeness of

Philip on a genuine gold medallion of the Third Century A.D., one of three found at Tarsus, and of Olympias on a similar but doubtful piece, one of twenty purportedly unearthed in Egypt at Abukir. With these are appropriately associated on the same plate the Vienna and Leningrad cameos bearing the combined heads of Alexander and Olympias, the former with Egyptian ornamentation (lotus) and Ptolemaic symbols (fulmen and Ammon head), datable probably to the mid-Third Century B.C.; the latter of what date? Both are described in period V.

From the superb head on the Azara herm and equally youthful heads in Athens, Paris (Guimet) and Dresden (Dressel) and on the Priene statuette, as well as the lively head in the Roman mosaic copy of a painting, all based on early models, we can form a concrete impression of Alexander's looks.

The one portrait which we regard as the truest likeness is the head designed by an Alexandrian die-cutter for the first issue of Ptolemy I's tetradrachms showing Alexander as conqueror of India coiffed in an elephant's scalp and wearing divine symbols, ram's horn of Ammon and aegis of Zeus (Figs. 34, 36). Not only is this the earliest coin-portrait of the king but it can be dated. This issue began about 318 B.C. a few years after Alexander's death as established by numismatic sequence and evidence from the Demanhur Hoard (Newell's dating).

Since it is posthumous and of marked individuality, we must assume that the physiognomy reflects a lifetime model or models in sculpture, relief or painting. The elephant hood may or may not have belonged to a prototype. Ptolemy probably invented this feature since elephants symbolizing Alexander's Indian conquests were depicted on the funeral carriage, which bore the hero's body to Egypt, and on preceding tetradrachms struck in Alexandria, as elsewhere, Heracles had worn an analogous headdress, the scalp of a lion.

As to the form of the nose in this portrait, we do not think that the "harsh break above its tip" is a trait of Hellenistic style as does the author. To us it appears individual. For, on the gold stater struck by Lysimachus at Magnesia in Ionia (Fig. 41), selected primarily as the closest counterpart of the Priene statuette (its Ionian attribution in Newell's trays being noticed only later), the nose is similarly formed. On another specimen in Boston (Fig. 12), we find the same type of nose, delicate modelling of the face and intense expression of the eye, which characterize Ptolemy's portrait. The author herself comments "The nose of the Priene statuette is too straight for accuracy."

It is natural to suppose that the Lysimachian coin-type, Alexander wearing ram's horns, had its origin in Alexandria because it was in Egypt that the king was proclaimed son of Ammon and the horns appear on Ptolemy's coinage. This representation also occurs on a cameo in Paris, made in Alexandria and very close in style to the Ptolemaic

portrait. It seems certain then that these three highly individual coin-portraits were influenced by works of art created in Alexandria.

For the purposes of this review, we have laid particular emphasis on the realism of the early coin-portraits. The concepts of later artists are equally interesting in the field of numismatics and sculpture. Because of Prof. Bieber's specialized knowledge of Hellenistic portraiture, the chronological arrangement of her material and her excellent account of Alexander's life and character, her monograph will rank as an indispensable contribution to the subject. ABB

DAYET, MAURICE. Monnaies arsacides à bonnet satrapal. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 9-26, pl.

A discussion of the so-called "beardless head class" of early Parthian coins. The author suggests that the beardless and, consequently, to be presumed young men portrayed, wearing satrapal bonnets and imperial diadems, were royal princes, who had been, at least in name, appointed governors of provinces, and who struck coins by authority of their fathers. He distinguishes portraits of four different princes, A, B, C, and D, and through comparison with strictly imperial issues, has achieved a chronological arrangement, extending from the close of the reign of Mithradates I, through those of Phraates II and Artabanus I, to the middle of the reign of Mithradates II. SEF

HAUGHTON, H. L. The Silver Coinage of Strato and of Strato and Agathocleia. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 134-141, Pls. 8-9.

A supplement to Rapson's article on these sovereigns in *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 245-258. Includes a list of Rapson's conclusions on the identity and reigns of these rulers, and the deterioration of the coinage of Strato I. The author then treats the coinage chronologically, analyzing portraits and legends, particularly those of Strato I because of many variations in the inscriptions. He lists four obverse and reverse types, four obverse legends (Greek), three reverse legends (Prakit), and six monograms. Finally, in conformity with the second part of his stated purpose to "publish a comprehensive list of the varieties of coins of these rulers now available, together with some comments upon them," he presents a catalogue of 22 varieties of the silver coinage of Strato I, arranged primarily by obverse types. AAB

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Remarques sur une trouvaille tétradrachmes athéniens faite au voisinage de Pithom. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 27-34.

Jungfleisch adds a bit more to our knowledge of the celebrated hoard of Athenian tetradrachms discovered at Tell el-Mashkuta, the site of ancient Pythom in Egypt, after an examination of some 3800 pieces out

of an original total estimated at between five and ten thousand. Allowing for differences of opinion on the dating of Athenian coins, the issues represented in the hoard appear to cover a period of over one hundred years, and thus could hardly have been collected by one person. These choice and relatively uncirculated specimens must rather have been selected and saved by a temple, such as that at Byblos, and were possibly, as the author suggests, given to refugees fleeing to Egypt before the advancing armies of Alexander the Great. SEF

LACROIX, L. *Quelques Groupes de Statues sur les Monnaies de Corinthe*. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. In: *Mélanges Charles Picard*, pp. 533-543.

The author discusses some of the copies of works of art which appear so frequently on the imperial coins of Corinth. The well-known Aphrodite holding a shield, from the temple on Acrocorinth, is shown in conjunction with Artemis of Ephesus, Artemis Laphria, Poseidon, Herakles and Hermes. In the case of the first three, the engravers have faithfully reproduced famous statues; the Herakles and Hermes types, if they were inspired by specific works of art, seem to have been adapted rather freely to fit into the group composition.

Other copies of statues, presented singly or in combination on the Corinthian bronze, include Asklepios and Hygieia, an Apollo Klaros and an Aphrodite, the work of Hermogenes of Cythera. MT

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *Zephyritis*. In *The American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 54, No. 2 (April 1950), pp. 126-128.

Reviewing the accumulated evidence of close commercial relations between Rome and Ptolemaic Egypt in South Italy, which probably led directly to the institution of the first Roman silver coinage in 269 B.C. — one series of which exactly parallels, stylistically, epigraphically and chronologically, a Ptolemaic series probably minted in the same general area — the distinguished numismatist suggests that a number of indications point to the fact that it was Arsinoe II, Queen of Egypt, who was largely responsible for this commercial alliance, and that her connection with Locri Epizephyrii, where she was worshipped after her death in 270, makes that South Italian city a likely mint for the Ptolemaic series. JDB

ROBERT, LOUIS. *Un dieu anatolien: Kakasbos*. In: *Hellenica*, Vol. 3 (1946), pp. 38-73, pl.

M. Robert has compiled a catalogue of bas-reliefs dedicated to the god Kakasbos, of which five are published for the first time. All portray a deity on horseback, his right arm brandishing a club. Kakasbos has often been identified with other mounted gods, notably Mên and Sozon, but M. Robert believes he is rather to be regarded as a distinct divinity whose cult was localized in Lycia and western Pisidia. Numis-

matic evidence proves that he was worshipped in the Lycian plateau region. On the autonomous and imperial coins of Choma, the reverse types include a club-wielding god on horseback and a club in a wreath. The rider is usually described as Sozon, but the club attribute makes it clear that he is in reality Kakasbos. MT

ROBINSON, E. S. G. *Petra or Eryx?* In *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 131-133, illus.

Refutation, on epigraphical grounds, of de Ciccio's rejection of the author's assignment to Petra in Sicily (*BMC. Sicily*, p. 63, no. 15 and *Lloyd Coll., Syll. Num. Graec.* II, no. 1164) of coins formerly given to Eryx. Pieces in the Lloyd Collection and the British Museum and a former Strozzi piece are reviewed, and the attribution to Petra sustained. AAB

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. *The Coins of the Vouni Treasure Reconsidered.* In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 67-104, 2 pls., illus.

The Vouni treasure is the fourth Greek coin hoard found on the island of Cyprus. The hoard was buried during the reign of Demonikos II of Lapethos, when fire destroyed the palace of Vouni ca. 380 B.C.

The hoard's 252 gold and silver coins are described in detail. Most of the coins are from the town of Marium and furnish important information concerning its rulers. Eighteen coins have been attributed to Lapethos which is perhaps the most important contribution from the Vouni hoard. Twenty coins from Paphos have increased our knowledge about the rulers of this city. HLH

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. *Contributions to Greek Numismatics from Stockholm.* In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 165-175, illus.

In his doctoral dissertation *The Kimonian Dekadrachms, a Contribution to Sicilian Numismatics*, Utrecht, 1941, J. H. Jongkees stressed the famous decadrachm series from Syracuse, with and without the die-cutter Kimon's signature. This led the author of this article to study and publicize three specimens of this series at Stockholm, two in the Royal Coin Cabinet and one in a private collection. Previously only one specimen had been known in Scandinavia, namely, the example at the Thorwaldsen Collection in Copenhagen.

The author also describes a silver stater from Mallus with bilingual inscription, recently discovered in the Greek section of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm. HLH

THOMAS, GEORGES. *Sur une trouvaille de monnaies Numides.* In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 114-119, pl.

A preliminary report on the contents of a hoard of Numidian bronze coins, originally discovered over thirty years ago, but only recently brought to attention and acquired by the author. The hoard contained more than 2000 pieces, of which only some two hundred are in comparatively good condition. All have a bearded head on the obverse and a galloping horse on the reverse, but a number of variations of letters, globules and countermarks occur. SEF

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Dating of the Shekels "Anew." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 13-16, illus.

This is a continuation of a previous discussion whether the series of shekels and bronze coins of the year 4 belong to the Hasmonean issues (after 139 B.C.) or to the first Jewish uprising against the Romans (A.D. 66-70). Arguing from the developing design of the shekels and the static one imitating their final stage on the bronze, the more delicate chalice on the latter, and the changed inscription on the bronze, Mr. Wirgin concludes that the most likely assumption is to attribute the shekels to the earlier period and the bronze to the later. JSD

ROMAN

GRANT, MICHAEL. The Colonial Mints of Gaius. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 113-130, pls. 6-7.

Ascription, on grounds of iconography and magistrates' names, of coins of Nero and Drusus Caesar, brothers of Caligula, to Cnossus. The issue is regarded as commemorative, like the imperial dupondii of these princes struck at Rome. Attribution of a colonial coin with the reverse legend CAESARI AVG., COL. A.A.P. to Patrae and to Caligula rather than to Augustus or Tiberius, the issue being associated by the author with the accession of Caligula and the half centenary of the foundation of the colony. Likewise, a rare issue of the Nemausus coins with heads of Augustus and Agrippa (crocodile reverse) is regarded as commemorative in several respects, attributed to Caligula, and considered the first post-Augustan issue of the type. AAB

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. The Twelfth Imperial Acclamation of Septimius Severus. In: *The American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 53, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 1949), pp. 337-344, pl.

When the bronze portion of the E. P. Robinson collection was purchased by The American Numismatic Society a few years ago, a remarkable issue came to light. This coin, a sestertius of Septimius Severus, confirms the epigraphic evidence of the IMP XII inscriptions by accrediting to Severus a twelfth imperial acclamation. Although more than thirty extant inscriptions, on milestones and dedications circling

the empire, record as many as fifteen imperial acclamations Severus, in documents of state, officially put an end to them with the eleventh. The imperial mints in turn were also insistent on a maximum of eleven. Our numismatic evidence for this twelfth acclamation has in the past been very slight. An aureus at Copenhagen with this title had been adjudged to have been struck from a die incorrectly engraved.

The author believes quite logically that before the refusal by Severus to accept the higher acclamation became known at the mint (**IMP XI** was quickly followed by **IMP XII**) dies were prepared and the official struck what he thought properly prescribed. A comparatively few of the coins in some manner escaped withdrawal and passed into circulation. In this confusing circumstance numismatics, after these many centuries, confirms the abundant inscriptions including the one on the architrave of the Severan basilica at Leptis Magna upon which the words are written out in full "**IMPERATOR DUODECIES.**" **FSK**

KOETHE, HARALD. Zur Geschichte Galliens im dritten Viertel des 3. Jahrhunderts. In: 32. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 1942, Berlin 1944 (Published 1950), pp. 199-224, 3 maps.

After a historical sketch this article discusses three maps which show hoards of Roman coins buried in Gaul during the period 250-280 A.D. Each map shows the hoards of one decade. During this period several German invasions of Gaul took place. Known historical sources are compared with the evidence from the hoards; general agreement is found. These maps also show the ancient Roman highroads. **PB**

LAFaurie, JEAN. Une série de médallons d'argent de Constantin I et Constantin II. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 35-48, 2 pls.

By the simple process of elimination, Lafaurie seems to have solved the problem of the identification of the Augustus and Caesar on a series of silver medallions variously attributed by earlier authors to Constantine the Great, Constantine II, Constans, Constantius II, Constantius Gallus and Julian. The medallions are of two types: one bearing the legend **AVGVSTVS** with the portrait on the obverse and **CAESAR** within a wreath on the reverse; the other with **CAESAR** on the obverse and **XX** in the reverse wreath. Marks of the mints at Aquilaea, Arles, Lyon, Siscia, Thessalonica and Treves have so far been found — fourteen specimens are listed.

Through a study of mint operations and the marks in use at established periods, it is shown that these pieces must have been struck in the years 336-337. The only Augustus at that time was Constantine the Great, and the Caesar whose vicennalia was celebrated, appropriately, in March 336, was Constantine II. In confirmation of the chronological solution, similar portrait types of unquestionable identity are also noted. **SEF**

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. *Los Tesoros monetarios de la época sertoriana*. Barcelona, Bosch, 1949. 15 pp., map. Published as an appendix to the work of Prof. Adolf Schulten, "Sertorio."

Analytical study of the second of three classes of the hoards of Spain in antiquity, i.e., of the group containing Iberian and Roman denarii. Includes hoards found before, during and after the Sertorian War, hoards of the denarii of Osca, and the minting during the Sertorian War of this denarius, the last of native silver to be struck in Spain. The list of hoards described runs in a series numbered consecutively (1-22) through the several sections of the article. A concluding section discusses seven points covering (1) motive for burial (2) distribution of hoards (3) expansion and life of denarius of Osca (4) relation of Sertorius and Osca (5) and (6) relation of denarius of Osca to consular denarii in hoards (7) cessation of coinage of denarius of Osca in time of Sertorius and consequent scarcity of pieces in hoards of Caesar's time. A map showing find spots accompanies the article. AAB

O'NEIL, B. H. St. J. Some Minimissimi Found at Canterbury and Their Significance. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. (1948), pp. 226-229.

In the course of excavations at Canterbury in order to discover Roman remains before the rebuilding of the city, 261 coins were found (August 1947) in a room of a Roman bath. These coins, not a hoard, but pieces dropped by patrons of the bath consisted of Constantinian coins not earlier than 330, two pieces of Magnentius, one of Theodosius, barbarous copies (Fel. Temp. Reparatio — legionary spearing fallen horsemen) of three sizes: normal, *minimi*, *minimissimi*, and whole or fragmentary illegible coins. A peculiarity is the absence of issues of Valentinian and Valens. The author dates the *minimi* and *minimissimi* after 410 A.D. and concludes that by 440 *minimissimi* had reached the final stage of reduction, which must have immediately preceded their disappearance and the disappearance of currency of any kind. AAB

PEARCE, BERTRAM W. The Belt Collection of Aes Grave. In *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 229-232.

A list of 45 pieces of aes grave presented to the Society of Antiquaries in 1889 by Mr. W. J. Belt, F.S.A. Besides mention of obverse and reverse types, the compiler gives place and region of minting, denominations, references to Grueber's *B.M.C. Republic* and to Poole's *B.M.C. Italy*, except in one case where the reference is to Haeblerlin. Nothing is known as to how the collection was made. Nos. 13 and 41 are said to be of doubtful genuineness. AAB

SCULLARD, H. H. Hannibal's Elephants. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 158-168, illus.

An account of elephant types and the historical reasons for their appearance on certain coins, particularly on the bronze pieces struck in Italy. These are explained and dated in the light of Mattingly and Robinson's new dating of the early Roman coinage. The author tells of the war elephant from the time of Alexander the Great through the Hannibalic War. For the latter period of Rome's struggle with Carthage, Oscan coins of Atella, Capua, and Calatia with elephant types are discussed, and besides these, some small silver coins of disputed attribution, as well as the magnificent silver pieces issued by the Barcids in Spain. Finally, the author seeks to understand the rôle of the elephants around Capua in 211 B.C. and describes the official end of the Carthaginian war elephant.

AAB

ROBERTSON, ANNE. Three Hoards of Roman Coins in the Harris Museum, Preston, Lancashire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 205-218.

The contents of these hoards are as follows: 1. From Fleetwood, Lancashire, 388 siliquae (Constantius II — Arcadius and Honorius), most of them clipped (a hoard of silver once reported to consist of 1st-3rd century pieces?). 2. Antoniniani (Gallienus-Probus, but predominantly coins of Victorinus and the Tetrici), found in 1850 at Worden near Leyland, Lancashire, buried perhaps not much later than the reign of Probus. 3. Twenty-one small bronze (Constantius II—Arcadius), part or whole of a hoard, found in a pot at Brindle, Lancashire. This hoard has a preponderance of Eastern mint-marks and includes a number of irregular "Theodosian" issues.

AAB

BYZANTINE

BERTELE, T. Les clefs de Saint Pierre sur une monnaie de Jean III Doucas Vatatzès empereur de Nicée (1222-1254). In: *Unitas*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1948), pp. 189-196, pl.

A hitherto unpublished coin in Sig. Bertele's collection, with obverse, half-length standing Emperor; reverse, standing Saint holding two keys, is shown by comparison with other pieces bearing legends to be an issue of John III of Nicaea; style and provenance of a group of similar coins make it probable that the mint was Thessalonica, and so the coin dates from December, 1246, when John gained possession of that city, and his death in November, 1254. An adjoining article by David Lathoud points out the significance of this representation of Saint Peter (whom it must be), and especially of his keys, in relation to John's rapprochement with the Papacy in the latter part of his reign, and in the milieu of the incredibly complex politics of the age.

JDB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Three Unpublished Coins of Zeno (464-91). In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 223-226, illus.

Description and discussion of a siliqua and two bronze pieces (one 20 mm., one 11 mm.) of Zeno. The siliqua and the large bronze have corrupt legends, the small bronze (normal size for fifth century and apparently of Italian fabric has name and representation of the Emperor on the reverse. The siliqua has a reverse type revived by Marcian and continued by Leo and Zeno. The issue by Zeno of the large bronze represents a continuation of a policy of Leo who revived the denomination. All of these coins contribute to filling a serious lacuna in our knowledge and serve to remind us of the gaps in our knowledge about the coinage of the fifth century A.D. AAB

VISIGOTHIC

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. La ceca visigoda de Córdoba. Notas sobre sus acuñaciones. In: *Boletín de la Real Academia de Ciencias, Bellas Letras y Nobles Artes, de Córdoba*, No. 61, pp. 45-64, illus.

In this article Mateu y Llopis adds another to the long list of his publications on the Visigothic coinage. Five plates illustrate coins of Cordoba from Leovigildus to Wittiza, the specimens chosen from Heiss, Mateu's own catalogue of the collection of the Museo Arqueológico Nacional, and from the Abusejo hoard, casts of the latter having been supplied by Manuel Gómez Moreno. There are some references to other published specimens, but the study does not comprise a corpus. The author discusses briefly the Cordoba issues of each ruler in their historical context, and includes bibliographical references to more extended treatment of individual points elsewhere. GCM

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BECKER, W. Von einem alten Numismatiker. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), p. 120.

Short biography of J. J. Bohl (1785 - 1851), author of *Die Trierschen Münzen, chronologisch geordnet* (Coblentz, 1823). PB

BELLUS, SAUL. The Life of Pope Pius XII. The Coinage and Annual Medals of His Holiness. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 18-28, illus.

The story of the life of Pope Pius XII includes his family background, education, training in diplomacy, visits to the New World, career as Under- and then Secretary of State, his activities as Papal Nuncio, his election to the Papacy, and finally his administration as Pope. A detailed list of his coins and medals concludes the article. JSD

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. "Super scutum." In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 111-114.

The author produces some additional documentary evidence to throw more light on the meaning of the phrase "super scutum," which has baffled other numismatists. It occurs in contexts dealing with inspection and assaying of coins, which should be pieces removed right in the process of minting or from "super scutum"—on the block or anvil—to avoid any chance of error. SEF

BLUNT, C. E. Four Italian Coins Imitating Anglo-Saxon Types. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 282-285, illus.

Description of two coins of Charlemagne struck at Lucca (after 774 A.D.) imitating types of Offa; and two tenth century Papal coins probably struck by Popes John XI and XII copying types of Athelstan and Edward the Elder, respectively. The author suggests that English coins were brought to Italy by pilgrims or in payments to the Holy See, rather than in trade. FHA

BRAUN VON STUMM, GUSTAV. Über das Münzrecht der Andechs zu Innsbruck und seinen geschichtlichen Hintergrund. In: *Tiroler Heimat*, Vol. 11 (1947), pp. 81-91, and Vol. 12 (1948), pp. 113-129, 1 map, 1 pl.

The first document which mentions the mint of Innsbruck dates from 1239 A.D. It was promulgated by Duke Otto VIII of Andechs-Meranien. The article discusses the history of Innsbruck's foundation (1180 A.D.) and then conjectures that its mint began to issue coins for the Dukes of Andechs-Meranien shortly after 1180 A.D. on the model of coins from the mint at Augsburg. Unfortunately no hoard from this period (1180-1240 A.D.) found in the environs of Innsbruck has contained any coins from this mint. However, a number of coins do exist which might have been issued by the Dukes of Andechs-Meranien at Innsbruck. They are discussed and illustrated. Two bracteates from the Wollishausen hoard probably do emanate from Innsbruck. A genealogical table of the ducal house of Andechs-Meranien is included. PB

DIEPENBACH, W. Der rheinische Münzverein. In: *Festschrift Christian Eckert*, Mainz 1949, pp. 89-120, 1 map, 1 table.

The electors of the Rhineland (Mainz, Trier, Köln, Pfalz) concluded their first convention, which obliged the electors to coin money of the same value and denomination. Up to 1537 this convention was renewed by many treaties and adapted to contemporary circumstances. Under this convention gold and silver coins were coined. The gold coin, the Gulden, became one of the favorite coin types during the later middle ages. The conventions from the period 1348-1537 are described carefully as well as the coinages from 1540 to 1639. This study gives a good insight into the development of this important institution, especially

different participants, for other princes often joined the conventions. A map, which shows the territories of the convention members is provided as well as a table which makes plain the convention coinages of Luxemburg, Kleve, Köln (city), Jülich, Köln (archbishopric), Trier, Mainz, Pfalz, Hessen, etc. PB

ERKELING, JOS. Ein unbekannter Neuabschlag des ersten Mansfelder Bergse-
gentalers. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 3/4 (1949), pp. 107-
108, pl.

Description and illustration of a pattern of an exploitation coin of Hieronymus Napoleon, king of Westphalia (1807-1813). The author takes the coin for a modern mule. PB

ERIKSEN, EINAR. De Første norske skillingsstall på daleren med en oversikt
over gyldenmyntordningene (The Number of Norwegian Skillings contained in
the Daler, together with a Survey of Ordinances relating to Gold Coins). In:
Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift, 1949, pp. 57-72, illus.

Norwegian and Danish numismatists are urged in this article to pay more attention to monetary theory in their study of numismatic material. The number of skillings per daler as revealed by the Money Ordinances of the sixteenth century for Denmark-Norway is mentioned. Up to now numismatists have reckoned 48 skillings to the daler from 1544, but in the western and northern parts of Norway the daler was reckoned at 54 skillings from the year 1551 and possibly even earlier. Attention is called to the fact that money ordinances did not actually regulate the value of coins, but merely indicated the debasement that had occurred up to that time. An interesting article which adds to our knowledge of a field in which other Scandinavian numismatists have worked, notably G. J. Schive, Georg Galster and Hans Holst. HLH

ERNST, AXEL. Om gulmed, møntmester og bjergvaekspartipant Johan Post og
hans udmøntninger (About the Goldsmith, Mintmaster and Mine-owner Johan
Post and his Coinages). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1949, pp. 73-
106, illus.

Considerable reforms in Danish coinage took place in the early years of the reign of King Christian IV (1588-1648). This was a period much influenced by merchants from the Netherlands. In 1607 Hans Fleming from Leyden was appointed mintmaster at Elsinore. Johan Post was at that time a goldsmith in Copenhagen and was appointed assayer to the mint at Elsinore, a post which he held for several years. The Elsinore mint was moved to Copenhagen. In 1615 Johan Post became lessee of the mint, which he kept until early in 1622. Post had previously worked as a die-sinker at the royal mint in Copenhagen. He prepared the dies for the coins which were struck in 1596 for the king's coronation. His mint mark appears on a number of coins, both undated and dated for the years 1614-1621. His coinage operations were extensive. HLH

GALSTER, GEORG. *Klippingene fra Christianstads Belejring 1677*. (Necessity Money from the siege of Christianstad 1677). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1950, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 29-30.

During the war with Sweden, Christianstad was recaptured by Denmark, August 15, 1676. The town was again surrounded by a Swedish army corps, but was bravely defended by the German born Major General Hans Vilhelm von Meerheim (who was in Danish service) until the town was relieved by Christian V at the end of May 1677. In the official journal of the time, known as "Daniel Paullis Extraordinary Monthly Information" for the month of June, 1677, it was stated that the greatest need during the siege had been for money. For this reason Major General von Meerheim had ordered necessity coins struck of copper and tin, in denominations of 2, 4 and 8 Skilling Danish and 1 Mark Danish. Specimens of these necessity coins from the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in Copenhagen are illustrated in the article. The journal stated that the coins were struck in copper and tin, but the 1 Mark piece appears in lead, while of the other three denominations some appear in copper and some in lead. No specimens struck in tin are known and the report in the journal may have been in error. HLH

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. *Ein Münzfund aus Pöls bei Judenburg*. By M. Grubinger and Friedrich Mayreder. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 5 (1949), pp. 51-55, pl.

This article is the last of a series dealing with the hoard of Poels near Judenburg in Styria, which was found in 1941 and contained 190 Friesach pennies. It contains a detailed description of ten types of Friesach pennies from the hoard.

Other hoards in which these types have been found are discussed. HJE

GALSTER, GEORG. *En Lundemønt fra Kong Niels* (A King Niels Coin from the Mint at Lund). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1949, pp. 9-16, illus.

In 1868 a Gothenburg newspaper published an item about a "unique" coin in the Gothenburg Museum, attributed to the Danish king Erik Emune (1134-1137). The item was picked up by the Danish newspapers and resulted in a short article in one of the provincial papers, by a then well-known numismatist and specialist in medieval Danish coins, Sophus Bergsøe who did not dispute the attribution of the coin to king Erik Emune, but questioned the fact that it was "unique." By careful research Galster has now determined that this coin should be attributed to the Danish King Niels (1104-1134) and that it was struck in Lund. The coin itself is still in the Gothenburg Museum and was acquired in 1867 from Ludvig Laessøe, who from 1841-78 was connected with the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in Copenhagen.

HLH

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *De Nederlandse Munten van Philips II tot 1581*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 35 (1948), pp. 16-51, pl., illus.

When Emperor Charles V transferred the government of the Netherlands in 1555 to his son King Philip II of Spain most of the coins then in use were continued on their old standard. The one exception was the large silver piece. On account of the competition of the talers on the Imperial standard which were issued by several mints of small princes in the immediate neighborhood, the so-called Carolusdaalder was replaced by a larger and heavier piece with the bust of the new king, known as the Philippusdaalder. It was worth exactly the same as the half-real gold piece. Various fractions of this piece were also authorized and tariffs for all the gold, silver, copper pieces in terms of stuivers were imposed. Also the delivery of silver to these mints was prohibited and the Emperor was persuaded to have them prosecuted before the Imperial Courts.

All of this, however, and not even a straight prohibition of the circulation of the foreign talers stopped the offending mints from functioning, and thus an attempt was made at the diet of Augsburg in 1566 to come to an understanding with the Holy Roman Empire, to which the Netherlands still theoretically belonged forming as they did the "Burgundian Circle." Following this understanding new gold and silver pieces were coined, known from their design as "St. Andrew's guilders" and "Crossdaalders" respectively, which were on the Imperial standards. Because the experiment was not successful, the Netherlands returned to its previous system in 1571.

Between 1555 and 1571 there had been adjustments in the tariff of the various coins, but uniformity continued to prevail throughout the country. This changed when Holland and Zeeland revolted in 1572. Almost immediately the value of all coins was raised there and eventually a new large silver piece without the picture of the King was struck. It shows the Dutch Lion and is known as Leeuwendaalder. In the Southern provinces the values were raised to a smaller degree, and in 1579 — the year of the Pacification of Ghent — a completely new series of gold and silver, the so-called "Staten" coins, were introduced for the entire territory of the Netherlands except Luxemburg and Namur which were occupied by the Spanish troops under the Prince of Parma. There as well as in Hainaut and Artois, which had made their peace with the King, the old "Philippus" pieces were struck. In addition, Holland continued to strike its Leeuwendaalders, and Gelderland and Utrecht silver coins that were even more debased.

Finally, in 1579 all provinces agreed once more to a uniform valuation and to the restoration of the coining of the Philippus series, but this was in theory only, as in 1582 Philip II was deposed altogether.

As far as the Southern provinces were concerned the conquest by the Spanish troops eventually restored the old conditions, but in the Northern provinces it took until 1606 before the Republic was able to re-introduce a measure of uniformity.

Regarding the coins themselves van Gelder gives a generalized description and enumerates the various mints that were active at various times. Each one had its own mint mark. With the help of the variations appearing in the design of the coins, particularly the bust of the king he endeavors to determine the activities of the various engravers and mint-masters. HJE

HARPES, JEAN. *Monnaies frappées à l'étranger par les Princes régnants luxembourgeois, les Seigneurs et Prélats de la Maison de Luxembourg*. Luxembourg, P. Linden, 1950. 74 pp., illus.

This monograph was undertaken as a supplement to the standard work of Bernays and Vannérus on Luxembourg coins. It catalogues nearly 250 pieces in four groups. In the first are the coins of the counts and dukes of Luxembourg struck for their foreign possessions such as Bavaria, Salm, Namur, the Holy Roman Empire, Bohemia, Brabant, Brandenburg, Hungary, etc. The second lists the coins of the French branch of the family, the house of Luxembourg-Ligny, St. Pol, and as governors of Genoa. The third enumerates the issues of the ecclesiastical prelates of the house as archbishops of Trier and Mainz, as bishops of Metz, Laon, Cambrai, Utrecht, and patriarch of Aquila. The final section has 22 pieces minted during the period 1388-1443 when Luxembourg had been pawned by the dukes. They appeared under the names of Antony of Burgundy and John of Bavaria. There are numerous illustrations and a comprehensive bibliography. JSD

JANKUHN, HERBERT. Sechs Karten zum Handel des 10. Jahrhunderts im westlichen Ostseebecken. In: *Archaeologia Geographica*, Jhg. 1, No. 1 (1950), pp. 8-16, 6 maps.

This article discusses for the most part commerce in the Baltic Sea region during the tenth century. One of the six maps gives all the tenth century hoards which contained the so-called Hedeby demi-bracteates. By comparing the maps with each other the tenth century Baltic Sea trade routes are reconstructed admirably. PB

KUTSCH, FERDINAND. Der Mainzer Kopf mit der Binde. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, Jhg. 41-43 (1946-48), pp. 64-69, illus.

The author discusses the head of a mediaeval statue which he compares with coin portraits of the Emperor Frederick II (1215-50). The article contains illustrations of coins of this emperor, some of which have been enlarged. PB

LILJENCRA NTZ, AXEL A:SON. Kring några Polhemsbrev om skiljemyntprägling (Letters of Christopher Polhem about Coinage). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1949, pp. 107-124.

The Swedish crown struck copper coins at the Avesta copper works in the province of Dalarna from 1644 - 1831. In 1700 the mine owners took over the operation of the mint and were concerned with making copper coins quickly, neatly and cheaply. This article deals with correspondence of the famous inventor, Christopher Polhem, who in 1716 constructed a couple of stamping machines which remained in operation for a number of years. Polhem was apparently more successful than his predecessors in furnishing equipment for satisfactory minor copper coinage.

HLH

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Møntfundet fra Vejstrup (The Coin Find from Vejstrup, Funen, Denmark). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1949, pp. 29-38, 4 pls., illus.

On December 15, 1948, two gardeners at Vejstrup, Funen, Denmark uncovered a large earthenware crock containing 15,964 coins. The same day Museum Inspector Ove Marcussen from Svendborg took possession of the coins and earthenware fragments of the crock. This is the second largest find of Danish civil war coins (1241 - 1377). Arranged according to the Hauberg system, the coins cover 53 types from the reigns of the following Danish kings: Erik Klipping, Erik Menved and Christoffer II. Only one new type was discovered and it has not yet been properly attributed. Study of the find indicates that the hoard was buried sometime during the years 1320 to 1332. A complete diagram of the find is given with the coins placed according to kings and mints and with references to Hauberg and Mansfeld-Büllner.

HLH

MAZARD, JEAN. Les émissions métalliques coloniales pendant la guerre 1939-1945. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 67-79, pl.

A description of the metallic issues authorized by the government established by General de Gaulle for the French Colonies which joined the Free French with transcriptions of pertinent documents.

SEF

MICHEL, FRITZ. Ein Koblenzer Depotfund burgundischer Münzen aus dem Jahre 1198. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, Jhg. 41/43 (1946-1948), pp. 60-63, illus., map.

This is a description of 52 coins, found in 1871 at Lützelkoblenz: coins of Besançon (4), Lyon (8), Valence (10), Vienne (21), Provence (2), Clermont (6), and Chateau-Meillant (1). All these coins are from mints quite far from Koblenz, and cannot have been common there. The conclusion is reached that these coins were the property of a Burgundian who fell in the course of the Battle of Koblenz (1198 A.D.) in the service of Philip of Swabia. All the coins are illustrated. A map shows the mints which are represented in the find.

PB

NORBERG, P. *Sala Myntverk (The Mint of Sala)*. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 105-109.

In 1627 the citizens of Sala petitioned the Swedish king to establish a mint in their town to strike silver coins from the silver mined there. The mint was in operation in 1633 and possibly even a few years earlier. Coinage was discontinued between 1634 and 1638, but was resumed in 1641, at which time the mint was transferred to Stockholm. HLH

NORBERG, P. *Sextonhundratalets gravörer vid Avesta myntverk (Engravers of the Avesta Mint in the 17th Century)*. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 160-164.

Old records, as well as a desire to know what manner of men were in charge of Swedish coinage in the past, is responsible for this short, but interesting article. It lists the names and dates of employment of the engravers at the Avesta Mint during the period under discussion. HLH

PETERSEN, LORENZ. *Zwei Münzfunde in Immenstedt*. In: *Jahrbuch des Nordfriesischen Instituts*, 1949. 7 pp., illus.

Description of two finds from Immenstedt (Schleswig-Holstein). The first hoard, buried about 1702 and found in 1903, contained 171 coins, mostly of Denmark and North Germany. The second find was buried about 1410 and found in 1934. It contained 55 coins of Hamburg, Lübeck, Lüneburg, and Wismar. There are added illustrations of the coin types and of the pot of find II. PB

PEUS, BUSSO. *Das Münzwesen der Bischöfe von Münster bis zum beginnenden 13. Jahrhundert*. In: *Westfalia Sacra, Quellen und Forschungen zur Kirchengeschichte Westfalens*, ed. by Heinrich Börsting and Alois Schröer, Vol. II (Münster, 1950), pp. 187-213, illus.

This is a detailed numismatic history of the bishops of Münster. Unfortunately the document, which bestowed coinage rights upon the bishops, has not been preserved. It is believed that coinage privileges were obtained in the ninth or tenth century. The first coins of Münster are not known, but they were certainly imitations of the *Sancta-Colonia-Pfennig*. The first Münster bishop, whose name appears upon a coin, was Sigfried (1022 - 32 A.D.). Subsequently the so-called *Mimigardeford* coins, anonymous, but with the legend *MIMIGARDEFORD*, were issued at Münster. *Mimigardeford* was the old German name of Münster. From a careful study of hoards the conclusion is reached that coinage of this type began ca. 1080 A.D. Imitations of this *Mimigardeford* type from Lüdinghausen, Herford, and Osnabrück are enumerated. In addition to the *Mimigardeford* type, coins with the name of Bishop Burchard (1098 - 1118 A.D.) were minted. Bishop Hermann II (1173 - 1203) introduced a new coin type which was followed by the so-called *Domdenar*. This *Domdenar* must have struck for the first time in the year

1192 when Münster cathedral's western front was consecrated. After the period 1209 - 1218 A.D. imitations of English pennies were minted at Münster. In common with the Domdenar, these carried on one side the effigy of Saint Paul. With the inception of English penny imitations a new numismatic period, the sterling period, began at Münster.

PB

PRIEUR, PIERRE. Une Monnaie française inconnue: le Franc de Louis XIII. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 49-65.

A study of archives and mint records has revealed the issue of some two thousand one-franc pieces at the Mint of Bordeaux during the years 1638 - 1639, in the reign of Louis XIII, when such issues were not authorized. Hoffman lists only two pattern francs for this reign, and none of the pieces now known to have been issued has yet been found. SEF

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. En ny kopparmynttyp (A New Swedish Copper Coin Type). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 110-115, illus.

This is a new type of Swedish copper coin of 1661 without the letters KM usually found on the reverse. Possibly the coin is a pattern piece. The coin as finally issued bears the letters KM (for copper coin) which was done to differentiate this series from older ones still in circulation. The chronology of certain varieties of copper plate money of 1661 is also discussed. HLH

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Till diskussionen om de baltiska mynten under senmedeltiden. (Discussion about Baltic Coins from the Late Middle Ages.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 155-159, illus.

Juoko Voionmaa had published an article on the large hoard of Baltic coins from the late middle ages found in East-Finland. This hoard of 2663 coins had probably been buried ca. 1515. Voionmaa's description of the hoard is placed under review and certain critical deductions are made pertaining among other things to the statements on weights and standards. The chronology of certain shillings struck by the Livonian Order at Reval is also questioned. HLH

SCHEIGER, F. Die mittelalterliche Münzstätte in Durazzo. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 6 (1949), pp. 61-65.

A document of Ragusa issued between 1282 and 1284 mentions "stamina" of Durazzo (in Albania, the ancient Dyrrhachium). Although no piece has been found that can definitely be identified, Prof. Resetar in 1916 expressed the opinion that these "Stamina" were copper coins struck by the Despots of Epirus who were in possession of Durazzo, and considered it most likely that the coins were struck by Michael I Angelos Komnenos, a cousin of the Byzantine Emperor Isaac II.

Scheiger, however, after listing in detail the various princes who held Durazzo in the XIIIth Century, comes to the conclusion that these copper coins were probably struck by Charles I or perhaps by Charles II of Anjou, King of Naples.

Three or four Durazzo coins from his own collection he assigns tentatively as "stamina" of the Durazzo mint. HJE

SPAETH, HANS. Das Bild der Äbtissin auf Essener Münzen. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg, Mitteilungsblatt des Vereins für die Erhaltung des Essener Münsters*, Jhg. 3, No. 3 (1950), pp. 36-39, illus.

The first portrait of an abbess of Essen on coins appeared in the time of Bertha of Arnsberg (1278-92). Other portraits of the abbesses appeared on fourteenth century coins and on thalers issued in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A splendid portrait of Abbess Katharina II of Tecklenburg (1551-60) appeared on a sixteenth century medal. All these portraits are discussed and illustrations given for several of them. PB

SPAETH, HANS. Das Essener Münster auf Münzen. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg, Mitteilungsblatt des Vereins für die Erhaltung des Essener Münsters*, Jhg. 2, No. 8 (1949), pp. 122-24, illus.

This article discusses two thalers of 1680 and 1776 issued by the Abbesses of Essen, one of which depicts the city of Essen, the other Essen cathedral. PB

THORDEMAN, BENGT. The Lohe Hoard. A Contribution to the Methodology of Numismatics. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 188-204, illus., 5 graphs.

The Lohe Hoard, consisting of 84 silver objects, 18,217 coins, a gold chain, and 11 documents, was found in Stockholm in 1937. It was probably buried about 1743 by members of the family of Johan Lohe. Some 15,000 of the coins are marks (carolines), and multiples of the mark mostly dating from 1664 to 1738; the remainder are courants (öre) dating from 1739 to 1741, when no marks were struck.

Mr. Thordeman uses these coins to develop the thesis that the relationship between the number of coins of any year and denomination, contained in the hoard, and the number of those coins struck, is remarkably constant, with the modifications, of course, that the later coins are more common, and the larger the hoard the closer the relationship. Examples are given of the application of the theory to other hoards. Lastly, he demonstrates that if several small hoards of the same type are added together the same results are obtained.

The application of this thesis will be invaluable in gaining an idea of the comparative number of coins issued for a year where there are no

mint records, and for determining the relative sizes of issues for which we have no information.

Several graphs showing applications of the theory are given. FHA

VIAN, PIERRE-CARLO. *La Pinatelle de Beaucaire*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 123-128.

The author reports the acquisition of a coin long sought by French numismatists, a pinatelle issued at the short-lived mint of Beaucaire under the master Pierre Simon and by authority of the Maréchal Duc de Montmorency to supply necessary coinage during his second revolt against Henri III and the League, in 1586. The pinatelle of Beaucaire differs from the official piece struck at Villeneuve in weight, being about one gramme lighter, and in the master's mark, a five-pointed star. The mint-marks are the same, the letter R. SEF

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. *Die Anfänge des landesherrlichen Münzwesens der Markgrafen von Baden*. In: *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins*, Vol. 97 (1949), pp. 56-177, 3 pls.

This is the first numismatic history of the Margraves of Baden. Hitherto there existed only a catalogue of Berstett, and another of Bally. Wielandt has studied most carefully all the coins and documents concerning the coinage of the Margraves of Baden since 1362, when the Margraves obtained the right of coinage from the Emperor Karl IV. The article stops with the coinage of Margrave Christoph I (1475-1515), the last coiner of mediaeval coins. At first the Margraves coined "Heller" and "Pfennige"; the pfennige were copies of the coins of Strassburg and the Palatinate. Karl I also coined "Kreuzer." Margrave Christoph I coined a large number of types: "Goldgulden," "Testone," "Viertel-taler," "Achteltaler," "Schillinge," "Groschen," "Kreuzer," and "Heller." A careful catalogue is given of all varieties of these mediaeval coins, and the types are illustrated on three plates. In the text the coins are discussed in connection with the contemporary documents. A supplement reproduces all the important documents concerning the coinage. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. *Edward the Confessor's Gold Penny*. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 259-276.

Gives the history of the gold penny of Edward the Confessor, struck by Lunfinc of Warwick (Brooke Type 5), since it was found in 1824; with emphasis on the letters related to the controversy about its authenticity in 1837.

The coin is compared with the silver coins of the same moneyer, and the other Anglo-Saxon gold coins. Finally, the reasons for striking such gold coins are discussed. FHA

BLUNT, C. E. The Coinages of Edward IV and of Henry VI (Restored) by C. E. Blunt and C. A. Whitton. Henry VI, Restoration Coinage. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 291-339, 3 pls.

This article continues the authors' former articles in the B.N.J. (3rd series, Vol. V, Parts I & II, 1945-47). It gives a discussion of the coins of Henry VI restored, and a detailed description of the issues of Edward IV after his restoration (types XII-XXII). Tables of the coins from 1470 to 1483 are appended. FHA

BLUNT, C. E. A Gold Penny of Edward the Elder. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 277-281, pl.

Describes a gold coin of Edward the Elder struck by the moneyer Deorwald, probably at Canterbury, which was found near Lake Geneva in 1909 and is now in the Musée Cantonal at Lausanne. Reasons are given why gold coins were issued in England with the conclusion that they may have been used as offerings at shrines. FHA

HILL, PHILIP V. "Sceatta-Like" Barbarous Imitations. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 142-157, pls. 10-11.

An introduction on the state of Britain between the "withdrawal of the Romans" and the Anglo-Saxon conquests, which ends in a description of what may have been the Romano-British coinage in the Dark Ages; it prepares the reader for the author's description of the "sceatta-like" barbarous imitations. Since these coins formed one of several groups making up the Richborough Hoard (Harold Mattingly and W. P. D. Stebbing, *The Richborough Hoard of 'Radiates'*, 1931 (N. Y., American Numismatic Society, 1938), NNM No. 80) that hoard is summarized and its five different styles described. With the help of illustrations (Pls. X, XI) stylistic affinities of Richborough Hoard pieces and other similar pieces with Anglo-Saxon thrymsas and sceattas are pointed out. The evidence of provenance is held to support the theory (previously stated on p. 151) that the sceatta-like imitations were struck, not by Romano-Britains, but by the Teutonic settlers as "the first tentative efforts to produce a coinage of their own in, perhaps, the late sixth or the early seventh century." AAB

JONES, F. ELMORE. The Last Short-Cross Issue of Henry III. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 280-290, illus.

In this article are published two new short cross coins of Henry III. One is from the moneyer John of St. Edmundsbury (type 7c), the other a mule of types 7/8. The two coins are used to demonstrate that Class 8 comes at the end of the short cross coinage. Some remarks are given on Class 8 in general. FHA

SHORTT, H. DE. S. The Mints of Wiltshire. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 8 (1948), pp. 169-187, pls. 12-14, table.

This list serves as a preliminary to the author's article in the *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 104, pp. 112-27. It gives all the known issues of the seven mints of Wiltshire, plus several of uncertain provenance. The monarchs using the various mints with their moneyers and types are given together with the references illustrating the different varieties. Tables of moneyers and types are appended. FHA

THOMPSON, J. D. A. The Naming of Ships after English Gold Coins. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), p. 342.

Notes on the four ships, the George Noble, the Golden Noble, the Golden Ryall, and the Angel of Hampton, which were named after gold coins. FHA

SOUTH AFRICA

KAPLAN, ALEC. *Catalogue of the Coins of South Africa*. Germiston, Privately Published by the Author, 1950. 28 pp., illus.

This is a detailed and complete listing of all South African coins from the 1 to the 1/4d from 1874 to 1948 by denomination and date, with the number minted and the valuations for each in several conditions. A brief introduction on the background and a discussion of condition precedes the catalogue. The Burgers 1 of 1874 is followed by the Kruger coinage 1892-1902, the George V coinage 1923-1936 and the George VI issues 1937-1948. Existing specimen pieces with numbers issued are given for both the Kruger and Imperial coinages. JSD

LATIN AMERICA

GERARD, RAOUL. The Mexican Eagle. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 3-8, illus.

During the Spanish period in Mexico 1521-1821 the coat of arms used was connected with the Spanish royal family. Since then, reverting to an old Aztec legend, the arms have consisted of some arrangement of an eagle killing a snake on a cactus on a stone in water. Coins, flags, emblems, documents display almost an infinite variety. The Maximilian period reflects some French influence. Mr. Gerard describes and illustrates 41 varieties, showing that there has been no definite rule in the development of the national emblem, but that the present representation is "symbolically, emblematically and heraldically faultless." JSD

EGYPT

ḤUSAIN ABD AL-RAḤMĀN. *Al-Umlat Al-Miṣriyyah* (Egyptian Currency). Miṣr (Cairo), 1945. 254 pp., illus. (In Arabic.)

This compendium of Egyptian currency contains descriptions of all metal and paper issues from 1811 down to 1945, together with mint-report data and other useful statistics. There are over two hundred half-tone illustrations in the text, most of them unfortunately illegible because of the poor quality of paper and cuts. A section (pp. 192-244) discusses and illustrates counterfeits. The volume is of value in that it contains much information on modern Egyptian currency not hitherto readily available to the numismatist. GCM

ISLAMIC

AUGST, BEDŘICH. Peníz perské dynastie "Šibeničnku" ze 14 století (A Coin of the Persian Dynasty "Gallows Birds" in the 14th Century). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1, No. 5 (June 1946), pp. 62-64, illus.

The original article in Czech of which an abbreviated version in English appeared in the *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-4 (Apr.-Oct. 1947), pp. 91-92. The article illustrates and describes a very fine multiple dirhem of the Serbedārid dynasty, struck at Sabzawār in 770 A.H. (1368/9 A.D.).

FIGANIER, JOAQUIM. *Moedas Arabes, inventário e descrição*. I Parte. Lisboa, Casa da Moeda, Museu Numismático Português, 1949. 105 pp., illus.

This is a catalogue of the 339 Arabic coins (to the conquest of Granada) in the collection of the Portuguese Casa da Moeda. Approximately half of the specimens described are issues of the Umayyad Emirate and Caliphate in Spain; the rest represent the *mulūk al-tawā'if*, the Murābiṭs and the Muwahhids. There are some interesting pieces in the first group, including a remarkable bilingual one-half dinar of the year 98 H. (no. 1), a dirhem(?) of the nineties (no. 201), and a dinar of 391 H. (no. 99). The five plates, illustrating 28 specimens, are quite good.

Some unfortunate lapses betray a lack of familiarity with the broader field of Islamic numismatics as a whole. For example, nos. 16, 43, 79, 164, 167, 168 and 200 are not Spanish but 'Abbāsīd (not "Medinaceli," but Madīnat al-Salām), no. 86 is a dinar of the Umayyad Caliphate of Damascus of the year 90 H. (not Spanish Umayyad of the year 290 H.), and nos. 103 and 213 belong to the period after the fall of the Umayyad Caliphate; and the dates of nos. 249 and 269 cannot have been

read correctly. The numbering system of the catalogue, not being consecutive, is very curious, and although an index enables one to locate, for example, no. 15 after no. 201 and no. 11 after no. 15, the arrangement does not facilitate ready understanding of the descriptions which frequently are by reference to other entries. In spite of these shortcomings, and particularly because of certain rarities, the volume is a welcome addition to the corpus of Hispano-Arabic coinage. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. La trouvaille du cimetière de Sainte-Barbe à Babylone d'Égypte (Juillet 1948). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 165-169.

A preliminary report on the contents of a hoard of gold dinars unearthed by workmen excavating for the construction of a burial vault in the Coptic cemetery of Sainte-Barbe on the outskirts of Cairo, July 26, 1948. Only 114 pieces were turned over to the authorities, probably less than half of the total. About twenty per cent of the coins, which date from the last quarter of the eighth to the middle of the ninth century, are issues of the Aghlabids of Tunisia; the others were struck by Abbasid Caliphs with one exception, a Byzantine coin of Nicephorus I and Stauracius. A list of the coins preserved is given. SEF

MILES, GEORGE C. Glass Weights in the Streeter Collection. In: *Yale University School of Medicine. Report of the Historical Library 1948-1949*, p. 16.

A brief note on the 104 Arabic and 2 Byzantine coin weights in the Edward Clark Streeter collection of weights and measures in the Historical Library of the Yale University School of Medicine.

FAR EAST

ATKINSON, H. W. The Currency of Communist China. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 8 (August 1949), pp. 468-474, illus.

Mr. Atkinson gives a brief history of the Communist Party in China. He lists the coins minted (1931-1934) and outlines the story of the paper money, with notes on the descriptions, denominations, and authorities issuing them. FHA

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. Tibet. Part I — Paper Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Oct. 1949), pp. 848-853, illus.

Five paper bills of different denominations are described and illustrated. The author believes that they have been printed on hand-made paper and from hand-carved wood blocks in the same fashion as Tibetan books, and notes that they are made of two pieces of paper pasted together. BPL

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. Tibet. Part II. Coins for use in Tibet struck in China. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 12 (Dec. 1949), pp. 1038-1039, illus.

Three coins, struck in the Province of Sze Chuan in 1903 to replace the British Indian rupee and to remind the Tibetans of their dependence on China, are described and illustrated. BPL

KLAASESZ, PAUL F. Tibet. Part III. Coins Struck in Tibet. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), pp. 173-176, illus.

The author describes four coins of recent issue that do not appear in the third edition of *Coins of the World* by Wayte Raymond. BPL

SHIH, KALGAN. *A Translation of Modern Coins of China*. Shanghai, 1949, 96 pp.

The promised English edition supplementing the strictly Chinese version titled "MODERN COINS OF CHINA," CHUNG-KUO CHIN-TAI CHU-PI HUI-K'AO, which was noticed in the last issue of *Numismatic Literature*, has now come to hand, and will be of much more assistance to collectors interested in the gold, silver, nickel, and aluminum struck coins of China who are not proficient in the reading of the Chinese language. However, it is not of much use without the Chinese version, as it is only in that volume that the many illustrations are to be found.

With the assistance of Professor F. I. Lee of the National Chiao Tung University, the author has here provided an English key to the Chinese text, which despite its occasional curious phraseology and a multiplicity of factual and typographical errors too long to enumerate here, is of use because it is the longest list of struck coins published to date. The use of both volumes has been greatly facilitated by the inclusion of a table of contents.

It is astonishing to note that so typically Chinese an object as the *ju'i* depicted on the dollar, C4-6, should be called a "lady's hair ornament," when it was most probably here used as a scepter symbolic of the imperial authority. Throughout there is a lamentably frequent misuse of terms, such as cast for engraved, reindeer for deer, star for rosette, incused for inscribed, milled for reeded, autocratic for autonomous, to mention only a few of the many present. In several cases palpable mint sports or mules are included as "rare" coins when they are really worthy of no consideration in a serious numismatic work. Eight of ten coins on plate 19 which are presented as those of Tibet are Nepalese and were never intended for Tibet. The silver piece, C2-1, represented as an issue of Yakoob Beg is actually one of Cabul.

Aside from the cataloging of the long list of coins, the most valuable part of the book is to be found in the glossary, pages 87 to 91, where many of the Chinese inscriptions found on the coins of China are given English equivalents. HFB

SWANN, NANCY LEE. *Food & Money in Ancient China, the Earliest Economic History of China to A.D. 25: Han Shu 24, with related texts, Han Shu 91 and Shih Chi 129, translated and annotated.* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1950. xiii, 482 pp., 8 pls., map; 79 pp. (facsimile Chinese text). \$10.00.

This title, *Food & Money*, is the literal meaning of the heading of the chapter on agriculture, trade and industry in the History of the Former Han Dynasty, *Ch'ien Han Shu*, written in the first century A.D. This chapter is translated in full. The portion on money occupies pp. 219-359. The translator gives, in addition to copious footnotes, some discussion of the money with tabulations of issues, weights and values, pp. 377-384. There are also translations of short sketches of commoners who rose to wealth, from another chapter of the same dynastic history and also from the earlier *Shih Chi*, written about 100 B.C.

In addition to an ordinary map of modern China, there are two maps, pp. 10, 11, drawn by Y. C. Wang, splendidly illustrating the distribution, before and after c. 500 B.C., of the three early coin types, spade-money, knife-money, and the *ping-chin* of the Ch'u Kingdom. These graphically present the findings reported by Mr. Wang in American Numismatic Society Museum Notes III, pp. 131-151, the first fruits of his studies which are moving early Chinese numismatics a tremendous step ahead.

The translations from the dynastic history, in which Dr. Swann acknowledges eminent assistance, are highly valuable and interesting as general background. The critical specialist who does not himself read Chinese will find here an earnest translation of a small part of a great work of a Chinese historian, this part being in a field in which the historian was not at all a specialist, however conscientious. The translator, also neither economist nor numismatist, has made devoted efforts to provide ancillary information and open the work to specialists. The epoch covered, including the Wang Mang Period, is of course of supreme interest in Chinese numismatics.

RSB

THE PHILIPPINES

BANTUG, J. P. *Les Monnaies d'or des anciennes Maniolas.* In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 93-110.

The author suggests that little truncated cones of gold, weighing two and one-half grammes, which have been found in parts of the Philippine Islands, and which bear characters, incised and in relief, in ancient Tagalog, equivalent to the letters B and M, must have been used as coins. Of uniform weight and fineness and bearing the stamp of authority, they fulfill all the requirements of legal coinage.

SEF

BANTUG, J. P. *El numerario aureo de las antiguas maniolas.* Manila, The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1950. In: *Unitas*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 1949), pp. 804-829, illus. At head of title: Philippine Numismatic Monographs, No. 5.

This monograph opens with a discussion of the pre-discovery inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago. In this discussion Dr. Bantug calls attention to the small gold "button" shaped objects which have been plowed up in large quantities during the last eighty years. The majority of these objects have been melted down and sold as bullion, but Dr. Bantug knows and cites the location of 18 of them.

They are in the shape of a truncated cone 9 mm. in diameter at the base and are 6 mm. high. They weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ grams and are 18 carat fine. The base has an ancient Tagalog letter *m* in relief while the top has the ancient Tagalog letter *b* incuse.

Dr. Bantug advances the theory that they were used as coins. Their approximate time of circulation was 1280 A.D. PKA

JESUS, P. I. DE. *A Catalog of the Countermarked Coins of the Philippines from 1828 to 1837*. Manila, The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1950. 20 pp., illus.

This pamphlet presents 220 numbers with 21 illustrations of dollars of the world countermarked in the Philippines from 1828 to 1837. The countermarking, undertaken to attest the Philippine government's loyalty to the mother country during the revolt of the South and Central American colonies, has three major types: MANILLA with date 1828 or 1830, F.7.0, and Y II, for Ferdinand VII or Isabella II. The countermarked pieces were normally dollars of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Guatemala with occasional specimens from other countries. The collection in which the rare or unusual pieces are located is indicated. JSD

PEREZ, GILBERT S. On the Sastre Philippine Countermark by Gilbert S. Perez and P. I. De Jesus. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 8-12, illus.

This is a follow-up of an article on a recently attributed Philippine countermark. The authors believe this Sastre countermark to be genuine but a pattern executed in Madrid which never reached the islands. It was not until 1859 that trained engravers were available in Manila. The several types of cruder, native countermarks of 1828-1837 are described, illustrated, and contrasted with the Sastre variety. The various edicts and decrees relating to the mark are described and their earliest publication discussed. The article concludes with some remarks on the fate during the recent war of some of these documents. JSD

PEREZ, GILBERT S. A Philippine-Japanese Overstruck Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 10 (Oct. 1949), pp. 614-615.

Account of the events behind the striking, and a description of the Japanese medals overstruck on Philippine pesos, by order of General Homma, to commemorate the capture of Bataan and Corregidor. FHA

VILORIA, ZOSIMO V. Philippine Seals and Medals. In: *The Sunday Times Magazine*, Manila, P. I.(?), Dec. 4, 1949, pp. 8-9, illus.

The Philippine Heraldry Committee is at present engaged in completing the designs for all city and provincial coats of arms, police badges and military medals. Several examples of its work are described and illustrated. BPL

XAVIER CALICO, F. An Unpublished Philippine Countermark. In: *The Numismatist*. v. 62, No. 7 (July 1949), pp. 416-419, illus.

An edict of Don Pascual Enrile, Governor of the Philippines, issued in 1832, authorized a new oval countermark bearing the royal crown, and the cypher F. 7. Until now no coins with a countermark answering to this description were known. Sr. Calico describes what appears to be a pattern or proof countermark of this type, on a coin of Napoleon I; giving reasons for its being the one in question, and explaining why it was not put into general use. FHA

MEDALS

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. La plaquette d'Hélène "reine en Grèce" (XVI^e s.). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 131-136.

The author gives a very full description of a bronze uniface plaquette of the sixteenth century, and probably of Italian workmanship, which portrays, according to the legend, Queen Helen of Greece — more familiarly known as Helen of Troy. Otherwise she might be taken for a noble woman of the period though the model cannot certainly be identified. The plaquette is more commonly known in combination with one portraying a similarly sixteenth century version of Paris. Blanchet calls attention to the fact that the latter is reproduced in stone in the pediment above a door in one of the turrets of the Hôtel Lallemant at Bourges, a centre of interest in classical studies. The plaquettes also reflect the attempts of contemporary genealogists to trace the kings of France back to Hector of Troy. SEF

THE CANTERBURY SERIES OF MEDALS. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), p. 17, illus.

This describes and illustrates the first in a series of medals depicting the four Stations of the Cross sponsored by the Cathedral of Canterbury, England. The artist Andor Mazaros depicts the burial with figures of Magdalene, Joseph, Mary, Nicodemus, and the dead Christ. JSD

HULDÉN, J. J. Höstens Medaljskörd I Finland. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1950, No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 57-65, illus.

Finland is very much interested in artistic medals. During a recent six month period fifteen medals were issued. The artist Gerda Qvist

designed four of these. Other artists active in the medallic field were: Gunner Finne, Aarno Kramo, Nina Sailo, Kalervo Kallio, Viktor Jänsson, Vaino Aaltonen, Teodor Schalin, Tea Helenelund and Helvi Hyvärinen. The occasions for the striking of the medals are listed, as well as a description of the medals themselves. Some are illustrated. **HLH**

LÖFSTRÖM, KARL. Florence Nightingale-medaljen (The Florence Nightingale Medal). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1949, pp. 141-149, illus.

The International Red Cross instituted in 1912 a medal in memory of the English nurse, Florence Nightingale. It is distributed by the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva and is conferred only upon outstanding women nurses who have distinguished themselves either in periods of war or peace. The medal was awarded for the first time in 1920. Since that time a total of 332 medals have been conferred. Of this number twenty have been bestowed upon women in the Scandinavian countries. The article contains an illustration of the medal. **HLH**

MEUNIER, EUGÈNE. Médaille de Louis XIV par Antoine Benoist. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 142-145, illus.

This bronze medal of Louis XIV by Antoine Benoist bears, in the exergue on the reverse, the legend: ANTONIUS BENOIST NOBILITATI RESTITUTUS M.DCC.VI. The reason for the medal and explanation of the legend is to be found in a document, transcribed by the author, wherein the king, having discovered that Benoist, an artist popular with the court and deserving of favor, had noble ancestors, though somewhat removed, decreed the titles restored. The portrait on the medal reproduces a fine portrait in wax, also by Benoist, which was executed in 1706 and occasioned the king's genealogical research. **SEF**

MEUNIER, EUGÈNE. Note sur une médaille inédite. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 145-146, illus.

Meunier publishes a little silver medal, having the same obverse as the trial piece without reverse, Feuarent No. 7815a. It proves to be a medal issued on the occasion of the appointment of Bartholomé Louis Martin de Chaumont de La Galaizière as first bishop of the city of Saint-Dié in Lorraine, on July 28, 1777. The medallist, P.F., is unidentified. **SEF**

MOBIUS, HANS. Wachsmedaillons und Silbermedaillen aus der Zeit des Landgrafen Carl von Hessen-Kassel (1670-1730). In: *Marburger Jahrbuch für Kunstwissenschaft*, Vol. 14 (1949), pp. 225-233, 2 pls.

This article describes and discusses (in reference to a study by N. L. Rasmusson in the *Deutsche Münzblätter* 1936) eleven wax models and some medals in the Kasseler Landgrafenmuseum, chiefly of the period

around 1700. These were the work of the medallists Le Clerc, Gustav Schultze, Schepp and Kohler. Plates illustrate the pertinent models and medals.

PB

PICKERILL, E. N. The A. Leo Stevens Safety Award Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 546-547, illus.

This medal, designed by Frederic Allen Williams, has been issued to honor one of America's earliest aeronauts, and to stimulate the development of life-saving parachute devices for aviation. It is described and illustrated.

BPL

PORTUGAL, YOLANDA MARCANDES. Medalhas falsas dos Perergrinos da Idade Media. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 172-176, 2 pls.

In England, about seventy years ago, there was large scale fabrication of medals similar to those which had been bestowed upon pilgrims in the Middle Ages. In the course of the construction of a dam at Shadwell, England, about two thousand metal mediaeval artifacts, medals for the most part, were brought to light. These medals were put forward as having been discovered during the work. Somewhat later, however, it was learned that these objects had been made by some competent workmen who had found several mediaeval moulds. They were made of lead, or of a copper and lead alloy.

The medals showed the figure of a king or of a knight in entirety or simply the bust, in low relief, encircled by inscriptions and dates of 1001 and 1021 in Arabic numbers. Arabic numbers were unknown in Western Europe at this period. Only in the sixteenth century, some five hundred years later, were these numbers generally used. Also the armor in which the knights are vested is not in accordance with the armor of the alleged period. The medals were cast and exist in a variety of types. Even today they come to light during excavations in England, planted surreptitiously beforehand.

The Museum of Ipiranga, Brazil, possesses two exemplars of these false pilgrim medals, which are carefully described in the body of the article and illustrated by two plates. The article closes with a short account of the outstanding mediaeval pilgrimages, among which are mentioned St. James of Compostella in Spain, Our Lady of Boulogne and St. John the Baptist of Amiens in France, and St. Thomas of Canterbury in England.

RPB

THE SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS. Fortieth Issue, Leo Friedlander, Sculptor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (Mar. 1950), pp. 148-149, illus.

A list of the sculptor's awards and principal works, with a brief note from him explaining the symbolism he has chosen to express the motto of this medal, "Harmony creates tranquility," accompanies the large illustration of the medal.

BPL

WEINMAN, ADOLPH ALEXANDER. The Society of Medalists. Thirty-ninth Issue. 1st Issue of 1949. Adolph Alexander Weinman, Sculptor. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 8 (August 1949), pp. 478-479, illus.

Description of the medal, brief biography of the artist, and full-page photograph of the medal. The obverse shows God with the created Adam with the legend GENESIS; the reverse depicts a seated Destiny with a standing Eros with the legend WEB OF DESTINY. LLH

PAPER MONEY

BRADFIELD, ELSTON G. A Dead Bank Buried. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (Nov. 1949), pp. 940-942, illus.

The failure of a bank is a tragic affair to those left holding its worthless monetary promises. In this article the author relates how the people of Sandusky, Ohio, in face of such an adversity, held a funeral service for the defunct Bank of Sandusky which suspended operations in January 1849. A coffin was paraded through the streets with a brass band, and appropriate eulogies were recited in front of the bank building. The coffin was laid to rest in Sandusky Bay. VLB

CHASE, PHILIP H. The Mysterious Chemicograph Backs for Confederate Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (Mar. 1950), pp. 123-129.

The recent discovery of plates for chemicograph backs of the \$100 and \$500 Confederate notes, removes all doubt that such items were in existence. Plates and impressions for the \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 values have been known for several years, but the reason as to why notes with chemicograph backs were never issued is still a mystery.

The article contains four letters from Joseph Walker of Charleston and Columbia, S. C. to C. C. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, and a memorandum of an agreement between the two that gives a background of some of the circumstances surrounding these notes.

From this information three plausible explanations are given as to what may have happened, but according to the author, the actual reason for the non-use of the plates should await the discovery of more factual data. It is hoped that collectors will continue the research on this interesting subject. VLB

DILLISTIN, WILLIAM H. National Gold Banks and Bank Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (Mar. 1950), pp. 133-139.

This article contains many pertinent facts concerning why and how the national gold banks were authorized and under what conditions

they could issue circulating notes. Of the ten national gold banks organized under the amendment to the National Banking Act, which was passed in 1870, nine were located in California and one in Massachusetts.

From data in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and in the National Archives, the author compiled three schedules which include the following information: I. Charter number, date chartered, name, location and record of the ten banks; II. Total gold notes issued in the various denominations from \$5 to \$1000, and the amount outstanding as of October 31, 1914; III. Denominations issued by the individual banks.

Special reference is made concerning the notes of the Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston, the first of such banks to be chartered.

As there was apparently no real need for a circulating bank note redeemable in gold coin, the national gold banks were permitted by an act passed by Congress in 1880, to convert into regular national banks. This was not mandatory, but the last of these national gold banks ceased to exist as such, in 1884.

VLB

HILDEBRAND, KARL-GUSTAF. Om kopparsedlar (About copper notes). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1947, pp. 27-50, illus.

A comparatively recent reference book has referred to the Falun Copper notes as the forerunners of the first Swedish bank notes.

During the 1620's and 1630's the right to buy copper from Swedish miners was a monopoly enjoyed by the First and Second Copper Companies. When copper was delivered at Falun, cash was generally paid the miners, but when the company was out of cash, "Company Notes" were issued which circulated freely, although possibly subject to discount. In 1639 the monopoly in the copper trade was transferred from buying to refining copper. Miners delivered their copper at Falun and had to have it refined at the Avesta Works, subject to a charge for the service. This gave rise to the "Avesta Notes" or copper notes which were used for two centuries.

These copper notes were payable in refined copper and fluctuated with the price of copper. As a matter of convenience the copper notes were sold to merchants and may have had some monetary function which was never very important, as the number of circulating copper notes was never very great at any one time.

HLH

HUNTER, CORNELL C. The One Kwan Notes of the Ming Dynasty. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1949), pp. 641-648, illus.

These interesting old Chinese notes circulated in the 14th century under the Emperor Hung-wu. Shortly thereafter paper money was discontinued and not again used by the Chinese until 1851. This article

describes and illustrates the notes and tells how they were manufactured. It includes a discussion of Chinese paper money by Marco Polo. LLH

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Om tillverkningen av de 1716 och 1717 utgivna svenska myntsedlarna (The Preparation of the 1716 and 1717 Swedish Paper Money). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 51-66, illus.

In 1944 an old oak chest, which had been kept in a department of the Swedish government, was transferred to the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm. It was found to contain samples of paper for and waste from the manufacture of Swedish paper money issued in 1716 and 1717. The manufacture of these thick notes and their "envelopes" is reconstructed from the material in the oak chest. The process of making the notes was slow and involved. This resulted in an official regulation which required that the notes should not become worn in circulation and should, therefore, be made of stiff paper in a size which would not require folding. HLH

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

GRANLUND, JOHN. Pecunia coriaria (Leather Money). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947, pp. 1-26, illus.

This article discusses the remarks of Olaus Magnus on leather money. Olaus Magnus was the last Catholic archbishop in Sweden. His history *De Gentibus Septentrionalibus* was printed at Rome in 1555. He had travelled widely in northern Sweden and was quite familiar with the great markets of northern Scandinavia, where fish and skins were bartered. Northern Sweden and Finland had trade relations with Novgorod in Russia, where a coinless period existed from the 12th century to the second half of the 14th century. Metal bars were used for money during this period. It is known that foreign coins were being used at Novgorod in 1410; a chronicle states that local coins were being struck there in 1420. Olaus Magnus in the Twelfth Chapter of his Sixth Book mentions the use of leather money, as a necessity measure in northern Scandinavia. As there are no other confirming sources, its use and existence in Northern Scandinavia has been questioned. The author of this article discusses the various arguments, which have been brought forth in favor of Olaus Magnus' statement, drawn for the most part from other European chronicles. HLH

SIGLER, PHARES O. Brick Tea Money. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 81-85.

Tea goes back at least to the third century A.D. in China. In later times it was compressed into bricks for ease in transportation and used to supplement a meat diet in other lands. The author discusses the size

of the bricks, weight, grades of tea used, machinery involved, processes, manufacturers, marketing, and costs. The business flourished especially from 1875 to 1900. First in Mongolia, later in Tibet, the bricks assumed a value and were used in trade (at one time 5 were equal to an ounce of silver). In the 1920's Russia became the principal importer though for food rather than as a medium of exchange. Since 1935 the business has noticeably declined. JSD

CURRENT PERIODICALS

- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE** (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris). Vol. 5, No. 4 (Apr. 1950); Vol. 5, No. 5 (May 1950).
- CASA DA MOEDA** (Ministério da Fazenda, Parça da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil). Vol. 3, No. 14 (Mar.-Apr. 1949); Vol. 3, No. 15 (May-June 1949).
- THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL** (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N. Y. 21, N. Y.). Vol. 17, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1950).
- HELLENICA, RECUEIL D'EPIGRAPHIE DE NUMISMATIQUE ET D'ANTIQUITÉS GRECQUES** (Publié par Louis Robert, Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient, Adrien-Maisonneuve, 11, Rue Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6). Vol. 8 (1950).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (Oscar Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). No. 4 (May 1950); No. 6 (June 1950).
- MÉDAILLES, ORGANE DE LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉDITEURS DE MÉDAILLES** (58, Rue du Louvre, Paris, 2). Vol. 13, No. 1 (Apr. 1950).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR** (572 12th Ave., San Francisco 18, Calif.). Vol. 1, No. 1 (Apr. 1950); Vol. 1, No. 2 (May 1950).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat: Wien IV, Schelleingasse 23). Vol. 6, No. 7 (1950).
- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (The Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand). Vol. 5, No. 4 (Nov. 1949 - Feb. 1950).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, København). No. 5 (May 1950).
- NUMISMATIC BULLETIN** (Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Calif.). Vol. 2, No. 4 (Apr. 1949); Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1949); Vol. 2, No. 6 (June 1949); Vol. 2, No. 7 (July 1949); Vol. 2, No. 8 (Aug. 1949); Vol. 2, No. 9 (Sept. 1949); Vol. 2, No. 10 (Oct. 1949); Vol. 2, No. 11 (Nov. 1949); Vol. 2, No. 12 (Dec. 1949); Vol. 3, No. 2 (Feb. 1950); Vol. 3, No. 5 (May 1950); Vol. 3, No. 6 (June 1950).
- THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE AND JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** (c/o The Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London W. C. 1). 6th Series, Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34 (1949), Pts. 1-2.
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son, Ltd., 5, 6 & 7 King St., St. James's, London W. C. 1). Vol. 58, No. 5 (May 1950); Vol. 58, No. 6 (June 1950); Vol. 58, No. 7 (July 1950).

- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (Hewitt Bros., 5450 N. Clark St., Chicago 40, Ill.). Vol. 16, No. 5 (May 1950); No. 6 (June 1950); No. 7 (July 1950).
- NUMISMATICKÉ LISTY** (Numismatické Společnosti Československé v Praze). Vol. 5, Nos. 1/2 (Mar. 1950).
- THE NUMISMATIST** (American Numismatic Association, Box 577, Wichita 1, Kansas). Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1950); No. 6 (June 1950); No. 7 (July 1950).
- REVISTA NUMISMATICA** (Orgão de Sociedade Numismatica Brasileira, São Paulo). Vol. 17, Nos. 1-4 (1949).
- RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA E SCIENZE AFFINI** (Via Andrea Appiani, 19, Milano). Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949).
- RUNDSCHAU DER GELDZEICHENSAMMLER UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE** (Herausgeber Otto Ernst Schulze, Göttingen, Neustadt 23, Hgb. I). Vol. 2, No. 4 (Apr. 1950); Vol. 2, No. 5 (May 1950).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN** (65 Great Portland St., London W. 1). No. 384 (May 1950); No. 385 (June 1950); No. 386 (July 1950).
- THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL** (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia). Vol. 1, No. 2 (Mar. 1950).

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 - - Incorporated 1865

HEADQUARTERS

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

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GENERAL

CALEY, EARLE R. Validity of the Specific Gravity Method for the Determination of the Fineness of Gold Objects. In: *The Ohio Journal of Science*. Vol. 49, No. 2 (March 1949), pp. 73-82.

An estimate of the fineness of gold objects, which, because of their great antiquarian or artistic value, cannot be sampled in any other way, can be obtained by measuring their specific gravity. Since the specific gravity of gold is about twice that of silver or copper, the specific gravity of the alloy gives a reliable measure of its composition. In spite of the apparent simplicity of the method, certain difficulties are encountered and there is a limitation to the accuracy obtainable. First of all, the densities of the pure metals themselves cannot be defined to more than one-half to one per cent precision. Comparison of figures from the most careful experiments on record with the actual analysis show that for gold-silver alloys the agreement is fairly good throughout the range of the composition, though individual deviations around one per cent sometimes occur; but for gold-copper alloys the agreement is consistently worse. Second, while a fairly good estimate of the composition of binary alloys is possible, there are considerable difficulties with ternary alloys or objects of unknown composition. Third, the mechanical and thermal history of a given object is often unknown so that it may not be easy to determine whether the object is worked or cast. Fourth, foreign inclusions in the metal or hidden cavities may be present. To show the magnitude of error possible from the second cause, the author has compiled a table which gives the composition for each observed density by assuming alloy with pure silver and pure copper, respectively. From this it is apparent that while the error is not serious so long as the gold content is high, it becomes increasingly greater with the decreasing purity of the gold. For example, it may vary as much as seven per cent with a gold content between 75 per cent and 82 per cent. The author also lists 33 natural and artificial gold objects which have been assayed or analyzed

by previous investigators, who at the same time carefully measured their specific gravity. These have now been recalculated on three different bases: (1) by assuming that the gold was alloyed by silver alone, or (2) by copper alone, or (3) by equal proportion of both. A summary of these methods shows that where the gold content is very high the first method yields the best average results, while the third method is best for objects of low purity, though still fairly good at high gold content. Therefore the author recommends the latter for objects of unknown composition, and the other two where the alloying metal is known from a qualitative analysis. In view of the approximate nature of the results further refinements would not be worth while. A conversion table, which assumes the validity of the third method, is given for estimating the gold content from different values of specific gravity. The method is recommended for objects of a high degree of fineness for determining the specific gravity to the first decimal place; about one per cent accuracy is obtainable. In conclusion the author has determined the gold content of 44 Roman and 6 other ancient gold coins from the collection of the Princeton University Library, all but two containing over 90 per cent gold. The consistently very high purity of the Imperial aurei and those of even earlier Persian gold coins testify to extraordinary metallurgical knowledge and skill in ancient times. IM

COPENHAGEN. Nationalmuseet. Nationalmuseets vejledninger. Der Kongelige mønt- og Medaillesamling. *Mønter og Medailler middelalder og nyere tid.* (Guides of the National Museum. The Royal Coin and Medallion Collection. Coins and Medals from the Middle Ages and Modern Times.) København, 1950. 95 pp., illus.

The collector of Danish coins has in this book a splendidly illustrated survey of Danish coinage with excellent descriptions of the pieces in the national collection. Medals are also described and illustrated, especially the Danish. Included are Swedish and Norwegian and foreign coins, as well as Scandinavian paper money. HLH

GALSTER, GEORG. Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1947 (The Annual Report of the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in Copenhagen 1947). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 169-172, illus.

The report for 1947 of the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in Copenhagen shows a healthy growth. Some acquisitions are illustrated. As in Norway, the Royal Mint deposits in the national collection specimens of its new issues of coins and medals.

In Denmark coin hoards are turned in to the government. The collection has the right of retention or refusal of these coins which enables it to acquire coins not previously possessed. In 1947, 42 finds were examined and 87 pieces extracted. Twelve thousand nine hundred ninety-seven people visited the Collection during the year. HLH

GALSTER, GEORG. *Frederik Münters Møntstudier* (Frederik Münter's Numismatic Studies). In: *Frederik Münter et Mindeskraft*, I, 2 (1949), pp. 85-115.

This article honors the memory of Frederik Münter. After a discussion of the origin of coin collecting, many early European collectors and collections are mentioned with particular reference to the development of Danish numismatics and the origin of the Royal Coin Cabinet. In the course of an extensive trip through Europe in 1784-87, Frederik Münter visited coin collections and became acquainted with leading numismatists. At this time he increased his own collection by purchase, gift and exchange, with his major interest in Roman and Greek coins. This trip provided the foundation for his extensive and lifelong correspondence on numismatic subjects with outstanding numismatists throughout Europe. Upon his return to Denmark he applied for the directorship of the Royal Coin Cabinet, but the position went to Christian Ramus. In spite of his duties in the field of education, Münter managed to continue his studies in numismatics and publish numerous items. The importance of his writings has not been lasting, principally because of the lack of basic material. As a coin collector his importance has proven greater inasmuch as he was responsible for interesting the next generation in the importance of coin collecting. HLH

GEBHART, HANS. *Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*. Heidelberg, Carl Winter, 1949. 115 pp.

The author divides the book into four sections. In the first he discusses monetary theory and the importance of numismatics for an understanding of economic history. Too little attention has been given to the scientific study of coins. In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries interest in coin collecting developed, as is evidenced by the published collections. Coin hoards are now recognized as a very important historical source. They may consist of buried treasure, stray finds, or burial material. Such coins should be properly cleaned and thoroughly studied. All possible archaeological evidence must be considered and recorded. From hoards many conclusions can be drawn concerning the currency and commerce of the countries represented.

The second division is an outline of the history of money. Three stages are recognized in the development of money: (1) the magical-mythical, (2) money of intrinsic value, (3) token money. Primitive money included the shells or Diwarra of Melanesia, rings, whale teeth, mats, and feathers. Cattle were important in the early economic life and served as a measure of wealth. Different values were assigned to various animals. In Greece coins developed a perfection of form and weight which made possible a wide-spread commerce and which aided Alexander in his conquests. The system spread to Egypt, Sicily, and Italy. Rome developed the aes grave, denarius, aureus, and solidus. Roman-Byzan-

tine coinage influenced the new nations which rose in the Middle Ages. China possessed a true token coinage, as is shown by the bells, spade- and knife-money.

The introduction of new denominations — shilling, groschen, denier, florin, and taler — is traced, together with the problems attendant on token coinage, the extension of the rights of coinage, varying standards, and the expansion of commerce.

Finally paper money and an elaborate credit system came into being. A banking system, first conceived by the Lombard cities, culminated in the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694.

The third chapter suggests the training necessary for the professional numismatist. It should include a broad background of history, archaeology, and classics. German cities are named in which study of money is offered in high schools and universities, and a list of the public coin collections of Germany is added.

There are many bibliographical references throughout the book, including a section on the literature of hoards, and in the final chapter is a fairly complete bibliography of books and periodicals dealing with all phases of numismatic history. DM

GRIERSON, PHILIP. *La numismatique et l'histoire*. In: *Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles*, Vol. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1950), pp. 231-248.

This article consists of the author's first lecture in the course on "Numismatics and the History of Money" under the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Brussels, when he succeeded M. Victor Tourneur in that chair. It is essentially a plea for better understanding and closer co-operation between historians and numismatists. After defining the scope of numismatics, M. Grierson points out how helpful a study of coins can be to the historian in determining territorial changes, religious evolution, developments in art and even the existence of political units. To the economic historian, numismatics can be even more valuable. From it, M. Grierson believes, for example, can be drawn evidence to challenge the conclusions of Pirenne and Dopsch on European commerce from the fifth to the seventh centuries A.D., to establish the persistence of active local trade under the Carolingians or to explain the pacts and leagues among the petty German states of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The author contends that the historians' failure to utilize numismatic evidence effectively arises partly from their own inability to understand and evaluate it and partly from the fact that many numismatists, inadequately trained in history, are guilty of such errors and omissions as to lead the historians to be dubious of the value of much numismatic literature. As an illustration of the numismatists' shortcomings he points to Saulcy's naive use of documentary materials. To M. Grierson the remedy is clear. It would be easier for the historian (particularly the economic

historian) to acquire an elementary knowledge of numismatics than for the numismatist to achieve an equivalent expertise in the vast field of history. The existence of a Chair of Numismatics and the History of Money at the University of Brussels is a definite step in the right direction.

CWC

HOLST, HANS. Universitetets myntkabinett 1947 (The Annual Report of the Coin Cabinet at Oslo University 1947). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 155-160, illus.

This is the annual report of the Coin Cabinet at Oslo University in Norway. It lists acquisitions to the number of 3976 specimens for 1947 and gives the names of donors. A point of interest is the legal requirement that the Royal Mint at Kongsberg deliver to the Cabinet specimens of its issues. Several newly acquired medals are illustrated. During 1947, 20,848 visitors examined the exhibitions in the Cabinet's medal hall.

HLH

ISTANBUL ARKEOLOJİ MUZELERİ YILLIĞI, No. 3 (Archeological Museums of Istanbul, Third Report), Istanbul, 1949. 74 pp., illus.

This report summarizes the activities and accessions of the Istanbul Archaeological Museums during the period 1937-1947. On p. 36 (p. 62 of the English abstract) is a summary of the accessions to the department of coins and medals together with a list of books and articles published and projected.

GCM

KUPA, M. Forradalmak pénzei (Revolutionary Money). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 53-54.

The Hungarian National Bank organized an exhibition of Revolutionary money from all over the world in commemoration of the Hungarian revolution of November, 1918. The exhibit opened with the series of coins from the Rakoczi insurrection; followed by coinage and paper money from the French revolution; a comprehensive collection of coins and paper money from the War of Independence 1848-49; currency from the American civil war; money from the Hungarian revolution of 1918, the second republic and the soviet republic; the Spanish civil war issues; and finally the very extensive Hungarian note issue, inflationary currency and municipal scrip during the period 1945-46. The Russian state bank did not contribute material and refused permission for the exhibition of currency from the Russian revolution.

IM

MILNE, J. G., SUTHERLAND, C. H. V., and THOMPSON, J. D. A. *Coin Collecting*. London, Oxford University Press, 1950. 152 pp. 4 pls. 8s.6d.

This introduction to coin collecting is addressed to the British youth but will be found interesting and useful by adults, experienced and in-

experienced alike. It has been prepared by three numismatists of reputation who are colleagues at the Heberden Coin Room in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The competence of the authors is well reflected in their product in which many details have been successfully condensed without the sacrifice of clarity and readability. It is devoted to four series — Greek, Roman, English (with Scotland, Ireland, and the Commonwealth), and European. The concluding chapter deals briefly with tokens and jettons. The volume is provided with an Index and forty-four excellent plates, opposite each of which are detailed identifications of the coins themselves.

PAKHOMOV, E. A. *Monetneie Kladei Azerbaidzhana i Drugikh Respublik Kraev i Oblastei Kavkaza*. Vipusk IV. Baku, 1949. 114 pp.

This is the fourth installment of an inventory of coin finds in Soviet Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and neighboring provinces. To the detailed descriptions of the finds are appended indices of find locations (for this fascicule) and of dynasties, rulers, mints, etc. (for the earlier installments). Coins of all periods, from ancient to modern, are included, the majority of course being of Islamic and other Middle Eastern dynasties. GCM

PROSCHOWSKY, PAUL M. Om Konservering og Rensning af Mønter (On the Preservation and Cleaning of Coins). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1, 1950 (Jan.), pp. 1-10.

The article opens with a warning to the beginner to be careful and to practice on coins of little value. Coins or medals may need cleaning because they come out of the ground from coin finds, because they have been damaged by fire, from continued circulation or from being part of a coin collection for a long time. The tools needed are listed, e.g., a very small hammer and brushes of various kinds. The process for coins of each metal is listed, together with the chemicals needed. Great care is urged lest irreparable damage be done and the author believes firmly in the old saying, "Practice makes perfect," but practice with coins of little value. HLH

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Kungl. myntkabinettet, Stockholm år 1947 (The Annual Report of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm 1947). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* (1948), pp. 161-168, illus.

The 1947 report of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, Sweden, reveals the acquisition of many coins and medals. Some of the outstanding pieces are illustrated in the report.

Coin hoards acquired during the year are listed. Gifts with the names of the donors are shown. Unfortunately visitor statistics are not given. HLH

SCAIFE, J. VERNER. Early Mints of the New World. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1950), pp. 243-253.

Beginning with the Mexico City mint (founded 1536), this article briefly lists and discusses the colonial mints in operation down to the early nineteenth century in Latin America. Coins struck in the British colonies (e.g., the "Tree Shillings" of Massachusetts) are mentioned, but not those struck abroad for colonial circulation. LLH

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Nationalmuseets myntkabinett, Helsingfors, år 1947 (The Annual Report of the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum of Helsingfors, 1947). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* (1948), p. 160.

Six lines cover inadequately the 1947 report of the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum in Helsingfors, Finland, which acquired 30 specimens during the year. HLH

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Nationalmuseets myntkabinett, Helsingfors år 1948 (The Coin Cabinet of the National Museum, Helsingfors, Finland, 1948). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1949, pp. 156-158, illus.

The Coin Cabinet consists of the collections of the Archaeological Commission, Helsingfors University and the Antell Collection. Acquisitions totaled 57 specimens during the year. The report stresses the difficulty of obtaining new material from foreign countries and mentions the fact that public interest in coins is very limited. Interest in medals is considerably greater. New medallic acquisitions are listed and illustrated. Attendance at the Coin Cabinet during 1948 is not listed. HLH

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Münz- und Geldgeschichte im Lichte badischer Münzfunde. In: *Baden, Monographie einer Landschaft*, Jhg. 1, No. 2 (1949), pp. 49-54.

This article discusses hoards of ancient, mediaeval, and modern coins which have been found at Baden, and stresses the importance of hoards for the history of colonization and war, for an understanding of economic and social history, for folklore and for ceramics. Although hoards of Greek and Roman coins have been found in Baden, most of the Baden coin hoards date from the thirteenth century. The article contains a list of the various hoards together with a bibliography. Illustrations show two hoard containers and coin types which have been found at this city. PB

ZÜRICH. Kunstgewerbemuseum der Stadt Zürich. Geld Münze Medaille von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. 19 November bis 18 Dezember 1949. 29 pp., 16 pls.

This booklet was published as the guide to an exhibition of coins and medals at the Museum for Applied Arts in Zurich which took place in November and December 1949. It contains a short general discussion

and a popular history of money, as well as some remarks on medals, coin hoards, and coin collecting.

The guide is clearly written, and contains a short bibliography and sixteen excellent plates which show many coins and medals from all periods.

HJE

ANCIENT

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. *Notas Sobre Alfabetos Hispánicos Antiguos*. Bordighera, Istituto di Studi Liguri, 1949. In: *Rivista di Studi Liguri*, Vol. 15, Nos. 1/2 (Jan.-June 1949), pp. 132-138.

This article is a statement on our present knowledge about, and the problems involved in understanding, the alphabets of ancient Spain, particularly the Iberian alphabet, which occurs on many coins and inscriptions. Finds help in determining chronological and geographical limits. A table of the general forms of the letters of the Iberian alphabet of northeast Spain appears on p. 135. The author warns against the equating of ancient and modern names merely on grounds of similar sound. For new facts and for testing of theories he looks to archaeological excavations in the "región ibérica."

AAB

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. *Statère gaulois inédit*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 128-131, illus.

Blanchet publishes a Gallic gold stater said to have been found in the département de l'Oise, and questions the attribution by Forrer (fig. 514) of a similar piece in the Museum at Basel to the Rauraci in the southwestern part of Gaul. The inspiration for the fantastic animals on the reverse is probably to be found in early Celtic myths, some of which survive to this day.

SEF

BONNER, CAMPBELL. *Studies in Magical Amulets Chiefly Graeco-Egyptian*. Ann Arbor, The University of Michigan Press, 1950. 334 pp., 25 pls.

Throughout this impressive study there are scattered references to the relationship between coin types and amulet designs. As one might expect, the engravers of magical stones were often influenced by the local currency in their representations of major divinities and common symbolic objects, such as the trophy. Occasionally more elaborate coin types were borrowed for charms. So a denarius of Augustus with Tarpeia under shields on the reverse becomes a Mithraic tessera portraying Mithra born of the rock. The reaper design of sciatica amulets is found on money of Alexandria, an Aeolus figure used for colic talismans is closely modelled on coins of Neapolis in Samaria, and the Rider Saint destroying the Evil Spirit owes something to the Roman device of the emperor spearing a prostrate foe. To these examples, the author might

have added the Christ Virgin orans amulet (No. 331), which is in the tradition of Anonymous Byzantine money of the eleventh century (A. R. Bellinger, *The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Coinage*, Num. Notes and Monogr, No. 35, Pl. II, 3). MT

BOSCH, E. *Türkiyenin Antik Devirdeki Meskûkâtına Dair Bibliyografya* (Türk Tarih Kurumu, XII, 2). Ankara, 1949. xii+, 243 pp. 650 kuruş.

The fact that this important bibliographical handbook is written in Turkish, a language with which relatively few numismatists are familiar, should in no way discourage students of ancient coinage who would like to use it but who feel frustrated by the title, which, translated, is "Numismatic Bibliography of Turkey in the Classical Period." The volume is so well organized and is provided with such satisfactory indices (in which both Greek and Turkish forms of proper names are given) that the student who is at all at home in his subject should have no difficulty in handling the skeletal Turkish framework and getting at the substance, i.e. the bibliographical references which are, of course, almost entirely in European languages. The principal divisions of the work are: A. bibliography, B. journals, C. general works, D. the coins of specific peoples, dynasties and cities, E. iconography, F. epigraphy, G. monetary laws, metrology, etc., H. hoards. Section D comprises the bulk of the volume (179 pages), and includes the bibliography of collections, auction catalogues and corpora as well as the detailed analytical bibliography under geographical and dynastic headings and sub-headings.

The chronological and geographical limits of Dr. Bosch's bibliography are clearly set forth in the foreword. Geographically "it embraces all the territory forming modern Turkey, although, to be sure, works which also cover territory lying outside these boundaries appear in the general sections of the bibliography. As only the autonomous coins of this area are under consideration the question of time limits has been easily determined: from the invention of coinage (end of the 8th cent. B.C.) to the end of the autonomous city coinage (3rd cent. A.D.)." Wisely Dr. Bosch has excluded most works published before 1867 in consideration of J. Leitzmann's *Verzeichnis* which covered the field of numismatic literary activity for the period from 1800 to 1866.

The author's coverage of the literature appears to be comprehensive. As a single example, the heading Assos contains 23 references. One unfortunate error, which because of its nature is multiplied countless times, has been detected. In the key to abbreviations (p. IX) there is a list of the relevant BMC catalogues, numbered I to XIII, and these numbers are used throughout the work in referring to pertinent pages of these catalogues. Through some accident most of these references appear to be wrong. A score or more tests show that the error is generally constant: e.g., for III (Pontus, etc.), read IV (Thrace), p. 97; for V (Mysia),

read VI(Troas, etc.), p. 119; for VIII(Lydia), read IX(Caria, etc.), p. 139; for XI(Phrygia), read XII(Galatia, etc.), p. 185. But in one instance at least the error is variable: for VI, read VIII, on p. 63. Obviously this mechanical misfortune will prove no serious obstacle to the experienced student, for he will scarcely need to refer to the key in order to locate the proper BMC volume.

Dr. Bosch and the Turkish Historical Foundation are to be congratulated on the production of a well-conceived, excellently printed and exceedingly useful manual. GCM

STAUFFER, ETHELBERT. Historische Mikroskopie. In: *Deutsches Pfarrerblatt*, Jhg. 50, No. 15 (1950), pp. 449-453, 2 pls.

A survey of methodology in the field of ancient numismatics. The author shows how to use and how to interpret ancient coins for students in the classroom. The article contains two plates which illustrate 28 coins of historical importance, some of which are enlarged. PB

GREEK

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. Greek Coins from the Yale Numismatic Collection. In: *Yale Classical Studies*, Vol. 11 (1950), pp. 307-316, pl.

Five recent acquisitions are selected for special comment. One, a half stater of Anaphe, clearly belongs to the Aegean Islands, as is evident from the type, style, and technique. It is attributed to Anaphe because of the similarity of the lebes on the obverse to that on bronze coins of Anaphe and also because it was struck on the Phoenician standard. Stylistic features place the coin in the second half of the fifth century.

A coin of Aspendus is one of a large class of fourth-century staters. Its particular interest centers around the meaning of the inscription of the obverse, which is probably the artist's signature.

Seleucia-on-the-Tigris is represented by a tetradrachm of Demetrius, of 141-139 B.C., with a magistrate's monogram in the exergue of the reverse.

Bactria rather than Media is the place of origin of a quadruple of Mithradates I of Parthia.

The fifth coin is a rare tetradrachm of the twelfth year of Trajan, struck at Alexandria on a Syrian standard. DM

BERNHART, MAX. Dionysos und seine Familie auf Griechischen Münzen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Jhg. 1 (1949), pp. 1-175, 11 pls.

With this monograph the Bavarian Numismatic Society inaugurates a new periodical to succeed its former *Mitteilungen* (1882-1937). It

contains descriptions of 1500 coins bearing types of Dionysos and of deities, mythical creatures and animals associated with him, and is fully illustrated. The author also discusses the god, his cult and varied numismatic representations. The study constitutes a thorough treatment and discriminating analysis of the subject, with ample references to previous publications in the catalogue.

Our comment on minor points follows. Dionysos reclining on a rock on a Kyzikene stater (784) is seated on a panther skin, and is thus to be included among the scarce Fourth-Century associations of the god with a panther. The symbol on certain staters of Ainos (957) is not a Dionysos-herm with thyrsos behind it but an archaic cult image, a Hermes-herm, as previously identified. The supposed thyrsos is a wreath, and a caduceus sometimes appears on the throne on which the herm stands. The image, we now know, is that of Hermes Perpheraios, cf. J. M. F. May's recent book on the coinages of Ainos. The horned Dionysos, an extraordinarily rare type on coins, is not treated under a special topic though examples are cited under the Brettioi (650) and Skepsis (786). Dionysos and the elephant is adequately discussed and illustrated, and we observe that all examples but one occur at Nikaia in Bithynia where the god was hailed on some coins as Founder. Lastly we call attention to the rare Alexander tetradrachm with a Dionysos figure as symbol, struck at Teos in Ionia celebrated for its splendid Ionic temple to the god and for the Guild of Dionysiac Technitai. ABB

BRUNETTI, L. Considerazioni sui Pegasi di Corinto del IV periodo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 19-22.

In looking over his own collection the author found thirty-six Corinthian staters, which could be assigned to Ravel's Period IV (*Poulains de Corinthe*, II). Nineteen of them produced some new dies or combinations of dies and symbols. These are listed by means of appropriate Ravel numbers, but not described in detail. Brunetti also reviews briefly some of Ravel's statistics and concludes with mention of several new dies and combinations which he could also add to the same author's earlier work on the Colts of Ambracia. SEF

BRUNETTI, L. Di alcuni valori inediti di Akragas e Syrakosai. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 23-31, illus.

Publication of and considerable speculation about three Sicilian pieces with familiar types, but of heavier or lighter weights than known denominations. They are a large bronze (31.588 gms.) having four pellets in the field on the obverse with the eagle, a light gold piece (0.62 gms.) having two pellets on the reverse, both issued at Agrigentum, and a heavy silver coin of Hieron II of Syracuse (39.038 gms.). The latter is presumed to have been a trial piece of 36 litrae, a denomination which

was never issued for circulation. The gold piece is certainly the equivalent of 10 litrae, but in this case the meaning of the two pellets is uninterpretable. The denomination of the bronze is also uncertain. **SEF**

BRUNETTI, L. In Margine al to Tarantos Parasemon. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 32-40.

Brunetti publishes a chart of the specific weights of a number of Tarentine didrachms of the years 279, 277 and 260 B.C., and discusses the importance of this variety of weight in a statistical study of mint output. In a second part of the paper, the author suggests more accurate dates for the various issues covered by Evans Period VIII. **SEF**

DESNEUX, JULES. Les tétradrachmes d'Akanthos. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), pp. 5-122, 38 pls.

A chronological arrangement of the coins of Acanthus, based on their style. The type is illustrated by earlier gems and reliefs. The year 530 B.C. is the date suggested for the commencement of the coinage on the Attic standard; in 424 the Phoenician standard was introduced. According to the author there was but a brief interruption of the coinage after the Athenian monetary decree of 449. The coins on the Phoenician standard were struck between 424 and 380. The arrangement of the coins is based on style of both obverse and reverse, together with the appearance of symbols, monograms and letters. This is a very careful and appreciative study of this magnificent series, enhanced by a wealth of beautiful photographs, with enlargements of some of the pieces. **DR**

EBNER, PIETRO. Della Persephone sullo Statere Velino e del suo incisore. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 3-18, illus.

Ebner continues his contributions on the coinage of Velia with a discussion of the didrachm bearing a girl's head on one side and a crouching lion on the other. The girl is usually described as a nymph or, more specifically, as the nymph Hyle. Ebner, however, presents archaeological, epigraphical and historical evidence in an attempt to prove that she is to be identified as Persephone. He is also unwilling to accept the reading of the letter Φ in the field as the initial of the engraver named Phrygillos. Apparently he was unfamiliar at the time of writing with the latest and rather convincing summary of that engraver's work in Seltman's *Masterpieces of Greek Coinage* [1949], where the Velian coin is beautifully illustrated (No. 28). Much less convincing is Ebner's concluding suggestion that, after all, the Φ might just as well stand for $\Phi\epsilon\rho\sigma\epsilon\phi\acute{o}\nu\eta\varsigma$. **SEF**

HEICHELHEIM, F. M. Zeus Peloris. In: *Harvard Theological Review*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan. 1947), pp. 69-70.

A supplementary note to a previous article concerning the name of the Zeus of the Thessalian Peloria. The inscription on a coin of Phalanna

in the Fitzwilliam Museum proves conclusively that the nominative form is *Peloris*, not *Pelorios*. MT

HOWE, LAURENCE LEE. *Herodotus and the Origin of Coinage*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1950), pp. 253-256.

The author points out that Herodotus does not say that the Lydians invented coins, but that they were "the first men whom we know to have struck and used gold and silver coins." Accepting the dictionary requirement that a true coin must be issued by a government, he argues that the Lydian pieces are the earliest ones that can be proved to answer the definition. Herodotus' remarks, however, do not preclude the issue of earlier coins in metals other than gold and silver (electrum, lead, or copper), of coins in any metal that were cast rather than struck, or of coins of some sort by nations unknown to the Greeks. There is no way of knowing whether Herodotus knew of such earlier quasi-coins as the bars issued by the Babylonian temples, but he wrote with admirable caution.

JENKINS, G. K. *The Cameron Collection of Cretan Coins*. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, No. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 36-56, 3 pls.

In 1947 the British Museum was bequeathed the Cameron Collection, including some 2,700 bronze and silver coins of Crete, acquired for the most part on that island. The large number of new and variant types found among the Cretan pieces makes the present publication a valuable addition to existing material on Cretan coins. By using an Appendix to show the quantity and distribution of the bronze as a whole, the author reserves his catalogue proper for a careful and detailed treatment of 86 variations and unpublished specimens, most of them illustrated. Many of the coins are overstruck or countermarked. MT

JUNGFLEISCH, M. *Le trésor de Tell el Maskhouta. Note complémentaire*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), pp. 124-125.

This hoard of Athenian tetradrachms was first published in the *Revue Belge*, 1948, pp. 5-14, later in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1947, pp. 115-121, with additional notes in *Numismatic Circular*, 1949, cols. 487-490, 608-610, and a memoir in *Revue Numismatique*, the latter also by Jungfleisch who has added the following data in the present article: (1) The hoard was not in a pottery jar but in a bronze receptacle. (2) The small room in which the treasure was found was really the sanctuary of the camp of the Persian garrison. (3) The small gold ingots were not part of the treasure, but were from wall plaques and were shown in Suez, probably before the hoard came on the market. (4) Traces of fire and partial melting are due to the fact that the half ruined room served for occasional shelter for centuries. Because of its proximity to the surface

the hoard was affected by fire as well as by rain. (5) The coins represent the accumulation of a sanctuary not exclusively Egyptian. (6) There were very few plated coins. (7) The metal is not uniform, for at least two different qualities are easily discernable to the eye. (8) The most mutilated of the pieces were melted down on the spot and others in Cairo. (9) There have been two inquiries, one penal, the other administrative, on the subject.

DR

KAUFMANN, LEO. The Dating of the Shekels. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 548-551.

In the realm of numismatics, Israel has supplied a puzzle in the silver shekel (shekel Yisrael) which shows a jewelled chalice on the obverse and a triple lily with the words Yerushalayim Hakkedhoshah (Jerusalem the Holy) on the reverse. Mr. Kaufmann attempts to clarify the question as to when these shekels were actually issued. He states that the decree of Antiochus VII Sidates (I. Macc. 15/2-9) and its historic background must be considered authentic. However, little attention has been given to the fact that this decree was valid for only a few months, making it quite impossible that Simon Maccabaeus could carry out this royal grant. Also, another conclusion must be drawn from the wording of the decree, namely that Simon Maccabaeus never possessed the right of mintage prior to 138 B.C. For, while it is said of all his other privileges: "I confirm unto thee all the oblations which the kings before me granted thee," the decree goes on: "I give thee leave to coin money for thy country."

Antiochus VII was a powerful personality and the main body of Seleucid tetradrachms found in Palestine was mostly struck by him and his brother Demetrius. There was no autonomous mintage of silver coins at Tyre and Sidon at that time. These facts add to Mr. Kaufmann's argument that it is most unlikely that Simon Maccabaeus minted silver coins. In fact he concludes that only after the death of Antiochus VII, and the final disintegration of the Seleucid Imperium did Johanan Hyrcan start to strike coins and that the mintage of the Maccabees originated at the earliest in 129 B.C. Furthermore, it must be taken into account that the autonomous mintage in Tyre started again in 126 B.C.

Epigraphic evidence is backed by a table which shows a profound difference in style, material, design, inscription, epigraphic shapes, etc., between the shekels and all other coins of the Maccabees.

Archaeological evidence as provided by Albright, Sukenik, Reifenberg and others gives both negative and positive evidence against attributing the silver shekels to Simon Maccabaeus and in favor of their classification as coins of the first Jewish revolt. Even the development of Jewish numismatic art is drawn upon and explained by Mr. Kaufmann to reach the conclusion that "all numismatic facts: dating, denomination, in-

scription, type, epigraphy, graphic appearance, anonymity and technique prove with absolute certainty that the silver shekels, together with the bronze coins of year two-three-four 'of the freedom' or 'redemption of Zion' belong to the First Jewish war of liberation against the Roman Empire (66 - 70 A.D.)." CBT

KAUFMANN, LEO. The Problem of the Shekels. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 377 (Oct. 1949), pp. 480-483, table.

In the November issue of *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 366, Nov. 1948, pp. 495-499 (see *Numismatic Literature* No. 10, January 1950, p. 14) Mr. Wolf Wirgin tried to prove that the so-called "thick" shekels were struck by the Maccabees: the first shekel in the time of Simon Maccabaeus, the second and third by his son and successor Johanan Hyrcanus, while the fourth and fifth shekels were not currency but had only a kind of symbolic value.

Mr. Kaufmann disagrees vigorously with this theory and supports his arguments in detail saying in conclusion that, "Mr. Wirgin's theory is contrary to all archaeological, numismatic and historical facts and data." CBT

KAUFMANN, LEO. And Again — The Problem of the Shekels. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 384 (May 1950), pp. 216-217.

A continuation of the arguments between Mr. Wolf Wirgin and Mr. Kaufmann concerning the dating of the shekels. The field of numismatics is deeply indebted to these men for the facts and theories brought out by these discussions. CBT

KINDLER, ARIE. The Coins of King Alexander Jannaeus. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 382 (Mar. 1950), pp. 108-112.

The new State of Israel has probably caused the seemingly new activity in Jewish numismatics. Over the years many theories have been advanced and facts produced concerning these enigmatic coins and this paper by Mr. Kindler attempts to straighten out some theories advanced by Mr. Wolf Wirgin in his "Notes on Coins Attributed to King Alexander Jannaeus" (*Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 372, May 1949, pp. 220-222 and No. 373, June 1949, pp. 268-271, illus.) which was reviewed in *Numismatic Literature* No. 10, January 1950.

In discussing the subject Mr. Kindler feels that "one is compelled to deal with the whole series of the coins of the Hashmoneans" and he gives reasons and facts which are very enlightening. The point is brought out that the theory of the development of emblems during a period of hundreds of years is to be turned down by the fact that Herod I had fine and crude anchors presented on his coins which were certainly struck during his reign of only 33 years. Also, that the lepton denomination is

to be found only in the Jewish series from its beginning (John Hyrcanus I) up to Herod Archelaus — about 8 known types — no lepta being found after this King.

To those interested in the attribution of the "Widow's Mites" it is of interest to note these words of Mr. Kindler when he states, "It may, of course, be that the lepta discussed here were current even tens of years after their issue, but it is very improbable that they were struck again and again in later periods, as for instance at the time of the procurators."

A very interesting discussion of a fascinating series.

CET

MILNE, J. G. *The Currency of Arcadia*. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 83-92.

This discussion is based on a group of coins assembled by William Loring while he was supervising the Megalopolis excavations. All were purchased from peasants in the vicinity and thus may be considered as representative of the currency circulating in the region at various periods.

The coins, chiefly bronze with a fair proportion of small silver denominations, range from the fifth century B.C. to the nineteenth A.D. Of the Greek issues, 265 come from Peloponnesian mints including Corinth and 42 from outside, with Sicyon and Arcadia in that order contributing most heavily to the total. In its entirety the collection helps to clarify the economic history and trade relations of Megalopolis and the surrounding district. Appendix I tabulates the coins by mint; Appendix II analyzes six large Peloponnesian hoards for comparison with the Loring group.

MT

MASTER, P. *Les "poulains" de Corinthe du Cabinet des Médailles à Bruxelles*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), p. 123.

An appreciation of the second volume of Ravel's work on the coins of Corinth. A list of corrections is appended and additional data given from the collection in the Cabinet des Médailles in the Bibliothèque Royale of Belgium.

DR

NOE, SYDNEY P. *The Alexander Coinage of Sicyon. Arranged from Notes of Edward T. Newell With Comments and Additions by Sydney P. Noe*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1950. 41 pp., 18 pls. \$3.50.

With the present work The American Numismatic Society continues the study and publication of the coins of Alexander the Great which was a life interest of its late President, Edward T. Newell. The volume gathers and illustrates the issue of the mint at Sicyon which extended from 330/325 B.C. to about 251, the date Sicyon entered the Achaean League. The arrangement of the series is based on the coins, plaster casts, and notes gathered over many years by Mr. Newell, who had long been the world's authority on Alexander's coinage. The task of putting

together the data collected by Mr. Newell has been performed by Mr. Sydney P. Noe, the Society's Chief Curator. The coins are divided into four groups with the following symbols: I. Youth, Rudder, Fulmen, Barley-ear, Goat's head; II. Star, Wreath, Nike, Chimaera, Elpis, Heracles; III. Aphlaston, Amphora, Horse's head, Cornucopiae; IV. Demeter, Athena, Youth with fillet, Dioscuri, Trident, Fulmen. Seventy varieties are illustrated on the plates, one of which contains exclusively enlarged photographs of symbols found on the coins.

ROBINSON, E. S. G. A Stater of Issos. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), p. 114, illus.

A variety of the Issos stater published by the author in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1948. This new piece, from the same hoard and the same obverse die as the British Museum specimen, is distinguished by two countermarks on the reverse: a dolphin and an eagle with upright trident behind him. The second stamp, found on other Cilician issues, may be the mark of Mylasa or, more probably, of a mint farther east. MT

SCHUMAN, VERNE B. Three Accounting Terms of Roman Egypt. In: *Classical Philology*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Oct. 1949), pp. 236-239.

The author advances a theory on the meaning of some puzzling terms in tax accounts of Roman Egypt: "X drachmas which are also X drachmas" and "dirty drachmas." He thinks the first phrase is an attempt to show the difference between values calculated on a 6-obol drachma but payable in 29-obol tetradrachmas. "Dirty drachmas" are coins other than tetradrachmas, the standard of payment. This explains the third expression, "the extra payments" (i.e., payments added to bring the real value of a payment in "dirty drachmas" up to the standard). LLH

SELTMAN, CHARLES. The Problem of the First Italiote Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 1-21, 3 pls.

The author argues that Pythagoras, the Samian philosopher, who settled in Kroton ca. 535 B.C., invented the incuse technique employed in the coinages of Metapontion, Kroton, Sybaris and other South Italian cities. Only a technical genius trained in the art of working in precious metals, as Pythagoras had been in his native Samos, could have possessed the imagination and skill to create coins of such peculiar fabric so difficult to produce. The implication of this theory is that the earliest pieces were struck at Kroton after 535 B.C. Sybaris and Metapontion must have adopted the technique later. This thesis may evoke further discussion of the relative dating of the initial issues at the different mints as well as of the influence of Ionian style on S. Italian art. As an example of stylistic affinity, we invite comparison of the bull type of Sybaris with the bulls on the ivory plaques recently discovered in Delphi, whose style has been called Ionian. ABB

SHORTT, HUGH DE S. *The Detection of Coin Forgeries in North-West India*. London, L. S. Forrer Ltd., 1950. 11 pp.

From his experience in collecting Indo-Greek coins in Pakistan, the author describes the characteristics of the forgeries made by the coin dealers there. Modern forgeries are usually cast copies of originals. Ancient forged pieces also exist, which were struck from dies and are either plated or in base metal. In this class imitations of bronze coins were not produced. Excellent hints are given to enable the collector to detect modern forgeries in silver and bronze. ABB

SIMONETTA, B. Osservazioni intorno alle monete coniate dai primi Re Parti. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 71-82, pl.

The author reviews the literature on Parthian coinage and summarizes the arguments of outstanding scholars in the field, especially those devoted to the most controversial aspects of the subject, the attribution of specific issues to the early Parthian kings, whose reigns covered more than a century, from Arsace I (250-248 B.C.) through the reign of Mithradates I (171-138 B.C.). Simonetta agrees in the main with the basic and rather broad conclusions reached by Wroth, but proposes a number of more specific attributions. SEF

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Quadrantes of the Hasmonean High Priests. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 386 (July 1950), pp. 319-323.

While there is general agreement among numismatists, as to the attribution of the coins of the Hasmonean high priests and princes, there is always room for more extensive study. In this article Mr. Wirgin draws upon historical facts as well as numismatic material to arrive at, what he calls, a new classification, based on certain variations found in the legends on these coins which tend to classify them more definitely under a given ruler. Each ruler from the beginning (Hyrkanos I) to Antigonos is considered and an interesting table of legends is presented. CET

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, M. R. Aranykincslet Brigetioból a III. század végétől (Hoard from the End of the Third Century Found at Brigetio). In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 5-9.

This article discusses a hoard found in 1946 at the village of Oszony (the Roman Brigetio), consisting of seven aurei from the late third century A.D., and three broken gold objects. On the basis of very thorough study this hoard has been attributed to the period between 289 and 292 A.D. IM

CHARLESWORTH, M. P. A Roman Imperial Coin from Nairobi. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 107-110.

After reporting the find of a coin of Victorinus at Nairobi, the author lists other Roman coins found to the south of the limits of the Roman Empire. The authenticity of each find is considered. The conclusion is reached that most of the coins date from the late third - early fourth century A.D. Since this agrees with the date of coins found in Ceylon and India, a general resumption of trade in the period is suggested. Most of the finds are considered as good evidence that the Romans occasionally reached south of the equator during the late third and early fourth centuries.

AAB

DOLENZ, HANS. Römerzeitliche Funde aus der Altstadt von Villach. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkscundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Jhg. 136-138 (Klagenfurt, 1948), pp. 320-331.

This article gives a summary of finds from the Roman period at Altstadt von Villach from which there are 23 coins (3 Republic denarii, 20 bronze coins from Marcus Antonius to Constantius).

PB

ELDJARN, KRISTJAN. Fund af romerske mønter på Island. (Roman Coins Found in Iceland.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1949, pp. 1-8, illus.

This article discusses three Roman coins which were found in south-eastern Iceland in 1904, 1923 and 1933. These copper coins date from 270 - 305 A.D., and are coins of Aurelian (270-275), Probus (276-282), and Diocletian (284-305). Historical tradition which is supported by archaeology indicates that Iceland was colonized by Norsemen in the 9th and 10th centuries, although Irish anchorites had arrived even earlier. These Roman coins are from a period five hundred to six hundred years earlier. Roman copper coins from the period 270 - 305 A.D. have rarely been found outside of the boundaries of the empire. According to the author these coins may have been brought to Iceland by Romans from the province of Britain in the days of Carausius (287-296 A.D.) who had considerable naval forces. (For another article on the same topic in *Antiquity*, see *Num Lit*, 1950, p. 101.)

HLH

GRANT, MICHAEL. Complex Symbolism and New Mints, c. 14 B.C. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 22-35, pl.

A statement of various meanings that the author feels may be attributed to coin types, and in this connection the aurei and denarii of Augustus with heifer type are attributed to 14 B.C. The author then studies the "earliest nuclear group" of aes coinages with portraits he believes to resemble portraits on the aurei and denarii with the heifer, the Augustan aes with SC, CA, or AUGUSTUS in laurel wreath and dates them in the same

period. Finally, the author associates Gallic gold and silver with **IMP X** and bronze asses of Nemausus with crocodile chained to tree (again by similarity of portraiture and symbols) and suggests that these Gallic pieces, like the eastern issues with corona navalis, are of the same period. The year 14 B.C. is regarded as a second great monetary age in the East where Agrippa was active, as in the West where Augustus was residing. The several points brought out in the article are recapitulated by means of a summary of mints and coins in both the East and West at this time. **AAB**

GRANT, MICHAEL. The Decline and Fall of City-Coinage in Spain. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 93-106.

Diminution in coinage and number of Spanish mints occurred in later years of Augustus rather than under Tiberius. Cessation of Spanish issues began in last year or two of Gaius when he reversed the policy of honoring his relatives, who had figured largely on the coinage. Under Claudius the coinage of the Spanish cities ceased because the official *aes* became more extensive and was at the same time increased by officially sanctioned imitations. **AAB**

GRANT, MICHAEL. An Eastern Coin of Nero and Agrippina Junior. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 111-113, illus.

Arguments against the attribution of a coin found at Dura to Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder (struck by Gaius) and to the mint of Smyrna. The names of the individuals inscribed on the coin are Nero and Agrippina the Younger. The mint is as yet uncertain. **AAB**

HAGEN, WILHELMINE. Nachtrag zum Kölner Münzschatzfund vom Jahre 1909. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher (Kleinere Mitteilungen)*, Vol. 149 (1949), pp. 287-309.

In 1909 there was discovered on Gertrudenstrasse in Köln a large hoard of Roman gold and silver coins which was published subsequently by W. Reusch. This article discusses 229 denarii and 13 antoniniani of the period from Trajan to Maximinus Thrax, pieces not known to Reusch inasmuch as they had found their way into the Weygand Collection. The listings are not given alphabetically, but according to mints, issues and denominations. Every legend is reproduced in the text. **PB**

HILL, PHILIP V. The Ambianum Coins of Constantius II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 114-115.

Catalogue of five coins from the mint of Ambianum (Amiens), a mint closed by Constantius II after the fall of Magnentius. Two coins of Constantius II in the Peterborough Museum led the author to search for other specimens; of those found in addition to the Museum specimens one was of Constantius Gallus. The author tends to the belief that these coins were struck, not by Magnentius out of compliment to Constantius,

but were issued after Magnentius' fall by officials hoping to avoid punishment by Constantius.

AAB

LAFFRANCHI, LODOVICO. La monetazione imperatoria e senatoria di Claudio I°. durante il Quadriennio 41-44 d°. Cr°. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 41-48, 3 pls.

Purely on the basis of style, the author would assign the imperial and senatorial issues of Claudius, during the first years of his reign, to three mints, one at Rome, one at Caesaraugusta in Spain, and the other, with a relatively small output, in Southern Italy or possibly Africa. The types issued by each mint are listed, the chief stylistic differences are noted, and all are well illustrated.

SEF

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Coins of the "Divi" Issued by Trajan Decius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 75-82, illus.

Description of the "Divi" series, with grounds for dating it under Decius, certainty for which results from evidence of the large Plevna and Dorchester hoards; consideration of whether the antoniniani of the "Divi" were struck at Rome or Milan or at both mints; and an estimate of the place of this series in Decius' religious policy aimed (in opposition to Christianity) at strengthening loyalty to the Roman imperial virtues.

AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*. Vol. 5: *Pertinax to Elagabalus*. London, The Trustees of the British Museum, 1950. 699 pp., 97 pls.

A separate volume of ninety-seven plates goes with this recently published part of *BMCEmp.* (V, Pertinax - Elagabalus). The Introduction to the volume of text (pp. xi — cclxvi) is in itself a book consisting of: (1) a general introduction (59 pp.); (2) the special introductions to reigns (nine sections from Pertinax to Elagabalus, the reign of Severus being divided into several sections); (3) bibliography; (4) a list of collections quoted; and (5) abbreviations. In the Catalogue (pp. 1-622) where the many sections reflect the complicated political situation and the dynastic character of the period, the cataloguer's aim is chronological precision; consequently Albinus and Pescennius Niger are incorporated with Severus and his family into a section called "The Wars of the Succession." Likewise the coinages of Severus, his sons, and Julia Domna are arranged chiefly by year or years within their mints, chronology predominating over individuals. Pp. 494-615 cover the reigns of Macrinus and Elagabalus, pp. 616-622, Addenda and Corrigenda. The usual separation of precious metals and aes is observed, and the mint of Rome stands out above all others. The usual six indexes complete the volume of text.

AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Various Styles of the Roman Republican Coinage. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9, Nos. 33-34, Pts. 1-2 (1949), pp. 57-74.

In anticipation of the imminent and posthumous publication of a work on the Roman Republican Coinage by Sydenham, Mattingly takes stock of the present state of scholarship in that field, recapitulating points made by himself in earlier articles. An introduction (including a review of criteria followed and a defense of style as a criterion), and eleven sections called periods from their chronological significance, cover principles, theories, and facts so handled that there emerges what we might call a concise history of the Roman Republican coinage as Mattingly sees it in the light of the present state of numismatic studies, from the "Romano-Campanian" period to the coinage of the "liberation" and the second triumvirate. This is a first paper, to be succeeded by others on the same subject. AAB

PANVINI-ROSATI, FRANCO. Aureo unico e inedito di Vitellio. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 83-87, illus.

Publication of a new aureus of Vitellius from a private collection in Rome. The types are exactly similar to those on an unique As in Vienna (*BMC. Imp.*, I., p. 389), with the reverse legend *CONSENSVS HISPANIARVM*. The female figure, Hispania, is holding two corn-ears in her extended right hand, a detail that has been glossed over as obscure in published descriptions of the bronze coin. With slight variations, chiefly in the position of the shield, a similar representation of Hispania is found on a coin of Divus Augustus issued during the period of Civil Wars, on both gold and silver issues of Galba and on an aureus of Vespasian. SER

SQUARCIAPINO, MARIA FLORIANI. Ostia. Tesoretto di monete d'argento. In: *Notizie degli scavi di antichità*, Ser. 8, Vol. 2 (1948), pp. 326-331, illus.

This hoard, found with the remains of a disintegrated bronze vase in the foundations of a building, probably of Trajan's reign, on Ostia's decumanus, opposite the entrance of the Christian Basilica, is important in adding to our evidence of the long circulation of money in antiquity, and in containing a noteworthy group of coins struck outside Italy by revolutionary regimes. The coins, 29 denarii and 6 quinarii, date from 197 B.C. to 70 A.D.—Roman Republican; legionary of Antony; Caesar and Aemilius Buca; Augustus; post-Neronian Civil Wars, including a piece of Clodius Macer; Galba; Vespasian. The author takes note of the gap between Augustus and the Civil Wars of 68-69. When freed of their incrustation, some of the pieces, especially the latest, were found to be in mint condition, as the photographs of eight pieces show (p. 327, fig. 1). AAB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Ein Römisches Goldmedaillon Constantius II. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher (Kleinere Mitteilungen)*, Vol. 149 (1949), pp. 309-311, pl.

Description of a gold medallion of Constantius II from the mint at Rome (See Cohen, 2nd ed., p. 460, nos. 133 and 135). The medallion was found at Münchhöf, Amtsbezirk Stockach (Baden). Problems connected with these gold medallions are discussed. The article contains an enlarged illustration of the piece. PB

BYZANTINE

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Le Chiavi di S. Pietro su una moneta di Giovanni III Duca Vatatzes, Imperatore di Nicea (1222-1254). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 88-90, illus.

The coin discussed was first published by Father David Lathoud of the Congregazione degli Assunzionisti in the journal *Unitas*, under the same title. It is here republished, with technical comments by Bertelè, to bring it to the attention of numismatists. The small copper coin (2.48 gms.) is quite worn and only one or two letters of the reverse legend survive. The obverse bears the usual late Byzantine half-figure of the emperor with labarum and globus cross. On the reverse is a saint holding two large keys in his right hand, who can thus be identified only as St. Peter. The coin is considered to be an issue of John I Vatatzes, emperor of Nicaea (1222-1254), and to have been struck between the years 1247 and 1254, at which time friendly relations existed between Nicaea and Rome, and there was a possibility of unification with the Church of Rome, the only circumstance which could explain the use of a type professing acceptance of the primacy of St. Peter. SEF

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Constantino il Grande e S. Elena su alcune monete bizantine. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 90-106, illus.

In the first of three short chapters, Bertelè discusses some Byzantine copper pieces similar to coins in size and weight and thus probably to be considered as coins rather than medals. The two standing figures holding up a cross between them on the obverse can be identified from legends preserved on some specimens as Constantine the Great and his mother Helen. The reverse bears a seated figure of Christ. These pieces, known as *konstantinata*, may be assigned to the period of the Comneni, but, as in the case of the earlier anonymous bronze coinage, they cannot be attributed with certainty to a specific emperor. These later anonymous coins with religious types, which were highly valued as talismans, might indeed be considered as a continuation of the earlier series or inspired by similar motives or circumstances.

The second section of the paper is devoted to several coins issued by various Palaeologi during the last years of the Byzantine empire. Specimens of the first, though rare, have been published, for example by Wroth (*BMC. Byz.*, II., p. 639). It is a bronze issue of Manuel II. The others, attributable to a John, either V or VIII, to Andronicus or Manuel, and to Constantine XI, also have two standing figures holding a cross on the reverse. On the first coin, these have been identified by Wroth and others as Manuel's wife Helen and his nephew John VII. The present author proposes that this couple might rather be identified as Saints Constantine and Helen.

The paper is concluded with a brief description of three medals or amulets from the author's collection. SER

KERÉNYI, A. Sarkad-környéki bizánci éremlelet (A Find of Byzantine Coins in the Vicinity of Sarkad). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 21-24.

This hoard, found originally in 1904, but deposited only in 1948 contains two hundred and seventy-seven Byzantine copper coins from the period 1143-1204 A.D. Forty-five could not be attributed because of their poor condition. The rest fall into thirteen well-known types from the reigns of four emperors. For each type the reference to the British Museum Catalogue is given. The rest of the article discusses the complex relations of the Byzantine Empire with Hungary in the twelfth century. DM

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

ARWIDSSON, GRETA. Vikingatidens myntvag. In: *Gotländskt Arkiv*, Vol. 22 (1950), pp. 19-20, illus.

During the Viking period coins and silver ingots were weighed by balances. Some of these have been found in Sweden and on Gotland. The article contains a photograph of such a balance which was discovered at Södra Byrummet near Visby on Gotland. PB

BAUMGARTNER, E. A friesachi denárok magyarországi utánvereteinek kérdéséhez (Some Data on the Problem of Hungarian Imitations of the Deniers of Friesach.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 25-29, illus.

The Carinthian deniers of Friesach were popular as currency in Hungary from the second half of the twelfth century to ca. 1235 A.D. although some finds dated as late as 1260 and 1300 A.D. contained over 99 per cent and 45 per cent of such deniers respectively. These deniers were extensively imitated in Hungary. Nine are described and illustrated in this article. DM

CORNELIUS, DETLEF. Das Rheingold. In: *Der Aufschluss, Mitteilungsblatt für die Freunde der Mineralogie und Geologie*, Jhg. 1, No. 1, Rossdorf 1950, pp. 5-8.

This article discusses gold from the Rhine, one of the German rivers which were auriferous. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries coins were struck from this river gold. The technique of washing the river sand is mentioned. Notes on various coins of river gold are given. PB

ERNST, AXEL. Fra bestendige Liebe 1735 (From Bestendige Liebe 1735). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* 1949, pp. 125-134, illus.

"Bestendige Liebe" was one of the Kongsberg silver mines in Norway. During the reign of King Christian V, a small quantity of gold was found in this mine, from which a few single and double ducats were struck. During a visit to Kongsberg in 1735, an official of the Swedish Mines Administration, obtained a small quantity of the gold, which he had struck with the die for an 8 Skilling piece, presumably the same die which was used for striking 8 Skillings at Kongsberg between 1730-1735. Later this piece was presented to the Swedish baron Daniel Tilas, who had it melted down and made into a commemorative medal with a legend which referred to the origin of the gold. The collection of Baron Tilas was destroyed by fire in 1751 and with it this specimen. Before this accident silver impressions had been made and while the dies were not lost in the fire, they were destroyed later by the baron. Although dated 1735, it appears that the gold piece was not struck until 1746. This article is based on statements made in 1754 by Baron Tilas to the Danish historian, Jakob Langebeck. Previously, the view had been held that the silver impressions were those of a projected ducat or half ducat, and it has also been mentioned as a "private coin." HLH

ESZE, T. A nagybányai pénzverőház sorsa a Rakoczabadságharc kezdetén (Issues of Coinage from Nagybánya at the Beginning of the Rákóczi War of Independence). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 29-34.

The Nagybánya mint has the most varied history of all the Hungarian mints especially during the period 1703-1711 during the Rakoczi war of independence. The numismatic history of this period has been for the most part covered by previous articles. This article bridges the gap of the months from May, 1703, the outbreak of the insurrection, to August of the same year at which time the insurgents took Nagybánya which they held until their collapse in 1711. The history of these months with the attempted evacuation of the treasury and mint machinery under military convoy to imperial custody has been documented by eleven letters of Johann Franz Kropf, accountant and acting imperial mint inspector. Kropf escaped but returned to Nagybánya after the insurgents had taken over most of the country. He was replaced by a Hungarian as head of

the mint. Nothing more is known of his career, except that he worked in 1709 at the mint of Hermannstadt. TM

ESZE, T. Várad szűkségpénzek a kuruc ostromzár idejéből (1705-1710). (Necessity Pieces of Várad at the Time of the Kouroutz Siege.) In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 44-46, illus.

During the Rakoczi insurrection the besieged imperial forces issued several copper siege pieces in 1704 at Eperjes and in 1705 at Liptovar. After the cessation of hostilities these coins were redeemed and melted down during the years 1706-1708, and 1710 at Varad and perhaps also at Kassa. Few specimens are known and very little is known about the circumstances of their issue. Some light is thrown on the siege pieces issued during the three-year siege of Varad. The article contains illustrations of the three different types as well as contemporary documents. TM

GRANLUND, JOHN. Olaus Magnus som numismatiker (Olaus Magnus as a Numismatist). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* 1949, pp. 39-56.

In the *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* for 1947 the author of this article had published a study on the twelfth chapter of the sixth book of *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus* by Olaus Magnus, last Catholic Archbishop of Sweden. This article discusses the remaining numismatic chapters, namely, 13-16 from the sixth book of the *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus*, which has been printed in toto as an appendix on pp. 51-53. The archbishop was not only a coin collector, but also studied monetary problems. In his book he has discussed counterfeiting which was common enough in the Middle Ages together with the usual punishments for this crime, boiling and hanging. The coinage rights of the archbishop are also treated as well as the tradition of coinage reciprocity between the Scandinavian countries and the Hanseatic towns in the period ca. 1363-1410. The clipping of coins is discussed in the fourteenth chapter. In the fifteenth chapter the archbishop tells us of the Swedish minting of gold coins and Gustav Vasa's import of gold. The sixteenth chapter contains generalizations on various coins in circulation during the period in which the archbishop lived. HLH

HERSENS, W. Variantes de monnaies de Brabant, de Flandre et de Gueldre. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), pp. 126-127.

A notice of two coins from Brabant, two from Flanders, and one from Gueldre, which are perhaps from a find at Mol, under unknown circumstances. DR

HOLST, HANS. Brakteatfunnet fra Troppen (The Bracteate Find from Troppen, Norway). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1949, pp. 17-28, illus.

In 1917, a hoard of Norwegian bracteates was found on Troppen farm in Nore parish in Norway. The coins, 454 of which have been examined,

had been broken into large and small pieces and into a few hundred tiny fragments. It is believed that fifty coins were dispersed before the hoard was turned over to the Cabinet. The coins were found about six inches underground, in a decomposed cloth bag tied with a leather thong. These silver bracteates may belong to the period of King Hakon Hakonson. They were buried about 1263-1270 A.D. Some of these bracteates were minted in Tunsberg inasmuch as there was a central treasury office at Tunsberg in the thirteenth century. A mint may have existed in conjunction with this office.

HLH

NASTER, P. Trouville de Geel (1948). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), pp. 128-136, illus.

A hoard of probably 218 silver pieces, of which 136 were deniers or fractions thereof was found only 10-15 cms. underground with no trace of a container by a peasant plowing in a field which was said to have been uncultivated since 1400. It was found toward the end of December, 1948, at Geel in the district of Casseman and is now in the Taxandria Museum at Turnhout. According to the author, the composition of the hoard, with coins which date from 1260 - 1296, makes necessary a revision of Van der Chij's classification of the coins of Holland. The oldest coin is one of Sancerre (Steven II of Champagne and I of Sancerre, 1152-1191), the only coin from a really distant location. The dates, however, of Steven II of Sancerre (1280-1306) are more in keeping with the date of the rest of the hoard. The full contents of the hoard are listed.

DR

PATRIGNANI, A. Quanto resta de fare per la raccolta numismatica donata da re Vittorio Emanuele III all'Italia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 66-77.

A review of the fantastic peregrination of the late King Victor Emanuel's numismatic collection during the course of the war years, an account of the presentation of its somewhat depleted contents to the nation, and a discussion of the current status of both the collection and the publication of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, with suggestions for completing the latter, which was originally expected to be done in twenty-five volumes, of which only nineteen have been fully published. Volume XX (Naples, part II) is said to have been at least partially printed during the war, but, due to lack of paper, in a very limited edition consigned to the King, and the present whereabouts of only three or four copies is known. Work was also begun on the preparation of Volume XXI (Sicily, part I). Italian numismatists feel very strongly that this great publication should be completed and are attempting to prod the government into making what was a gift to the nation available to the people and into authorizing a group of competent scholars to continue the *Corpus*.

SEF

SYDOW, JURGEN. Paläographie der Kölner Münzinschriften des Mittelalters. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher des rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, Heft 149 (1949), pp. 239-286, pls. 17-21.

This article discusses the development of the letters on coins from the mints of Andernach, Bonn, Dentz, Köln, Königswinter, Riehl, Xanten and Zons, at which places German emperors and kings, the archbishops of Köln, and the city of Köln issued gold and silver coins during the period 800 - 1540 A.D. The introduction gives a survey of the relationship between palaeography and numismatics. Not many studies devoted to this relationship have existed heretofore except the classifications of Lelewel, Brooke, and Engle-Serrure.

Three periods of this development are discussed on the coins of Köln during the Middle Ages: the Carolingian-Ottonian, the period of the Romanesque majuscule, and the period of the Gothic majuscule. In the course of the eleventh century the character of the letters began to change. Uncial elements come in and change the letters A, C, E, G, H, R, V, etc. Every letter acquires a spur. Around the year 1240 a new change appears especially visible in the letters A, E, M, N, O, etc., which become rounder and fuller. In the middle of the sixteenth century the Gothic letters were replaced by Renaissance letters. The article contains five very distinct plates which show the development of each letter during the three periods. PB

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Le monete coniate nella zecca di Milano da Carlo V° e Filippo II° dal 1544 al 1556. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 52-55, illus.

The author suggests that certain coins of Philip II of Spain without date, struck at the mint in Milan, specifically those which bear his title as Duke of Milan on the obverse, were issued during the period from 1544 to 1556, while his father Charles V was still emperor. All of Philip's issues have usually been assigned to his own reign (1556-1598) following his father's abdication. SEF

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BOLENDER, M. H. *The United States Early Silver Dollars from 1794 to 1803.* Freeport, Illinois, 1950. 75 pp., 9 pls. \$10.00.

Specialized books on specific series of the coins of our own country have long been a crying need. Gradually, over the years, ardent collectors have spent hours of toil and taxed their eyesight to provide detailed reference works on one series or another. The latest is M. H. Bolender's on the dollar, which lists with complete description the die varieties of this, our unit denomination, from 1794 to 1803.

Seventy-five years ago John W. Haseltine prepared the first work on the dollar. It was long obsolete before it was reprinted in recent years. Mr. Bolender has used Haseltine's numbering system as a basis, but otherwise he has simplified identification of exact varieties by giving more precise descriptions and added the new varieties which have come to light since Haseltine's day. The "Quick Finding Lists" for years in which the variety details are complicated provide convenience of consultation. In addition, all the varieties are illustrated on well produced collotype plates.

Mr. Bolender, a collector and serious student of dollars for forty years, has supplied a well printed volume which promises to be a standard numismatic reference in the same sense as Clapp, Newcomb and Sheldon have become for cents, Beistle for half dollars, Browning for quarters, and Valentine for half dimes.

HEWITT, LEE F., ed. *The Experimental Coins of 1896*. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), pp. 9-14, illus.

The experimental 5¢ and 1¢ pieces of 1896 were the results of Congressional efforts to find better metals for the minor coins. According to the official records 10 pieces of each of 15 different metal combinations were used. Two detailed charts analyse these varieties. Earlier experiments from 1850 to 1854 and again in 1863-64 had produced the then current metal content of these pieces. It was apparently hoped that some combination of aluminum would prove feasible. The success of pure nickel coins abroad and the unadaptability of aluminum resulted in no shift after detailed experimentation. JSD

LEWIS, ELMER A., comp. *Laws authorizing issuance of Medals and Commemorative Coins*. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1949. 168 pp.

This pamphlet contains the text of legislation from 1874 to 1948 concerning medals issued and awarded by the United States government and that authorizing commemorative coin issues from 1899 to 1946. The legislation on medals concerns individual awards of Medals of Honor such as that to Charles A. Lindbergh in 1927 as well as military decorations awarded by the armed services for gallantry and merit.

MUMEY, NOLIE. *Clark, Gruber and Company (1860-1865) A Pioneer Denver Mint; History of their Operation and Coinage*. Denver, Colo., Artcraft Press, 1950. 93 pp., illus. \$4.00.

The firm of Clark, Gruber and Company, one of the first money exchanges in Denver, owned and operated a private mint for two years before it was purchased by the United States government in 1862, establishing the mint that still exists. This is an exhaustive account of the company's history and mintage with accompanying descriptions and illustrations of their currency and gold and copper coinage. BPL

PHILPOTT, WM. A. A Unique(?) Confederate Half Dollar Re-Strike. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (April 1950), pp. 189-193, illus.

This article discusses a restrike Confederate half dollar with double-struck obverse. The reverse was also presumably double-struck, but was shaved off to allow striking of the C.S.A. die. The author also devotes about half the article to the question of the location of the original die, which the New York numismatist Scott used to strike the coins and then defaced, and of the three lost originals struck by the Confederates in New Orleans in 1861. The only known original is in the museum of the American Numismatic Society. LLH

LATIN AMERICA

DAVENPORT, J. S. *Coin Denominations of South and Central America and the West Indies*. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 6 (June 1948), pp. 521-524, illus.

A description of the modifications of Spanish, Portuguese and French currency made by the colonies of these countries after achieving their independence. BPL

FORRER, LEONARD S. An Early 4 Reales of Juana and Carlos I for Mexico. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 7 (July 1950), pp. 420-421, illus.

Description and discussion of one of the first four reales pieces of the Mexico City Mint with "R" for the first assayer (Francisco del Rincon). By deduction Mr. Forrer suggests it was coined among the first pieces made in America under the decree of May 11, 1535. (See Robert I. Nesmith, *The First 4 Reales of Charles and Johanna of the Mexico City Mint*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9, September 1950, pp. 566-567, illus.) RIN

PRADEAU, ALBERTO FRANCISCO. *Historia Numismatica de Mexico. Desde la Epoca Precortesiana hasta 1823. Traducida, corregida y aumentada por Roman Beltran Martinez*. Mexico, Banco de Mexico, 1950. 223 pp., 23 pls.

This book is the Spanish edition of a book by Dr. Pradeau written twelve years ago. It covers the coinage of Mexico from the earliest times until the abdication of Iturbide in 1823. Special emphasis is given to the coinage of the revolutionary period between 1811 and 1821.

The Spanish edition follows the original fairly closely, some slight changes being made in the arrangements. The list of assayers has been separated to place the first assayers together and a short biography of each has been given. A few newly found dates have been added to the chronological list of the coins. The "so-called Aztec coins" have been omitted on plate IX, which contains the doubtful and bogus pieces, and

have been replaced by hoe-money. Three new plates have been added. Unfortunately there are numerous typographical errors. PKA

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. An Arab-Sassanian Dirhem with Kufic Inscriptions. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1950), cols. 435-436, illus.

Description and enlarged illustration of an anonymous Arab-Sassanian dirhem of the year 74 A.H., struck at Damascus, with date and mint in Kufic characters. Only one other specimen of this very interesting issue is known (Walker, *BMC, Arab-Sassanian Coins*, p. 23). The obverse of the present piece appears to be from the same die as that published by Walker. The coin was found in a large hoard of Sassanian, Arab-Sassanian and reformed-type Umayyad dirhems unearthed in Damascus a year or two ago. GCM

BUTAK, BEHZAD. *Gıyas üd-din Keyhusrev II bin Keykubad'ın görülmemiş iki sikkesi* (Two Unknown Coins of Key-Khusrev II). Istanbul, 1950. 8 pp., illus.

This pamphlet is a second supplement to the rather curious book entitled "XI.XII. ve XIII. yüzyıllarda resimli Türk paraları" (see *Num. Lit.*, 1948, pp. 31-2, 109-10). The present article, written by İbrahim Artuk (although his name does not appear on the title page), concerns two very interesting coins in Butak's collection, a dinar of Qonya, 638 A.H. and a dirhem of Sivas, 640 A.H., both struck in the name of the Seljuq Sultan Key-khusrev II. The two coins have in common a remarkable feature: two lions addorsed, surmounted by the sun, instead of the usual single lion. Mr. Artuk discusses the historical background in detail and suggests that the lion and sun motif relates to the marriage of the Seljuq sultan with the Georgian princess, Tamara, daughter of Rusudani. Incidentally, a statement to the effect that the lion and sun type occurs among the Seljuqs only under Key-Khusrev II is inaccurate: there are coins of Key Qubad III with lion and sun obverse.

The article is disfigured by typographical errors, both in Turkish and in citations from European works. GCM

MILES, GEORGE C. *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain*. Published in Cooperation with the Hispanic Society of America. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1950. (Hispanic Numismatic Series, Monograph Number 1.) 2 pts., xi, 590 pp., 15 pls. \$10.00.

The foreword describes this excellent publication as follows: "The present monograph introduces a series of studies devoted to the coinages of the Iberian Peninsula and related countries, published jointly by The American Numismatic Society and The Hispanic Society of America.

This projected series is one result of the decision of the President of the latter Society, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, to transfer his great personal collection of Spanish coins stored in the Museum of The Hispanic Society to the custody of the neighboring Museum of The American Numismatic Society. This collection of more than thirty thousand coins, the fruits of a determined and exhaustive effort on the part of Mr. Huntington to assemble under one roof a representation of the entire coinage of the Iberian Peninsula and of its rulers beyond its land and sea frontiers from the time of the early Greek colonies down to the birth of the independent republics in Latin America, is beyond doubt one of the finest and most comprehensive collections of Spanish coins that has ever been brought together. No phase of the numismatic history of Spain and related countries has been neglected, and in many series the assemblage is as nearly complete as any single coin collection can be. Publication of this great mass of material will be a task of many years."

Dr. Miles' previous work in Islamic epigraphy and numismatics offers good examples of his painstaking attention to detail and precision, reflected throughout the two volumes under review which deal with a total of over seventeen thousand coins. The bibliography includes the whole of the literature on the subject, except the most recent publications, namely, Joaquim Figanier, *Moedas Arabes, inventário e descrição, I parte (Da criação do emirado espanhol à conquista de Granada, 711-1492)*, Lisbon, 1949; and Felipe Mateu Llopis, *Hallazgos numismáticos musulmanes*, in *Al-Andalus XIV* (1949), pp. 201-217, and *ibid.* XV (1950), pp. 218-226; also Luis Seco de Lucena, *Hallazgo de monedas árabes in Al-Andalus XIV* (1949), pp. 467-469.

The catalogue includes the period of 98-422 H./716-1030-1 A.D. The introductory chapters give a "General Survey of the Coinage, under the governors, Emirate and Caliphate," a discussion of "Conventional Inscriptions on gold, silver and copper coins," "The Mints," "Names and Titles," "Metrology," "Minting Technique," "Epigraphy," and "Symbols and Ornaments." There are Indices of issues and table of weights and of ornaments, an Arabic index of names and titles, and a historical index. Fourteen excellent plates illustrating some of the most outstanding coins (102-400 H./720-1 — 1009-10 A.D.) will prove very helpful to collectors in better identifying specimens in their possession. ARN

TORREY, CHARLES C. *Gold Coins of Khokand and Bukhārā* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 117). New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1950. 37 pp., 1 pl. \$1.00.

Description of thirteen gold coins presented to Yale University by Rev. W. H. Owen from the collection made by Eugene Schuyler, author of *Turkistan* (N. Y., 1876). Seven of the coins are from the Khanate of

Khokand, covering the years 1856-1868; the rest are from Bukhārā, except one unknown piece, also dating from 1850-70. A short history of the Khanate of Khokand during the period of the coins is also given, as well as several interesting side-lights on this almost unknown period of the history of Central Asia. RNF

INDIA

AGARWAL, J. K. A New Sub-variety of the Chhattra type Coin of Chandragupta II. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), p. 32.

The gold coin of Chandragupta II described here differs from a similar specimen elsewhere discussed by the author in figuring the goddess Lakṣmī in a unique posture and in being deprived of a symbol. WHM

AGRAWALA, V. S. A Hoard of Kashmir Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 65-69.

This article describes a hoard of 186 copper coins of the mediaeval kings of Kashmir, found five years ago near Taxila. The collection does not contain any new coin types, or issues of previously unknown rulers. WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. "Apratigha" Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), p. 64.

The author gives the gist of the observations of two scholars concerning the "Apratigha" type coins published in the preceding number of the JNSI. One view regards the coins to be of Kumāragupta I; the other, of Mihirakula. WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. Some Rare and Unique Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 44-63.

This article was written in connection with a plan adopted by the Numismatic Society of India to examine the coin collections in museums throughout India in order to determine whether they contain any new specimens worthy of publication. Among the 22 coins described and discussed are issues of the Bactrians, Indo-Greeks, Indo-Parthians, Kushans, Guptas, and the Yaudheyas. The article concludes with a description of a unique silver coin of the Sātavāhana dynasty issued by a Vāsiṣṭhiputra Sātakarni whom the author considers to be the younger brother and successor of Vāsiṣṭhiputra Pulumāvi. WHM

CHHABRA, B. CH. A Unique Gold Coin of Chandragupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 15-31.

An attempt is here made to attribute to Chandragupta I a certain gold coin previously attributed to Chandragupta II (Vikramāditya) by Mr.

Parameshwarilal Gupta. The author adduces arguments based on orthography, use and non-use of a distinctive royal title, the weight, and paleography. The Editor, in his note at the end of the article, does not consider these arguments conclusive. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. Can Kācha Be Identified with Rāmagupta? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 33-37.

This article consists of an attempt to refute Dr. A. S. Altekar's identification of the Gupta ruler Kācha with the literary Rāmagupta regarded by him as the son of Samudragupta. Evidence is presented to show that Kācha is more probably to be identified with the rebellious brother of Samudragupta who, according to the Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa, contended the latter's right to succeed to the throne of Chandragupta I and ruled briefly before being deposed by Samudragupta.

Appended is Dr. Altekar's reply pointing out that both views are inconclusive and theoretical without further evidence. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. Hāpur — A New Mint of Jahāngīr. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), p. 70.

Evidence is presented that the former tentative reading of the mint name on two silver coins of the Mughal Emperor Jahāngīr must be rejected in favor of a new reading Hāpur, a well-known town in the Meerut district. WHM

KAUS, H. Legend of Bareed Shahi Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), p. 38.

The author revises his former reading of the legend on the copper coins of the Bareed Shahi kings of Bidar to include the phrase "by order of." WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. A Lead Coin of Sātavāhana. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 5-6.

A unique lead coin of the Āndhra king Sātavāhana is described. A conjecture is made regarding the occurrence on this and other Āndhra coins of the "Ujjain symbol." WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. Some more Coins of the Mahisha Dynasty. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 1-4.

The author discusses two lead coins found in Hyderabad State, which he attributes to the Mahisha dynasty founded by the Śaka king Māna. Evidence is adduced that this dynasty ruled over Southern Hyderabad. WHM

NAGAR, M. M. A Rhinoceros-slayer type Coin of Kumārgupta I. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 7-8.

This article describes an exceedingly rare coin of the Gupta Emperor Kumāragupta I (415-455 A.D.), viz. the rhinoceros-slayer type, of which there are only four other specimens known. The portrayal of the rhinoceros most plausibly indicates the inclusion of Assam in the Gupta Empire, since only there is that animal found. Similarly, the lion-slayer type of Chandragupta II marks the conquest of Kathiawar. WHM

NAGAR, M. M. Some New and Rare Coins from Kauśāmbī. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 9-14.

Six copper coins from the ancient site of Kauśāmbī (locally called Kosam) are described and discussed. One of these actually has the Brāhmī legend Kosambī; another, with the name Śrī Rudra, is thought to be an issue of the Rudradeva of the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta; the remaining four have incomplete legends and are conjecturally ascribed to Suramitra, Jyeṣṭhamitra, Jayamagha (postulated as the ninth Magha ruler), and Vijayamagha. WHM

NARAIN, AWADH KISHORE. Some New Ephthalite Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 41-43.

Two new types of Ephthalite coins are described: the one, attributed to Toramāna, has a unique Sun-standard thereon; the other, unassignable because only one akṣara of the name is legible, has a human figure in strange attitude, facing the king. WHM

UPADHAYA, S. C. Copper Coins in Bombay Mint, 1669-1677. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (June 1949), pp. 39-40.

The author shows that no coins were struck in Bombay prior to 1672, and hence the dates A. 7 and A. 9 on the earliest E.I.C. coins are probably to be calculated from the cession of the Port and Island of Bombay in 1665. WHM

TOKENS

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Le Chapel de roses. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 136-141, illus.

Description of three fourteenth century jetons referring to floral bonnets, and many literary references to the custom of giving and wearing such wreaths made especially of roses. SEF

BRADFIELD, ELSTON G. The Tin Tokens of Sutter's Fort. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 9 (Sept. 1949), pp. 745-748, illus.

Capt. John Augustus Sutter, in turn resident of Germany, Switzerland, the United States, and finally of Mexican California, attempted in 1839 to set up a self-sufficient empire on the site of the present city of Sacramento, which he named New Helvetia. Food, clothing, tools, were all produced on the estate, largely by native Indians. Cash was extremely scarce, and Sutter with the aid of Samuel Nash, a blacksmith left behind from one of Fremont's expeditions, produced a tin token punched with holes to represent so many days' work on the part of the holder. These were exchanged for cloth or trinkets in Sutter's store. The tokens are first mentioned by Edwin Bryant in 1846, but unfortunately no specimen is known at the present time. JSD

EKLUND, O. P. German War Tokens ("Notgeld"). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (March 1948), pp. 185-191; No. 4 (Apr.), pp. 270-271, illus.; No. 5 (May), pp. 338-342, illus.; No. 7 (July), pp. 457-466, illus.; No. 9 (Sept.), pp. 603-613, illus.; No. 10 (Oct.), pp. 693-695, illus.; Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1949), pp. 41-47, illus.

Descriptive listing and photographs of the German necessity tokens (Notgeld) in the author's collection. The pieces, mostly in base metals, were issued between 1915 and 1923. This is not a definitive publication of all known issues, but describes the specimens in his own collection that the author thinks most interesting. It is, however, a very extensive list, some 541 separate tokens being described. Only a small proportion of these are illustrated. LLH

HAGGENJOS, RAY. Civil War Cards of Illinois. In: *Chicago Coin Club Annual Bulletin*, 1949, pp. 20-31, illus.

A list of Illinois store cards of the period compiled from Hetrich-Guttig, Joseph Barnet, and the author's own findings. The reverse dies are illustrated. RDK

HUSZAR, L. Ezüstjetonok a napoleoni háborúk korából (Silver Tokens of the Period during the Napoleonic Wars). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 41-43.

An interesting study on the origin of a series of twelve silver tokens, issued during the period of the Napoleonic Hundred Days in 1815. All these tokens have German legends which commemorate various phases of Napoleon's and Joachim Murat's defeat. They were issued in two sizes: 19 and 12 mm. respectively. Twenty-three dies were discovered in the collection of the Budapest mint, which correspond exactly to all known obverse and reverse varieties of the smaller size tokens. The origin of the dies is not known. However, they carried the initial "W" and one had "C.W.f." Hence it is conjectured that these dies are the work of Carl Wurschbauer, Austrian born engraver at the Alba Iulia mint between 1794 and 1841. Furthermore, their design shows evidence

of his usual style. Wurschbauer was known to have imitated several medals by Franz Stuckhardt. Hence the possibility is mentioned that the larger varieties of these tokens may have been the work of Stuckhardt.

IM

PRADEAU, A. F. Mexican Mint Issues Silver Token, Dated 1949. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1949), p. 663, illus.

Describes and illustrates a dollar-size silver token issued by the Mexican mint as an advertisement to win orders for coins from other Latin-American states. The public may obtain these tokens from Mexico or from its American agents.

LLH

THOMPSON, J. D. A. A New Seventeenth-Century Token. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 25, Ser. 3, Vol. 5 (1948), pp. 341-342, illus.

Describes and gives the historical background of a merchant's token with the obverse legend "CLAREWIL. TAVERNER," and a reverse commemorating the capture of Dunkirk in 1658.

FHA

TRICOU, JEAN. Jetons et méreaux rares ou inédits du Musée de Lyon. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 81-91, 2 pls.

The author, who has been assisting in restoring order in the long neglected Cabinet des Médailles at the Museum in Lyons, herewith publishes with full descriptions and illustrations twenty-six of the more than sixty jetons and related items discovered which were not in the Feuardent Catalogue.

SEF

MEDALS

GALSTER, G. Urtekraemmer Lyngbyes Medailler (Grocer Lyngbye's Medals). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1950), p. 97-99, illus.

In the 1790's a grocer at Copenhagen by the name of Hans Lyngbye issued a small group of rather crudely executed medals which treat of incidents in the life of this man and his wife, the death of two young daughters, and the death of his brother. The obverse of a fourth medal depicts the fire which destroyed the building in which he lived and conducted his business. The reverse of this medal shows the new building which was erected a year after the fire. An interesting group of family medals of local historical interest.

HLH

H., J. J. Tva nya Gerda Qvist-medaljer (Two new medals by Gerda Qvist). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1950), pp. 87-88, illus.

This article describes and contains illustrations of two new medals by Gerda Qvist, the Finnish medallist. The first medal commemorates

the eightieth birthday of the Finnish Professor Ernst Lindelf, a distinguished mathematician. The second medal was issued in honor of the sixtieth birthday of Harald Hornborg. HLH

H., L. Kőrmöcbányán 1868-1912 években vert emlékérmekek jegyzéke (List of Commemorative Medals Struck at Kőrmöcbánya from 1868 to 1912). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 50-52.

Complete listing of 115 commemorative medals struck at the Kőrmöcbánya mint between 1868 and 1912. Unfortunately the names of the designers or engravers are not given. IM

PAGANI, ANTONIO. Novità medaglistiche moderne. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 64-65, illus.

Description with illustrations of three medals, designed by Emilio Monti, engraved by Mario Panzeri and issued by the Stabilimento Johnson, on the occasion of the Holy Year. All have the same obverse, a portrait bust to right of Pius XII. One reverse depicts the opening of the Holy Door, another, the four Basilicas, and the third, St. Peter's with the papal arms in the exergue. All, though not exceptional, are fine specimens of medallic art. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Giambattista Pozzi, medaglista papale. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), p. 115, illus.

Giambattista Pozzi has been considered by critics to have been a second rate artist. His series of portrait medals of the Popes was said to have been in imitation of Paladino, but whereas the latter used authentic portraits as models, Pozzi's were pure fantasy. After a close examination of many of Pozzi's medals, Patrignani concludes that he has been much maligned. His portraits are in accord with the official iconography and are well and faithfully executed. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. I tre giubilei "Venticinquennali" del secolo XV (Note di critica storica e medaglistica). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 6, Ser. 4 (1949), pp. 56-63, illus.

An historical and iconographical study of medals commemorating Holy Year Jubilees under Popes Nicolas V (1450), Sixtus IV (1475) and Alexander VI (1500). None of the medals are contemporary, but belong rather to the series of "restitutions" by Giovanni Paladino issued during the latter part of the sixteenth century. The scenes chiefly depict the ceremonies at the symbolic opening and closing of the Porta Santa, a ceremony which was, however, not definitely established on the occasions which the medals presume to represent. The true Porta Santa Vaticana is first found on jubilee issues of Clement VII for the year 1525. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. L'Arca di Noè nelle medaglie e nelle monete. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 111-114, illus.

In this article Patrignani discusses the medallic representations of Noah's Ark, noting in each case how closely the artist has adhered to the Biblical description of the boat. Scenes relating to the story are divided into three main groups. In the first, people and animals are entering the Ark for protection. The second encompasses the period of the Flood and the Ark is shown on the water, finally coming to rest on Mt. Ararat as the waters recede. In the last group, Noah is giving thanks at the altar, which he built after emerging from the Ark. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Medaglie tedesche "di restituzione" di Paolo II (1464-1471). (Contributo al "Corpus" delle Medaglie Pontificie.) In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 107-110, illus.

Patrignani continues his notes on papal medals with a consideration of several bearing posthumous portraits of Pope Paul II. Two, by Tobias Wolff and Peter Flötner respectively, are treated in some detail. The latter's work is his so-called Salvator Medal. The portrait of Paul on the reverse was undoubtedly based on the bust by Bartolomeo Vellano in the Palazzo San Marco at Rome. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Medaglie delle Repubbliche Cisalpina ed Italiana. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 116-118, illus.

The author gives a brief summary of the results of research, which he had completed and which was in the process of publication when the War interfered, on medals relating to the two short-lived republics in Italy during the Napoleonic Period. Of fifty-seven pieces, thirty-three are unpublished and not to be found in such compendia as Bramsen, Hennin, Millin or the *Trésor*. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Un medaglione ebraico romano del 1503. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), pp. 115-116, illus.

Patrignani notes that another cast of the celebrated Jewish medal (*dite de Fourvières*) in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, and exhaustively discussed in *Rev. Num.*, 1910, p. 196 ff., had turned up in Italy, presumably having been "liberated" during the war. The original medal was struck in honor of Dr. Benjamin Beër and the liberation of the Jews in Rome from the persecution of the Inquisitors in 1503. SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Una medaglia satirica sull'Editto di Nantes. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 14, Nos. 4-6 (July-Dec. 1948), p. 118, illus.

Patrignani comments briefly on the satirical medal about the Edict of Nantes engraved by Smeltzing in 1685 (Van Loon, III, 333), discussing the historical background of the Edict and the symbolism of the medallic types. SEF

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Bror Hjorth som medaljör. In: *Gullsmedkunst*, No. 12 (Oslo 1949), 4 pp., illus.

Description of four medals of the Swedish sculptor Bror Hjorth. **FB**

THORDEMAN, BENGT. Porträtt av en svartkonstnär (Portrait of a Magician). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1949, pp. 135-140, illus.

In the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm there are two divisions devoted to Italian and German medals. Between these two divisions, there is a section which contains medals by the Italian artist Antonio Abondio. At first this artist worked in Milan, but in 1566 he moved to Germany, where he designed many fine medals. This article tries to prove that the medal by Abondio portraying Count Geronimo Scotti, is not identical with Count Geronimo Strozzi, as claimed by the German writer A. Bechtold in his article (*Archiv für Medaillen- und Plakettenkunde*) on Hieronymus Scotus, published in 1923. **HLH**

VEGVARI, L. Magyar érem- és plakettművészet 1800-tól napjainkig (Hungarian Medallion Art and Plaquettes from 1800 to the Present Time). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), p. 55.

Critical description of the new exhibit of medallion art in the Municipal Gallery of Budapest. **IM**

PAPER MONEY

FEJOS, I. Az utolsó Kossuth-bankó (The Last Bank Note of Kossuth). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 47-50, illus.

In 1866 at the time of the Austrian war with Italy and Prussia, the Hungarian government in exile saw its last chance for the liberation of their country from Austria. Kossuth, the leader of the exiles, was somewhat of a financial genius and considered monetary matters the primary problem of a revolution. His representatives in Berlin tried to enlist Bismarck's help in an invasion of Hungary with Prussian and emigré troops by assuring him that the sound state of Hungarian finances could readily absorb the cost of the campaign. When, however, it was proposed to print Hungarian notes in Berlin, Kossuth balked. He did not want to relinquish control over the treasury. With the aid of his son, an engineer and amateur artist, five copper plates were engraved in his own workshop at Turin, Italy. The complete lack of popular support within Hungary and the Peace of Prague put a stop to the last chance for independence during Kossuth's lifetime. The plan to print bank notes was, therefore, abandoned. **IM**

HOWARD, C. S. Canadian Banks and Bank-Notes: A Record. In: *The Canadian Banker*, Vol. 57, No. 1 (Winter, 1950), pp. 31-46.

A brief historical account of banking and bank-notes in Canada, no doubt prompted by the fact that in January, 1950 the ten Canadian chartered banks paid over to the Bank of Canada the balances outstanding in their note circulation accounts as at December 31, 1949 (\$13,302,046.60), and thereafter the government-owned bank will be liable for all notes of the chartered banks still shown as outstanding.

The author draws on and documents several standard works on the history of banking in Canada. Thirty specimens of paper money, both ancient and modern, are illustrated.

In the addenda there are several schedules containing the names, under various classifications, of note-issuing Canadian banks, chartered and private, which operated or were projected between 1792 and the present time. This information in effect constitutes an historical record of practically all Canadian banks.

WHD

NIELSEN, J. V. South Carolina Railroad Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1949), pp. 638-640, illus.

Describes and illustrates what the author believes to be some hitherto unknown varieties of the bank notes of the South Carolina Railroad and its affiliated bank.

LLH

DECORATIONS

AUER, ERWIN M. Rudolfs-Orden, Franzens-Orden, Leopolds-Orden. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 73 (1949), pp. 151-153.

Publication of records from the archives relating to the establishment of certain noble orders during the early years of the reign of Franz II.

SEF

BATSON, ALFRED B. C. Orders and Decorations. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 8 (August 1949), pp. 462-467, illus.

Description and illustration of some of the more outstanding European knightly orders, such as the Garter, the Golden Fleece, the Legion of Honor. The text is brief and many orders are not included, but the photographs of the ones illustrated are large and clear.

LLH

CORDON, LAWRENCE L. *British Battles and Medals*. Aldershot, Gale and Polden Ltd., 1950. 416 pp., illus. 63 s.

In this revised and enlarged edition of Major Gordon's useful book (see *Num. Lit.*, 1948, p. 164 for first edition), earlier mistakes have been eliminated and a considerable amount of additional information added.

It describes in detail all the campaign medals and bars awarded by the British for service throughout the world from 1588 to 1949 with the historical reasons for their award and the names of all the ships, regiments, and squadrons in the Royal Air Force whose personnel are entitled to them.

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Tapperhetsmedaljer i silver och guld. För tapperhet i fält (Silver and Gold Medals for Bravery). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1950), pp. 104-108.

Another article in the series of anecdotes about Swedish decorations. It describes the circumstances and the conditions under which bravery medals in silver and gold were earned and bestowed. These articles, of which this is the fifth and possibly the last, require considerable knowledge of Swedish history, biography and even literature for complete understanding. HLH

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. A Ordem da Legião de Honra. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 65-74, illus.

After a brief account of the events which lead to the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon, this article discusses the French Order of the Legion of Honor. In 1801 Napoleon as First Consul presented a plan envisaging this honorific order which was to serve as a just reward to those who had taken part in the defense and in the glorification of France. The opposition to such an order was tremendous inasmuch as the Revolution of 1789 had abolished the nobility and had swept away all decorations of honor.

However, on July 14, 1802, the Order of the Legion of Honor was duly instituted with much ceremony in the Temple of Mars (Church of the Invalids). At first, this Order conferred distinct grades, titles of nobility, and Coats of Arms.

The earliest insignia consisted of a five-pointed star, the center of which was enclosed by an oak and laurel crown. It carried the bust of the Emperor with the legend: *Napoleon Empereur Des Français* and on the reverse an eagle with the inscription: *Honneur Et Patrie*.

With the fall of the Empire and the accession to the throne of Louis XVIII, the order was retained with the substitution of Napoleon's effigy for that of the ruling monarch. In 1870 with the proclamation of the Republic, the bust of the Emperor gave way to an effigy representing the new régime with this inscription: *Republique Française 1870*, and on the other side two tri-colored ensigns with the device: *Honneur Et Patrie*.

The article closes with a brief treatment of the order in recent times. There are illustrations of a badge and of a decoration of an official of the Legion of Honor. RFB

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ANNUARIO NUMISMATICO RINALDI 1947, 1948, 1949. Casteldario (Mantova), O. Rinaldi & Figlio, 1947, 1948, 1949. 95 pp., illus., 137 pp., illus., 128 pp., illus.

A wide variety of numismatic subjects are covered in these three very interesting annuals as may be judged from the list of contributors. The annual for 1947 contains articles by A. Rinaldi, A. Dell'Erba, Angelo di Gosta, Pietro Tribolati, O. Rinaldi, G. Calchera, G. Naschia, and E. Bosco. These articles treat of numismatics at Naples, the museum Della Padera, a very rare coin of Lodovico il Moro, contributions to the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, points of view of a collector, a period in Sardinian history with deductions from two coins, oriental type money struck at Italian mints, and the coins of the reign of Vittorio Emanuele III.

The annual for 1948 boasts of articles by O. Ravel, P. Tribolati, O. Rinaldi, C. Côte, P. Larizza, L. Gilberti, E. Bosco, M. Mazzitelli, L. Marchese, T. B. Mastinangeli, A. Dell'Erba and G. Calchera. These articles discuss coinage technique of Greek coins, an interesting coin of Genoa, contributions to the *Corpus*, a unique and inedited coin of Savoy, the names of Bruzio and Calabria, the life of the late Arturo Sambon, Italian coins of the Svizzero type, the coins mentioned in the *Promessi Sposi*, Tiate Apula and its monetary types, Brazilian coins, an oddity upon a coin of Naples, and the new metallic currency of the Republic of Italy.

The annual for 1949 contains articles by O. and A. Rinaldi, L. Marchese, B. Berni, P. Tribolati, E. Bosco, L. Gilberti, A. Dell'Erba, A. Patrignani, M. Mazzitelli and G. Zacchia. These articles treat the two Faustinas, the history and coinage of Madagascar, the centenary of the railroad in Spain, the temple at Rimini and a medal of Matteo De'Pasti, the coins of the Bellingona and Mesocco types, the medal of Pietro Novelli (the Raphael of Sicily), Benvenuto Cellini in medals and coins, and the Holy Years of 1390, 1400 and 1423.

These three annuals are well illustrated and contain a goodly number of advertisements of the leading European coin dealers. RFB

BAUER, HORST-ULBO. Aus den Memorien eines alten Sammlers. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (June 1950), pp. 44-47, illus.

Bauer tells a few stories about the fabulous collector and connoisseur of classical art, Polish Count Michael Tyszkiewicz, who resided in Rome during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Tales of numismatic interest concern the acquisition of a silver medallion of Hadrian and of the gold medallions of Alexander the Great from Tarsos, which are now in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris. SEF

FEELY, EDWARD F. *Subsidiary Currency in the Americas 1948 and Pure Nickel Coinage 1881-1949*. New York, The International Nickel Co., Inc. (1950). 9 pp., illus.

This is a summary in English of a report compiled in Spanish by the same writer. In addition to statistics on the production in the Americas of silver, nickel, and copper coins in 1948, there is a supplement to the catalogue of nickel coins issued by the International Nickel Company in 1937. There is a table of silver coins of the Americas, 1948; a table of all subsidiary coins of the Americas, 1948; statistics on production of the mints of the New World, 1948; a list of all nations that have used pure nickel (not nickel-alloy) coins, 1881-1949; and four pages of photographs of all pure nickel coins issued by all nations in the world, 1936-1948, except the 1940 one Koruna of Slovakia. Though not so stated in the pamphlet, its text and illustrations are identical with Mr. Feely's article published under the title "Subsidiary Currency in the Americas in 1948," in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63 (1950), pp. 431-439, illus. LLH

HANS, J. *Zwei Jahrhunderte Maria-Theresien-Taler, 1751-1951*. Klagenfurt, 1950. 60 pp., illus.

The Maria Theresa Taler is a phenomenon among modern currencies. This coin, which carries the portrait of the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) with the date 1780, has been struck since that year at the Vienna mint, then at London, Paris, Rome, Brussels and Bombay. It is still a current coin in South Arabia and until recently was still current in Ethiopia. A history of the coin is given principally for the last fifty years. Detailed statistics reveal that over 318,000,000 pieces have been struck, and give the amounts from the different mints. After a short discussion of the reasons for the Taler's widespread popularity in Arabia and East Africa, the author gives the history of the coin in Saudi-Arabia, Yemen, Aden, Kuwait, Oman, Hadhramaut, Ethiopia and East Africa where it is still current to some extent. A description is given of the vain struggle of the Italian Empire in the years after 1889 to remove the taler from East Africa and Ethiopia by means of various prohi-

bitions or importation of an Italian coin, the *tallero eritreo*. But for the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935, Italy had to be prepared to make payments in that country with Maria Theresa talers. Therefore in 1935 a treaty was made with Austria, which granted to Italy the monopoly of taler coinage for a period of twenty-five years. However, other mints began to strike the talers (London, Paris, Brussels and Bombay). On July 23, 1945, the taler was replaced in Ethiopia by the Ethiopian dollar, but the taler is still current in the protectorate of Aden, in the Hadhramaut, Kuwait and Yemen. A supplement contains a chronological table for the period 1920-1950. PB

JANOVSKY, HUBERT. O členech Numismatické společnosti československé (Concerning the Members of the Czechoslovakian Numismatic Society). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 2 (1947), pp. 19-22.

Statistics are given here concerning the membership of the Czechoslovakian Numismatic Society according to their fields of interest, their professions, their ages, and the length of their affiliation with the Society. The considerable growth of the Society since 1942 is particularly noted.

JESSE, W. Münzenporträts der Geschichte. In: *Monatshefte*, Jhg. 1949, No. 7, pp. 49-52, illus.

A short and popular survey on the history of coin portraiture during different periods. Especially characteristic portraits are illustrated by means of enlarged photographs. PB

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Ett Svenskt Myntverk till Sjørövarna vid Medelhavet (A Swedish Mint for the Pirates of the Mediterranean). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1950), pp. 173-176, illus.

In the eighteenth and in the early part of the nineteenth century the various European countries still paid tribute to the Barbary States. Sweden was no exception. Late in 1772 the Pasha of Tripoli sent a special representative to Sweden ostensibly for the purpose of congratulating King Gustaf III (1771-1792) upon his accession to the throne. This emissary departed in August, 1773, heavily burdened with gifts both for himself and his sovereign. Among the presents for the pasha was a coining press together with other material to set up a mint. Records show that this machinery did arrive in Tripoli. Presumably the improved silver coinage of 1773 was the result. HLH

LISTER, MAUD. Uses and Abuses of Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 371 (April 1949), pp. 166-168.

A popular paper on the various ways in which coins are used for non-monetary purposes. The author has collected a number of interesting "abuses." ACS

MARTIN, COLIN. Poésie et réalité de l'affaire Farinet faux-monnaieur. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (June 1950), pp. 37-40.

In 1932 C.-F. Ramuz published a novel entitled *Farinet ou la fausse monnaie*. The counterfeiter, Joseph Samuel Farinet, was a real life character, and there are some vestiges of truth in the story, which is reviewed by Martin with a brief summary of the verifiable facts. SEF

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Noticia del Monetario de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona. In: *Boletín de la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona*, Vol. 22 (1949), pp. 6-21, 10 pls.

The author gives us a valuable summary of the contents of this numismatic collection in Barcelona. After a brief history of the collection and its installation, the coins and medals are considered in chronological and geographical groups. With emphasis on those of the ancient period (106 are Roman Republican denarii), 219 pieces are illustrated, and references to standard works are cited for the identification of many items. SEF

RULE, P. WATTS. The Designing of Coins. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 373 (June 1949), pp. 272-275.

A general paper on design in numismatics. The writer states the elements of design and emphasizes its educational value when properly applied to coins. He discusses the effect of modern methods of production, the importance of a style suited to the period, the avoidance of excessive detail, the proper use of scale, etc., citing examples. He concludes with a discussion of symbolism in design. ACS

THOMSEN, RUDI. International Numismatikerkongres. (Paris.) In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct. 1950), pp. 160-162.

The International Numismatic Congress held its meetings in the conference hall of the French coin cabinet from August 28 to September 2, 1950. The following countries were represented: England, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Denmark. Owing to illness of the Swedish and Norwegian delegates, those countries were not represented. Unfortunately the United States was not represented. Numismatic lectures were given, and the French mint presented special exhibitions. Many professional and administrative problems were taken up. Among these a proposal was advanced concerning the exchange of numismatic material among various coin collections. Especially important was the adoption of a constitution which puts down the aims and the organization of the International Numismatic Commission. The next congress is scheduled for Paris in the spring of 1953. HLH

ANCIENT

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Kelten-Münzen im Rheingebiet. In: *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 34-35, No. 1 (1949/50), pp. 336-354, 9 maps.

After an introduction, which discusses the difficulties incurred in the identification of Celtic coins, this article lists Celtic coins, which have been found in the Rhineland and its environs. Nine clearly arranged maps show the dispersion of the gold coins of the Helvetii, Treveri, and Mediomatrici, the bronze coins of the Treveri and Aduatici, and the potin coins of the Catalauni. PB

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Jeux de mots et onomatopées sur des monnaies gauloises. In: *Etudes celtiques* 1949, pp. 82-86, illus.

Blanchet finds another canting type on Gallic money of the Senones: a reverse type of bird's head with large beak, accompanied by one of four legends, *SINV* (either the ethnic or a personal name from it, and not involved in this exposition) *VLLVCCI*, *VΛAKOC* (the former the more frequent, the latter a variant from the former) and *KOIIAKA*, all three of which are probably personal names. *VLLVCCI* and *VΛAKOC* he derives from the Greek *ὀλολύζειν* through the Latin *uluccus*, the onomatopoeic name for an owl. *KOIIAKA* he takes to be a similar name for a crow or a raven. That the bird is the same in all cases does not vitiate the argument, since crows, ravens and owls are all birds with characteristic raucous cries. DR

HOLZER, H. W. Geheime Inschriften auf antiken Münzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 8 (1950), pp. 90-91.

Four new examples of hidden inscriptions on ancient coins have been discovered: three on Syrian silver issues and one on a denarius of Faustina II. Unfortunately the pieces are not illustrated, the types are not identified and the readings are not given. MT

JESSE, WILHELM. Beiträge zu den Beziehungen zwischen Münzprägung und Kunst. I. Keltische Münzprägung. In: *Abhandlungen der Braunschweigischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 2 (1950), pp. 211-220, illus.

This essay discusses the relations of the art of coins to the other arts contemporary with them. With exception of those of the Greek, Roman and Renaissance periods, little attention has been paid to study of the artistic aspects of coins. The principal reason for this is that coins are so strongly bound to non-artistic conditions, such as economic and legal ones, that their artistic aspects have been pressed completely to the background. It has often happened that coinage has been poorly designed and executed in a period of highly flourishing art in architecture, sculpture and painting. In referring to such a condition, the author speaks

of a special "coin-art" similar to folk art which does not correspond to the course of development in the other arts.

Measured only from the point of view of the classic ideal of beauty, Celtic coinage has been considered, for the most part, as barbarous, brutal and degenerate. It is Jesse's belief that in their imitations of Greek models the Celts exercised an entirely different perception of form and artistic impulse. It is interesting to observe the two contrasting worlds which meet on these coin types. There is the organic idea inherent in Greek art along with the Celtic drive to break down this organic totality by translating it with a geometrical and ornamental composition. The Celts added much fantasy to the coins by changing their foreign models into mysterious fairy tale beings. They invented strange combinations of figures and curious entanglements of men, animals and plants into which are woven their indigeneous religious and mythical concepts. The greater in distance in time and location from the model, the more original and independent these creations became.

As with the Greeks, coins were not for the Celts mere cold and dreary objects for use only. They were also magico-mythical monuments with a freedom of development in content and form as yet unfettered by a rigid currency system. By contrast, the Roman monetary system, which completely displaced Celtic coinages around the end of the first century B.C., was tightly organized and did not allow much freedom for invention in design. This is well illustrated by the German imitations of Roman coins during the migration period. EN

LANTIER, RAYMOND. *Atelier Gallo-Romain de monnayeur*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Nov. 1950), pp. 57-58, illus.

This article, which was originally published in *Musées de France*, III, 1950, p. 66, announces the discovery at a place called "La Renjarde," between Sérignan and Uchaux (Vaucluse), of some iron tools, which must have been used in a mint of the Gallo-Roman period. The find, which included several tools of a type heretofore unknown, has been deposited in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales. SEF

GREEK

BELTRAN MARTINEZ, ANTONIO. *Iconografía Numismática: Retratos de los Barkidas en las monedas cartaginesas de plata, de Cartagena*. Reprint: *Boletín Arqueológico*, Vol. 49 (1949), 4 pp., illus.

Beltrán takes up again the identification of the male busts on the obverses of a series of Carthaginian silver coins of Cartagena, which have been described as divinities (Vives) and Numidian or Mauretanian

kings (Mionnet and Müller), reviewing the old theories, and suggesting instead that they were intended to represent Hasdrubal, founder of Cartagena, Hannibal and Hamilcar. SEF

GERASSIMOV, T. *Khram na dionis v' rkhu edna moneta ot filipopol.* (Un temple de Dionysos représenté sur une monnaie de Philippole). *Sophia*, 1949. In: *Fouilles et recherches IV.* (Académie bulgare des Sciences, Musée National bulgare), pp. 189-192, illus.

This bronze coin of Septimius Severus reveals a hitherto unknown temple of Dionysus in Thracian Philippopolis. Between the columns is a statuary group consisting of a seated Dionysus with Pan and two satyrs standing to right and left. MT

GRANT, MICHAEL. An Early Coin of Colonia Olbasa? In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 239-242, illus.

Past efforts to find a suitable geographical attribution for a bronze coin of the Julio-Claudian period have not been successful. On its obverse there is a winged caduceus between two cornuacopiae in saltire with COL COS CLA; on the reverse, Victory striding r. with wreath and palm and -OVI or -QVI AVG. Grant suggests COL stands for c(olonia) OL(basa), Olbasa being one of the group of four military colonies in Pisidia founded by Augustus after Pisidian Antioch.

JAGER, A. *Wie schnitt der griechische Stempelschneider Schriftzeichen?* In: *Zum 10-jährigen Bestehen der Aachener Münzfreunde*, Aachen 1950, pp. 28-34.

A discussion of the technique of the Greek coin engraver. Examination of the letters on Greek coins reveals that they have different proportions from modern letters. The letters in modern alphabets which are longer in the lower half (e.g., A, B, E, H, K, R and S), are found to be longer in the upper half on the coins. According to the author, the Greek coin engraver usually turned the die so that he was able to read each letter vertically. PB

KÜTHMANN, CARL. *Bemerkungen zu einigen Münzen des Hellenistischen Ostens.* In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Nov. 1950), pp. 63-69, illus.

Küthmann contributes some interesting observations based chiefly on four coins which are illustrated. The first two, which demonstrate the value of numismatic sources for the study of history, are tetradrachms of the usurper Plato who revolted against Eucratides, King of Bactria, and of Timarchos of Babylon, a satrap, who also led a revolt against the Syrian king Demetrius I. The date on the reverse of Plato's coin, which is of the Seleucid area, suggests that he was serving the cause of Antiochus IV of Syria, while a comparison of types reveals that Timarchos must have been an ally of Eucratides.

The third coin discussed is a unique bronze piece in the author's collection, published here for the first time. The obverse bears a helmeted bust of Athena to right. On the reverse is a humped bull lying to right; in the field above, the legend ΣΟΑΤΡΕΩΝ and below, an anchor over the letter A. This coin, dated in the first half of the first century B.C., is attributed to Soatra or Savatra in Lycania, from which only a few Roman imperial issues have heretofore been recognized.

The fourth coin illustrated is a bronze issue of Antiochus IV, struck in Commagene. K  thmann reviews the astrological significance of the scorpion and capricorn, which appear as reverse types on many coins in the Commagene series. He is chiefly concerned, however, with a detail at the top of the encircling wreath, which is not mentioned in descriptions. It would certainly appear to be a volute, and is convincingly interpreted as a survival of the Hittite hieroglyph for the title of King. **SEF**

POUILLOUX, J. Dropion, roi des P  ones. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hell  nique*, Vol. 74, No. 1 (1950), pp. 23-32, illus.

The discovery at Delphi of a dedication by Dropion in honor of his father Leon is the basis for M. Pouilloux's discussion of these obscure Paeonian kings. It has been generally assumed that Dropion reigned from ca. 279 to 249 B.C., at which time his kingdom was taken over by Antigonos Gonatas. However, the Delphi inscription and a coin from the Weber Collection, attributed by Gaebler to Leon, indicate that both Dropion and his father ruled over Paeonia during the interval between the death of Audoleon and the Macedonian conquest of the country. In the author's opinion the dedication of Dropion at Delphi probably occurred while Demetrius II was king of Macedon. Hence the annexation of Paeonia took place under Antigonos Doson rather than under Antigonos Gonatas. **MT**

RAVEL, OSCAR E. La Tecnica della Coniazione delle monete greche. In: *Annuario Numismatico Rinaldi* 1948, pp. 25-30, illus.

The first part of this article is a recapitulation of the theory outlined in *Les "Poulains" de Corinthe*, II, to account for the use of nineteen different reverse dies with a single obverse. M. Ravel believes that a reserve of punch dies was necessary to insure an orderly and uninterrupted minting operation. As one punch became so overheated from contact with red-hot flans that it could no longer be held comfortably, it was put aside and another taken from the supply table. With four or five workmen drawing on the same stockpile, a large number of punches would be required.

As for the dies themselves, it seems certain that at Corinth, and probably at other Greek mints, they were produced from a master die or hub with the finer details of the design added later to the individual dies.

With this technique in mind one must exercise caution in identifying coins as coming from the same die unless a spreading die break is apparent. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Le carien mys et l'oracle du ptôon (Hérodote, VIII, 135). In: *Hellenica Recueil d'Épigraphie de Numismatique et d'Antiquités Grecques*, Vol. 8 (1950), pp. 23-38, pl. 16.

This discussion concerns a passage in Herodotus which has been frequently interpreted as meaning that the Ptoan oracle responded in the Carian dialect to Mys of Europos, as envoy of Mardonios. There has been considerable uncertainty as to the location of Europos. M. Robert, contending that this town was identical with Euromos in Caria, cites in evidence a group of Coins with Stag and Zeus types, two of which have ΕΥΡΩΠΕΩΝ in place of the usual ΕΥΡΩΜΕΩΝ legend. MT

ROLLAND, HENRI. L'expansion du monnayage de Marseille dans le pays Celto-Ligure. In: *Rivista di Studi Liguri*, Anno 15, No. 1-2 (1949), pp. 139-148, illus.

In addition to its well known obols, the Marseille mint issued a heavy drachm during the fourth century B.C. This coin proved extremely popular among the Celts, as hoards with its imitations prove. A list of hoards, which contain these imitations, is given in order to show the dispersion. The hoards are found for the most part in North Italy, especially in Liguria. Single varieties are described and attributed. The article contains illustrations of six pieces. PB

SIMONETTA, ALBERTO. The Drachms of Volagases I and Artabanus IV. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 237-239, illus.

Drachms which Wroth (B.M.C., *Parthia*, Pl. XXIX, 6) regards as late issues of Volagases I are reattributed to Artabanus IV on the evidence of style and letter-forms. MT

ROMAN

ASKEW, GILBERT. The Coinage of Roman Britain. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Nos. 369-371 (Feb. - Apr. 1949); Nos. 373-380 (June 1949 - Jan. 1950); Nos. 384-388 (May-Sept. 1950); Nos. 390-391 (Nov.-Dec. 1950).

Realizing the shortcomings of older works the author's main object is to present, in a manner conducive to rapid reference, a catalogue thorough enough for the specialist yet suitable for the general collector.

Primarily commemorative, the series starts with Claudius I and continues, sporadically, through the reign of the Severii. A surprising feature brought out by this compilation is the meager coinage of Romano-British types struck during the principate of Hadrian, the man who did

so much to preserve the security of Britain. Overlooking the probability of bronze imitations manufactured unofficially during the first century, and the later barbarous radiates issued by local chieftains, the actual establishment of mints on the island took place under Carausius I. This humble yet remarkable person turned out some gold and silver and an abundance of copper superior to the Gallic issues on the mainland. His many obverse and reverse inscriptions, exergual marks and series or control letters have been tabulated and are easy to follow. Chapters on The Tetrarchy and The House of Constantine bring us to the very shadows of the dark ages when the link between Britain and Rome was at last dissolved. The final section is devoted to a bibliography of both numismatic studies and history books relating in particular to Roman Britain.

An introduction prefaces the work, line cuts illustrate portraiture and major varieties while pertinent notes interspersed throughout bring to the reader a bit of the splendid research Askew has been doing. FSK

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Monedas de personajes pompeyanos en relación con Cartagena. In: *Crónica del I Congreso Nacional de Arqueología y del V Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste*, Almería 1949, pp. 246-258, illus.

A discussion of the coins which the author believes to have been struck at Carthago Nova during the Pompeian period. The first group, consisting of coins struck for Roman generals or magistrates, is listed, with some coins being described in detail, under the respective Gens and includes representatives of the Calpurnia, Eppia, Memmia, Minatia, Naevia, Poblícia and Pompeia families. Contemporary municipal issues are considered in a second group. One series is that bearing the names of Helvius Pollio and a Sabinus, who is identified by Beltrán as M. Minatius Sabinus, proquaestor for Cnaeus Pompeius. SEF

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Las teorías de M. Grant sobre las monedas de Cartagena y otras españolas. In: *Crónica del I Congreso Nacional de Arqueología y del V Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste*, Almería 1949, pp. 291-294.

In this short paper Beltrán defends briefly, pending fuller study, the assignation of various Roman and municipal issues to Carthago Nova, which have been attributed to other localities by Grant (FITA, *passim*). SEF

BREGLIA, LAURA. Circolazione Monetale ed Aspetti di Vita Economica a Pompei. In: *Raccolta di Studi per Il Secondo Centenario degli Scavi di Pompei*, Napoli, 1950. pp. 1-16, 2 tables.

This article is made up of two parts; the first, pp. 1-6, is a description of the coins found at Pompeii: the normal contents of the purse of an ordinary person; possessions (money with jewelry and silver) found on a

person fleeing with his treasure; coins found with a house treasure. Gold and silver coins were found chiefly in the last two groups. Bronze was sufficient to carry on the transactions of daily life. The author has computed the relative frequency of issues circulating in 79 A.D.: Vespasian, Nero, Roman Republic (many legionary denarii of Antony), Claudius and Tiberius, Galba, Agrippa, Augustus. Relatively scarce are coins of Titus and Domitian Caesar. The latest coins found are pieces of Vespasian with "COS VIII," and "IMP XIX." Important as they are no conclusions can be drawn at this time from Greek coins found; meagerness of information in old reports and condition of material are drawbacks. The second part of the article (pp. 6-16) is an analysis of the finds (as listed in two tables at the end of the article) and a comparison of the numismatic data with data from epigraphical sources, for the purpose of learning about the economic condition of Pompeian families. Numismatic and epigraphical evidence tend to agree on the daily cost of living for an ordinary family — 6-7 sesterii; 1000 sesterii saved makes a family wealthy. The Boscoreale Find is excluded from computation here because it represents an agricultural industry, not the assets of a family. AAB

BREGLIA, LAURA. *La coniazione argentea di Alesa Arconidea*. Palermo, 1948. 19 pp. In: *Archivio Storico Siciliano*, 3rd Series, Vol. 2.

A silver coin in a private collection (owl/bow and quiver; weight, 3.41 grams) leads the author to review the coinage of Alaesa in Sicily, the dates to which it has been assigned, the city's history, particularly in Roman times. The author classes the silver piece with the first coinage of the Roman period. Its types and metal would seem to make it an isolated piece, but a bronze long forgotten and now recalled from old numismatic publications proves that there were other pieces from this mint with owl type and similar ethnic and monograms. As for the metal, this piece, dated before Alaesa could have coined silver as a *civitas libera atque immunis*, proves that the Romans permitted the coining of silver at local Sicilian mints by special dispensation. AAB

BREGLIA, LAURA. *Spunti di politica monetale romana in Sicilia ed in Sardegna*. Naples, 1950. Reprint: *Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti di Napoli*, Vol. 24-25 (1949-1950), 17 pp.

A preliminary inquiry, pending fuller information from local centers, into Roman monetary policy in Sardinia and Sicily from the beginning of Roman influence to actual Roman hegemony. The importance of this subject is tied up with the fact that these islands were the first territories into which Roman power was extended outside Italy. Because of different geographical and political conditions, procedure in the two islands differed in detail, but analysis reveals four general policies which were carried out by the Roman government both in Sardinia and Sicily:

(1) a period of tolerance when autonomous coinages continued, but tended to assume weights of the Roman coinage; (2) introduction of Roman types (260-217 B.C.) while (3) making use of local metals and indicating local mints through use of symbols as control marks; (4) responsibility for these locally coined Roman types delegated by the central government to officials with the *imperium*. The author, like Signorina Cesano, does not follow the British numismatists in bringing the date of the first Roman denarius down into the second century B.C.

AAB

CARSON, R. A. G. A Roman Hoard from Ellesmere, Shropshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 260-261.

In March, 1950, 362 Roman coins of the third century A.D. were found with fragments of an earthenware pot at Hordley Grange near Ellesmere. Most of the coins were base antoniniani of mid-late third century. The earliest emperor represented was Antoninus Pius, the latest Probus—both with a single piece. Those with the largest number of coins are Victorinus and the Tetrici. The coins of the hoard are listed with reference to Mattingly and Sydenham.

CARSON, R. A. G. A Roman Hoard from Hoveringham (Notts.). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), p. 259.

A hoard of Roman copper coins was discovered in an earthenware pot at Hoveringham, Notts., in 1949. From the find 289 coins, ranging from Gallienus to Carausius, were recovered and examined at the British Museum. It is similar to the usual late-mid-third-century hoard, except that it includes forty coins of Carausius instead of ending with coins of the Tetrici. The coins are listed with reference to Mattingly and Sydenham.

GRANT, MICHAEL. Apollonia-Mordiaemum under Tiberius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 150-156, pl.

Attribution to Apollonia Mordiaemum of a coin in the National Museum at Copenhagen with a portrait of Tiberius on the obverse and a portrait of a certain Cornutus "Euergetes" on the reverse. This attribution is based on the fact that at this city the name "Cornutus" is associated with one of the dominant families which could boast a number of benefactions to the community. The article includes general remarks on problems of correct attribution of coins bearing the name Apollonia, since there are so many cities with this name, and on coin portraits of non-imperial persons. It closes with attribution to Apollonia Mordiaemum of a coin of Neronian or Flavian date assigned by Imhoof-Blumer to Apollonia ad Salbacum.

AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. Phrygian Metropolis in the Early Principate. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 157-165, pl.

Contesting the view that no coinage is attributable to this city before Philip (244-249 A.D.) Grant assigns to Metropolis in the conventus of Apamea (Phrygia) on grounds of style and iconography certain Julio-Claudian (more precise dating is difficult) coins formerly believed to have been minted at Metropolis in Ionia. Photographs are provided to show the similarity between these coins and the coins of Phrygian communities, but the author says the similarities are closer than the photographs can show. In the course of several pages intended to explain his approach to the task of attribution the author discusses the geographical distribution of portraits and the sharing of dies among provincial cities.

AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. *Roman Anniversary Issues. An Exploratory Study of the Numismatic and Medallion Commemoration of Anniversary Years 49 B.C.-A.D. 375.* Cambridge, University Press, 1950. 204 pp., 2 pls. 21 s.

A tentative effort pursued with conviction, to show that "a large number of Roman imperial coins and medallions owe their types, wholly or in part, to coincidences in date with important 'anniversary years'." A reflective and philosophical introduction seeks to plumb the depths of the Roman mind in relation to the past, and partly apologetic, precedes a chapter on anniversary years, and this in turn is followed by six chapters (II-VII) in which the material is handled chronologically: II, Caesar and Augustus; III, Tiberius; IV, Claudius and Nero; V, Vespasian - Commodus; VI, Pertinax - Valerian; VII, Postumus - Valentinian I. Chapter VIII is a summary and is followed by four appendices on special subjects, particularly the anniversary character of certain kinds of coinages (e.g., quinarii, issues of the Alexandrian nomes). The Key to the Plates (two of them, confined to reproducing Julio-Claudian pieces, facing pp. 20 and 62 respectively) follows the table of contents. There are two pages of addenda (183-4), two of abbreviations (185-6), and about fifteen pages of indexes (persons, places, types and legends, general).

AAB

KRAAY, COLIN M. The Coinage of Vindex and Galba, A.D. 68, and the Continuity of the Augustan Principate. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 129-149, 2 pls.

A detailed study of the coin-types of Vindex and Galba in relation to both earlier and later similar or identical types, and to sources other than numismatic. Kraay disposes of the theories that the revolt of Vindex in 68 A.D. was intended to restore the Republic or was a secession movement of Gallic nationalism. This close scrutiny of coins hitherto given little attention discloses the real purpose of both Galba and

Vindex — to get rid of Nero, not the principate; and the revolt of Vindex “appears in its true light as a movement to secure the continuation of the principate on strictly constitutional principles.” Since the direct line of Augustus ended with the death of Nero, the revolt played an important part in determining the future of the Empire; this the chain of coin-types from Vindex and Galba clearly shows. AAB

LAFFRANCHI, L. L'iniziativa monetaria di Marco Agrippa Luogotenente di Augusto nell'Hispania. In: *Numizmatikai Közlemény*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 10-20.

A revision of his earlier work on coins of Augustus struck in Spain (*Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, 1912, pp. 147-170), which laid the groundwork for the classification now used in standard works. This article represents, after the passing of almost forty years, a significant departure from L.'s chronological classification of the coins in the earlier article, the chief contribution of which was the segregation of mints. In this new work, L.'s dating generally (the capricorn issues which are brought down to 13 - 12 B.C. are an exception) comes closer to that of Mattingly, who accepted tentatively (see BMC. I, p. cviii) L.'s mint-sites but modified his chronology. The date of issue, not the mint, is the chief criterion for L.'s present classification. As a result of his mature thinking, L. wishes to show how the occurrence at the three Spanish mints (one each in Baetica, Tarraconensis, and Lusitania) and at Rome of similar types concerned with public monuments or historical events helps us to date the coins, for he regards these types as synchronous. He has six Spanish issues between 19 and 12 B.C., from the period when Agrippa had exceptional powers in Spain to the date of his death. A perhaps too logical pursuit of his method leads L. to propose that the date of TR P VI occurs by mistake for TR P VII on coins of Baetica which celebrate the recovery of the standards from the Parthians. Five pages of historical introduction, including a review of the work of other scholars, precede the catalogue. Photographs said to appear on Pl. II are on Pl. IV, and vice versa. AAB

MATTINGLY, H. The Conversion of Constantine. (Delivered at Victoria University College 28th April, 1949). In: *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Jan.-June 1949), pp. 40-51.

A concise history of early Christianity, its struggle with paganism, including an account of the persecutions, and of the policies of the emperors. Reference is made to coins of Constantine, Magnentius, Vetranio, and coins of the pagan reaction in Rome. AAB

RAMÓN Y FERNÁNDEZ, JOSÉ. De numismática extremeña. In: *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología*, Vol. 15, Fasc. 49-50 (1949), pp. 79-89, 3 pls.

Publication of forty Roman denarii, all but two of which were found in the vicinity of Abertura, and a triens of the Visigothic king Leovigild with the reverse legend RECCOPOLI FECIT, from Trujillo. All the coins are illustrated. SEF

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. A Find of Roman Brass Coins from Weymouth(?), Dorset. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 252-253.

Thirty-three small Roman bronze coins of Constantine I, Licinius I, and Maximinus II are believed to have been found in the neighborhood of Weymouth, Dorset, sometime before their purchase by Mr. H. De S. Shortt in 1927. The coins, which are now in the Dorset County Museum, are listed with their mint-marks.

STEINHAUSEN, JOSEF. *Lux Aeterna*, Beitrag zu einem Goldmedaillon und einer Inschrifttafel aus dem römischen Trier. In: *Trierer Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst des Trierer Landes und seiner Nachbargebiete*, Jhg. 18, No. 1 (1949), pp. 53-72, illus.

A Trier gold medallion of Constantius Chlorus with a weight of 10 aurei was found in the Arras hoard of 1922. The reverse shows the emperor on board a ship being welcomed by the tutelary goddess of London and carries the legend REDDITOR LUCIS AETERNAE. This legend is examined and its relations shown to the *Panegyrici Latini*, and to a line out of Horace. A plate with a Latin inscription, discovered at Trier in 1876, is also mentioned. This bears a verse from Lucan, in which the original *lex aeterna* has been changed into *lux aeterna*. This plate has been illustrated by means of a line drawing. The gold medallion is illustrated at pl. 4, 1. PB

BYZANTINE

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. The Gold Coins of Justinian II. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Summer 1950), pp. 107-111, illus.

Attention is brought at long last to a neglected episode in Byzantine numismatics, the amazing artistic, technical and iconographic changes wrought in the imperial coinage by Justinian II (685-695, 705-711 A.D.), in the decades just prior to the outbreak of the Iconoclastic Controversy. Professor Bellinger stresses the first two aspects of these innovations, in showing the relationship of these coins to their predecessors in the Byzantine series, illustrated by some excellent specimens from his own fine collection. Some indications are given, too, of possible explanations of this sudden heightening of the quality of the coinage. JDB

BLANCHET, A. L'influence artistique de Constantin Porphyrogénète. In: *Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves*, Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 97-104, illus.

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus was a very interesting figure in the Byzantine Empire. He was an author, painter, architect, and patron of arts and literature.

The monetary series of Constantine is quite complicated. He was associated in the government, and consequently on coins, with various people: his father Leo VI, his mother Zoë, Romanus, and the sons of Romanus. Not until 945 did he reign alone. In that year appeared a solidus which is a work of art and which may have been inspired by an artistic ruler. On the obverse is the bust of Constantine, bearded, wearing crown and robe, and holding the globus with patriarchal cross. On the reverse is the bust of Christ, facing and wearing the nimbus.

There is, however, one earlier coin comparable in workmanship, a solidus of Leo VI. It presents a bearded bust of Leo on the obverse, and on the reverse a bust of the Virgin, facing, orans. This piece is attributed by Wroth to the early part of Leo's reign.

The two coins have much in common in style and in execution. The author advances the theory that both were coined by Constantine VII. In support of this belief a historical fact is presented. In 944 the "Image of Edessa," said to have been given to Abgarus by Jesus Christ himself, was brought to Constantinople and with great ceremony was placed in the Church of the Virgin in Blachernae.

The solidus of Leo may well have been coined by Constantine to commemorate this event and also as a memorial to his father. The solidus of Constantine may be considered an allusion to the arrival of the Image of the Savior which was deposited in the Blachernae on a day consecrated to the Virgin. DM

VISIGOTHIC

ELIAS GARCIA, A. *As moedas visigodas da lusitânia*. Guimarães, 1950. 85 pp.

In the form of a corpus the author has assembled here all descriptions known to him of Visigothic coins struck at Lusitanian mints. References to published specimens are supplemented by a considerable number of unpublished pieces in public and private Portuguese collections. While this conscientious assemblage of material serves a useful purpose and several hitherto unknown varieties are included, two shortcomings restrict the value of the work. One is the failure to indicate the actual number of specimens known of each type, no effort having been made to show that several references concern the same specimen. In consequence, readers who have not made a detailed examination of the litera-

ture will gain a quite erroneous impression that many issues are relatively common, when actually only one or two specimens are known. For example, one might think that eight specimens of No. 5 are known, whereas in fact six of the eight citations refer to the same coin; for No. 9 all five references concern a single specimen; all four references under No. 25 describe the same specimen; and so on throughout the corpus.

The other limitation to the usefulness of the work is the lack of illustrations of any kind, a lack not compensated for by brief descriptions such as “busto de frente,” “busto à direita,” etc.

A valuable bibliography (pp. 73-85), including some rare and obscure items, is evidence of the author's wide acquaintance with the literature of Visigothic numismatics. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Las monedas visigodas del Real Gabinete Numismatico de Estocolmo*. In: *Boletín de la Real Academia de Ciencias, Bellas Letras y Nobles Artes de Córdoba*, No. 62 (1950), pp. 195-206.

On a visit to Stockholm in 1947 Felipe Mateu y Llopis acquired casts of the Visigothic coins in the Royal Cabinet and collected notes on the history of the Gustaf Daniel Lorichs collection, the greater part of which was bought by the Swedish government in 1863. In the present article the author lists and illustrates the important series of sixty-eight Visigothic coins (and one forgery) in the Swedish collection. All but six of these are from the Lorichs collection, and although described in Delgado's catalogue most of them have never been illustrated before. Unfortunately many of the half-tone illustrations are scarcely legible. There are some inadvertences in the inventory: for example, nos. 31-33 are coins of Chindasvinth, not of Tulga; nos. 34-40 belong to Reccesvinth, not to Chindasvinth; nos. 44-52 are of Ervig, not of Wamba; nos. 53-63 are Egica's; nos. 64-67, Egica's and Wittiza's; no. 68 is Wittiza's. GCM

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

AUBERT, F. *Une monnaie inédite d'Amédée IX Duc de Savoie*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Nov. 1950), pp. 69-70, illus.

Aubert describes a “blanchet” of Amadeus IX, Duke of Savoy, of an unpublished type, and itemizes the distinguishing characteristics of the almost identical issues of Amadeus VIII and IX, re-attributing a number of pieces listed in CNI, I. SEF

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Birkenfelder Bodenfunde, Nachtrag zum Katalog Birkenfeld. In: *Trierer Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst des Trierer Landes und seiner Nachbargebiete*, Jhg. 19 (1950).

In addition to the prehistoric finds in the district of Birkenfeld this article discusses the coin hoards. The gold hoard of Odenbach am Glan (1835) is examined and listed on pp. 30-32. This find contained over one hundred and fifty Celtic coins. Other finds of Celtic coins are listed. Other hoards from this district are treated on pp. 58-61. Then follow descriptions of the hoards of Kirchenbollenbach and Grumbach, which contained Roman coins from the fourth century and of the hoards of Selbach, Traunen, Kim, Entenpfuhl and Ravengiersburg which were buried during the period 1600 to 1792. PB

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Notas de arqueología y numismática almeriense. In: *Crónica del I Congreso Nacional de Arqueología y del V Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste, Almería 1949*, pp. 219-227.

Beltrán sketches briefly the early history of Almeria and suggests that two mediaeval coins, which have been variously attributed, may be associated with this city. One [e.g., Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies féodales de France*, No. 2604—not 2664 as cited], *IHEVS/LEO CIVITAS*, may have been struck by Alfonso VII at León, one type with symbol A possibly at Almeria, to pay for his "crusade" against Almeria. The resultant victory in 1147 is probably that commemorated on a closely related piece [Poey d'Avant, No. 2738], *GVILELMO/VICTORIA*. The Gvilelmo would have been Guillermo of Montpellier. SEF

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Prager Groschen im Oberwesergebiet. In: *Mitteilungsblatt des Verbandes Lippische Heimat*, Jhg. 1, No. 7/8, Detmold 1950, pp. 96-99.

The striking of so-called Prager Groschen began in Bohemia during the fourteenth century. After 1400 this piece became an important coin in Lippe, Paderborn and other places. Several Lippe documents mention the coin specifically. At Herford, Lemgo, Lippstadt, Paderborn, Warburg and at other cities, the Prager Groschen was counterstamped in order to mark the value. In the documents the counterstamped Prager Groschen are called "Vadderngroschen." Ten Westphalian hoards containing Prager Groschen are listed to show the importance of this coin for Westphalian numismatic history in the fifteenth century.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Von Münzen und Münzfunden. In: *Westfälischer Heimatkalender*, 1951, pp. 135-137, illus.

This article discusses finds of ancient, mediaeval and modern coins which had been buried in Westphalia, and describes the circumstances which attended the discovery of some of these hoards. The author stresses the point that each new find should be brought to the nearest

museum for cleaning and for description. Information on coin find legislation in Germany is appended. Six Westphalian mediaeval coins are illustrated by line drawings.

CACH, FRANTIŠEK. Denary Boleslava II. se jménem Otto (Deniers of Boleslav II with the Name of Otto). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1 (1945), pp. 10-13.

A type of Czech deniers of the period of Boleslav II has a facing head and the name, Otto, in its legend. Contrary to Katz, who has stated them to be fabrications copied from deniers of Otto, Duke of Swabia, Cach considers these deniers to be a Czech issue of Boleslav II dating around 975.

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Sobre una falsificación de las monedas de 8 reales o duros con el nombre de los Reyes Católicos, Fernando e Isabel. In: *Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 9 (Feb. 1950), pp. 1-3, illus.

After mentioning the trouble and confusion falsifications cause the collector and the numismatist, this article discusses a specific example, a falsification of an eight real piece or duro which was struck at the Seville mint with the names of the Catholic sovereigns. It is believed that false pieces of this nature were issued in the days of Juana la Loca, Charles I and Philip II. After describing the characteristics of genuine duros, the article shows in detail in what respects the counterfeit is defective and how similar counterfeits may be recognized. The article contains an illustration of the piece in question. RPB

CASTELIN, KAREL. České mincovnictví v letech 1305-1310 (Czech Coinage in the Years 1305-1310). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 2 (1947), pp. 49-52, illus.

An article on the monetary situation of the period during which Bohemia was governed successively for a period less than a year by Rudolph of Hapsburg and Henry of Carinthia. In the course of these troubled times, Prager groschen bearing the name of the long dead king Wencelas II were struck, probably at Kutná Hora. The oldest book of the city of Prague records the striking of groschen at Prague in August, 1310. These groschen are probably those with the name of Wencelas II of which examples exist in a large find of Prager groschen made at Cracov.

CASTELIN, KAREL. O drobných rázích Jana Lucemburského (1310-1346). (The Small Coins of John of Luxemburg, 1310-1346.) In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 2 (1947), pp. 83-89, illus.

Description of small Czech coins of the first of the Luxemburgs, the half groschen and the parvi, later called heller. There are three types of the half groschen, on Czech, English and Italian models. The Italian type was undoubtedly struck during the stay of John in upper Italy. The parvi were struck from 1311 on and had the same standard as the groschen up to 1319. This standard had deteriorated considerably by the time

their issue ended in 1327. The article gives a picture of the bad administration of this adventurer king of Bohemia. It is completed with a brief study on Czech moneyers of the period.

CASTELIN, K. O. *Začátky rožberské mincovny*. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 80-83.

During his struggle with the Hussites the emperor Sigismund relinquished his right of coinage in 1422 to the leader of Catholics in Bohemia, Oldřich de Rožmberk. The latter struck, apparently at Krumlov, small silver coins in imitation of the Hussite pieces of Kutná Hora. Because of their poor quality these coins were refused even by the Catholic partisans of Budějovice. As a result, the emperor at the request of Oldřich intervened with the inhabitants of that city.

CÔTE, CLAUDIUS. *Denier inédit de Thomas II de Savoie*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), pp. 17-19, illus.

Côte reads the legends on a denier discovered in the neighborhood of Mont-Cenis as *SIDRESIA V(icu)s* and *T(homas) S(anctus) IOH(anne)s AVI(gliane)*, and concludes that the piece was struck in Avigliana in Piedmont under Thomas II, brother of Amadeus IV, being the oldest issue of the House of Savoy in Piedmont. SEF

DOLIVO, D. *A propos d'un soi-disant denier inédit de Thomas II de Savoie*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (June 1950), pp. 40-41.

Dolivo favors a much less imaginative reading of the legends on the denier published by Côte. They are only barbarous versions of *SEDES LAVS* and *CIVAS EQEST* which are commonly found on the so-called "Tsoi Savio" deniers of the Bishopric of Lausanne. SEF

ERKELING, J. *Ein Bergmännisch-numismatischer Streifzug*. In: *Der Anschnitt, Mitteilungsblatt der Vereinigung der Freunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau*, Jhg. 2, No. 2 (June 1950), pp. 7-12.

An historical discussion of mine coins (*Ausbeutemünzen*). The striking of such coins began in the fifteenth century. Legends are given in the way of elucidation. The river gold coins (*Flussgeldmünzen*), mine counters and mine medals are also discussed. PB

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. *The Wormser Gift of Coins of East Frisia*. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), pp. 57-63, 2 pls.

A list of some sixty coins of East Frisia, of the period 1488-1744, given to the Society by Mr. Charles M. Wormser, incorporating also like coins already in its cabinets. After a brief historical introduction, the coins are described (except where a reference to an existing catalog is given), and eleven are illustrated. The author points out the lack of a definitive work on this group of coins. ACS

FEHRENBACH, THEODORE. The House of Austria. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 6 (June 1950), pp. 316-327, illus.

Study of the Austrian Hapsburgs and their silver thalers and multiple thalers during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries; illustrated with fourteen photographs of coins. LLH

FROGN, T. Norges mynter efter 1814 (Coins of Norway since 1814). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (August 1950), pp. 113-120, illus.

Many collections of Scandinavian coins have been examined by the author in the preparation of this supplement to Hans Holst's *Norges Mynter efter 1814*. In addition to his study of the rarities of Norwegian coins issued since 1814, the author gives a useful list of the Norwegian krone from 1874 to the end of 1949. HLH

GALSTER, G. Rigsort 1731. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1950), pp. 66-67, illus.

H. H. Schou in his monumental work in two volumes entitled *Beskrivelse af danske og norske Mønter 1448-1814 og danske 1815-1923* (Copenhagen 1926) listed every possible variety of Danish and Norwegian coins although the differences may have consisted only of unimportant dots. The importance of listing all die varieties is shown in this article. In his book Schou had listed two 24 Skillings from 1731 from the reign of King Christian VI. The first shows mintmaster Christian Wineke's mint mark, a heart, between his initials; the second piece shows Wineke's initials without the heart.

In the royal archives an anonymous manuscript has been found with the title "Thoughts on Coinage and the Royal Danish in Particular." In this manuscript it is stated that the mintmaster is entitled to place his initials or his mintmark or both on all his coins, either under the portrait, under the coat of arms or at the end of the inscription. He must not, however, at any time place them in the coat of arms of his master or on the master's decorations, as was done on a 24 Skilling of 1731 which was changed because of the reminder of the writer of this manuscript. The second piece described by Schou does have the heart on the Cross of Danebrog. HLH

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. An Unpublished Pallas Three Ducat Piece of Weimar. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, III (1948), p. 65, pl.

An illustrated description of an unpublished three ducat goldpiece of Saxe-Weimar, 1622, with Minerva on the obverse. ACS

HAHN, LOUIS. Der gräfliche Münzmeister Deidrich Iden, Eine Episode aus der Zeit des Bruderswistes. In: *Ostfriesland, Mitteilungsblatt der ostfriesischen Landschaft und der ostfriesischen Heimatvereine*, No. 2 (July 1950), pp. 5-9.

During the quarrel between Counts Edzard II and Johann of East Frisia, Count Johann in 1576 arrested Diedrich Iden, who was the

moneyer of the mint at Emden. The indictment accused him of having struck coins of inferior value. An account of the trial of Iden is given on the basis of documents and archival material in the archives at Aurich and Emden. The sentence to death which had been imposed was later lifted, and Iden was released after an imprisonment of a few years. PB

HARPES, JEAN. La Trouvaille d'Echternach, en mai 1950. In: *Union des Timbrophiles de Luxembourg, Commémoration du 60^e anniversaire, Luxembourg 1950*, pp. 27-28.

A short account of a hoard which was discovered in the city of Echternach and contained about two thousand pieces. The coins came for the most part from Lorraine, Luxembourg, Anvers and Tournai with some from Strasbourg, Treves, Berg, Salm, Cologne and the Palatinate. The hoard may have been buried ca. 1636 A.D. PB

IPPOLITO, ANTONIO L. As moedas do Grão Ducado da Toscana no século XIX. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 155-164, 2 pls.

The first part of this article (pp. 155-158) gives an historical sketch of Tuscany in ancient and mediaeval days until its incorporation into the Kingdom of Italy in 1860. The second part discusses the coinage of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in the nineteenth century. The article contains illustrations of the denas and francescones which were the principal coins of the Duchy at this period. These illustrations enable the reader to observe the two types of shields on the reverses which distinguish the two ruling dynasties at this period. One type is the Lorraine-Habsburg for the periods 1800-1801 and 1814-1859; the other is the Parma branch of the house of Bourbon for the period 1801-1807. The first type incorporated the arms of Hungary, Bohemia and the Confederation of Bar upon the larger shield, and the arms of Lorraine, Habsburg and the Medici upon the smaller. The second type, that of the Kingdom of Etruria, shows the arms of Anjou, Gonzaga and Habsburg upon the larger shield and the arms of Castile and Leon, Bourbon and the Medici upon the smaller. The article contains a synoptic historical chart as well as a numismatic chart which lists the nineteenth century rulers of the Duchy, their dates, the principal characteristics of their coins with the values and the periods at which they were struck. RPB

JAEGER, KURT. *Bewertungstabellen der deutschen Reichsmünzen seit 1871*. Stuttgart, 1950. 32 pp.

The third edition of Jaeger's catalogue of German coins from 1871-1948 appeared in 1948 (See Num. Lit. No. 9, Oct. 1949, p. 320). This pamphlet contains a clearly arranged table on the prices of these series. Two prices are given for each type. The first gives the value of an un-circulated specimen; the second of a piece in fine condition. A supple-

ment corrects the errors which had appeared in the third edition, and contains a catalogue of the coins issued in the period 1948-1950. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein Friesacher Pfennig des Bischofs Thiemo von Bamberg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (1950), pp. 73-74.

Koch takes issue with Luschin over the attribution of the Friesach penny No. 152 to Bishop Otto II of Friesing (1188-1220). He believes that the fineness of the piece is too high in comparison with other contemporaneous Friesing and Bavarian coins. He reaches the conclusion that it must have been struck by one of the Bishops of Bamberg at Villach for their Franconian possessions. On account of a large T on the reverse he attributes it to Bishop Thiemo (1196-1202). In passing, it may be noted that the work by Heller on the coins of Bamberg does not list any coins of Thiemo. HJE

KRAUMANN, FRANTIŠEK. České mincovnictví a Rusko (Czech Coinage and Russian). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1 (1945), pp. 17-20.

Czech-Russian relations, from a numismatic point of view, have been unilateral and have shown only influence of Czech coinage, the older and more developed, on Russian coinage. Evidence of this is found in the official names "čech" and "groš" for Russian coins in the seventeenth century, the Russian denomination "jefimky" in the 16th to 18th centuries derived through the Czech from the thalers of Central Europe, the popular use up to the 19th century of the word "čech" to designate old currency and the survival into the 20th century of the words "groš" and "hroš" in southwestern Russia. Czech deniers of the tenth to twelfth centuries occur in finds made in Western Russia and great quantities of fourteenth to sixteenth century groschen in finds of southwestern Russia. On the other hand, there are no finds of Russian coins in Czech territories.

KRAUMANN, FRANTIŠEK. Peníze v českých příslovích, rčeních a v hantýrce (Coins in Czech Proverbs, Language, and Slang). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 55-66.

A list is given of proverbs and sayings in the Czech language which refer to coins. There is also an index of popular and official names of coins with explanation of their origin and a list of names given to coins in Czech slang.

KRAUMANN, FRANTIŠEK. Ruské mincovnictví (Russian Coinage). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1 (1946), pp. 73-85, illus.

A survey of the coinage of Russia from the foreign coinage in circulation before the first striking of Russian coins in 972 through successive periods to modern days and the coins of the Soviet.

KRIZEK, FRANTISEK. Počátky kroměřížského mincování za biskupa Karla z Liechtenštejna (Beginnings of the Kromer mint in the Days of Bishop Karl from Liechtenstein). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 26-30.

On the basis of new discoveries, the author adds to our knowledge of the coinage during the second half of the seventeenth century when the small coins of the mint of the bishopric of Olomouc, situated first at Vyskov and later at Kroměříž, contributed to the inflation of the period and when the bishop himself and his administration fought against the suspension of their monetary privileges.

KUDRNA, OTAKAR. Denár mylně přiděleny Soběslavu II (Denar Wrongly Attributed to Soběslav II). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1 (1945), pp. 13-14, illus.

The author attributes to Vladislav the denier assigned by Fiala (Pl. XVIII, 8) to Soběslav II.

LANGE, KURT. Geistliche Münzbilder der Hohenstaufenzeit. In: *Das Münster, Zeitschrift für christliche Kunst und Kunstwissenschaft*, Jhg. 3, No. 11/12 (1950), pp. 340-344, illus.

Kurt Lange's technique of illustrating coins by means of enlarged photographs has become well known. This article contains enlarged illustrations of nine late twelfth century bracteates, which had been issued by archbishops, bishops, and abbots of Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Merseburg, Fulda, Hersfeld, Nordhausen, and Quedlinburg. The importance of bracteates for the history of art is brought out clearly, and a detailed chronology on the basis of style is given. Some information on bracteate history, dispersion and technique has been added. An interpretation has been given of each illustrated bracteate. PB

MARSHALL-FRASER, W. The Coinages of the Channel Islands. In: *La Société Guernesiaise*, Vol. 14, Pt. 3 (Report and Transactions for the Year 1948), 1949, pp. 298-332.

A brief account is given of the development of coinage from the earliest times. Coinage came into western Europe by way of the Greek colony at Massalia. Both the Gauls and the Celts maintained mints of their own up to the year 57 B.C. The Channel Island coinages began around the period (300-200 B.C.). During the Roman period some bronze coins were issued. The islands were a part of the Duchy of Normandy which conquered England in 1066 A.D., but there is no mention of British money before the sixteenth century. Even in the nineteenth century owing to the sufficiency of French money in circulation, only fourteen tokens were issued. The five shilling silver token of Guernsey, dated 1807, is a great rarity.

In 1834 Jersey changed from French to English money. The pound sterling equalled twenty-six livres. Inasmuch as there were twenty sous to the livre and twenty shillings to the pound, a shilling became the equivalent of twenty-six sous. The Jersey penny became one thirteenth of a shilling, the half penny became one twenty-sixth, and the farthing one fifty-second of a shilling. The island of Guernsey, however, did not change over to English money until 1921. The oak wreath was the distinctive feature on the coinage of Jersey, and the laurel wreath on the coinage of Guernsey. The first regal issue for Guernsey appeared in 1830.

JVS, JR.

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Cartas inéditas de Teixeira de Aragão*. Guimarães, 1949. In: *Revista de Guimarães*, Vol. 59, Nos. 1-2, pp. 5-11.

During the decade 1869-1878 the distinguished Portuguese numismatist Augusto Carlos Teixeira de Aragão wrote several letters to the equally distinguished Spanish numismatist Campaner y Fuertes. Campaner, lawyer by profession, devoted most of his time to numismatics, and kept up a lively correspondence with the leading numismatists of the day, Morel-Fatio, Heiss, Davillier, Engel, Vidal-Quadras, Danvila, António Delgado and others. In the years 1866 and 1879 Campaner published a periodical entitled *Memorial numismático español* which was devoted to ancient and modern numismatics especially Spanish. The first volume appeared in 1866 and the second in 1868. Their appearance formed the occasion for this exchange of letters between Teixeira and Campaner concerning the dispatch and receipt of publications and the interest in numismatics of the King of Portugal, D. Luis I. Five of these letters are printed in the article together with pertinent comments. RPB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Cartas Numismaticas de Don Jacobo Zobel de Zangróniz a Don Alvaro Campaner y Fuertes (1862-1881)*. Madrid, 1949. 79 pp.

Most of the letters sent by Don Jacobo Zobel de Zangróniz to Don Alvaro Campaner y Fuertes now rest in the Biblioteca Central de la Diputación at Barcelona after their acquisition in 1943. These letters are of much interest because of the numismatic data, suggestions, and other information imparted by Zobel to Campaner during the years 1862 to 1881. The correspondence begins with a letter of October 24, 1862 in which Zobel informs Campaner of Campaner's election as a corresponding member of the International Archaeological Institute at Rome.

The letters have not been published in toto in this study, but only those parts of numismatic interest. They show well the tremendous activity of Spanish numismatists during the last third of the nineteenth century.

RPB

MEHLER, M. Auszüge aus Kurzberichten und Vorträgen, soweit sie sich auf Aachen beziehen. In: *Zum 10-jährigen Bestehen der Aachener Münzfreunde*. Aachen 1950, pp. 1-28.

This is a selection of abstracts from sixteen papers which M. Mehler read before the Aachen Coin Club. All discuss the numismatic history of Aachen and some succeed in supplementing or correcting statements expressed in the monograph of Menadier. The contents of these abstracts are as follows: (1) Discussion of a possible Roman coinage at Aachen together with the objections to this theory. (2) Description of some Carolingian gold and silver coins, which may have been struck at Aachen. (3) Description of some Aachen coins from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, which are not described in Menadier. (4) Account of the coin treaty of 1357 for striking gold and silver coins among the archbishop of Cologne, the duke of Jülich, the city of Cologne, and the city of Aachen. (5) Discussion whether the Aachen mint struck coins in accordance with the permission granted by the duke of Jülich to the city of Aachen. (6) Description of the Aachen coins of 1491/92 with their identification as *Mariengroschen* and *Doppelte Mariengroschen*. (7) Discussion of the Aachen silver coins of 1572 and 1577/78 together with corrections to Menadier. (8) Description of two Aachen silver coins of 1573 (a 4 Heller and a 2 Heller piece), which are not described in Menadier. (9) Description of an Aachen Heller of 1580 from the Ramersdorf find, not in Menadier. (10) Discussion of the Aachen copper coins of 1597 and their identification as money for the poor. (11) Description of a silver pattern of Aachen from the period 1619-37. (12) Catalogue of Aachen gold coins, which supplements Menadier. (13) Account of the thaler coinage of Aachen. (14) Description of an unedited copper coin of Aachen, a 3 Heller piece without date (ca. 1604/05). (15) Supplements to Menadier for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in which are described some silver and copper coins of Aachen. (16) Correction to Menadier, in which are described some non-existent coins of 1795 and 1798. PB

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. Dlouhá mince v Čechách v letech 1621-1623 ("Dlouhá mince" among the Czechs in the years 1621-1623). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1 (1946), pp. 29-35.

This article gives a detailed commentary on the great fall (89-91 per cent) in the Bohemian coins of 1623. It explains its causes, the circumstances which provoked it, and the consequences. The article is accompanied by two diagrams.

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. Dvě poznámky o moravském mincovnictví za třicetileté války (Two Commentaries on Moravian Coinage during the Thirty Year War). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 2 (1947), pp. 1-11, illus.

The first part of this article "The Moneyers, C. Cantor and Petr Hema" gives the new moneyer's name Hans Pecz for the mint of Brno from 1619 to 1622 (he had previously been, according to all evidence, a moneyer at Křoměř). His mark is formed by the interlaced letters HP. A similar mark with the P on the stem of the letter H belongs to Petr Hema at Glatz and Breslau from 1628 to 1631.

The second part of the article "The Mint of Mikulov" treats of the relation between the issues of Ferdinand II with an N in a circle from 1620 to 1630 and those struck at Brno.

OHLY, R. Der Brakteatenfund aus dem Hombergwald bei Alsfeld. In: *Mitteilungen des Geschichts- und Altertumsvereins der Stadt Alsfeld*, Reihe 8, No. 6 (July 1950), pp. 3-8.

In 1949 a hoard of sixty-four bracteates was discovered near Alsfeld (Hessia). This hoard, which may have been buried ca. 1210 A.D., is now in the museum at Alsfeld. The following mints are represented: Hersfeld, Hessia, Quedlinburg, Altenburg, Frankfurt, Minzenberg and Esseenach, some of which have not been known before. The coins are studied in detail, and the problem of the date of the hoard discussed. The hoard contains a very important bracteate from the abbacy of Hersfeld, which shows an abbot sitting beside St. Wigbert with a perjurer dead at their feet. PB

PAULINYI, O. Adatok a körmöcbányai éremvésők és emlékérmek kérdéséhez a XVI. század első feléből (Some Data on the Engravers and the Commemorative Medals of Körmöcbánya of the First Half of the 16th Century). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), pp. 35-40.

Miscellaneous contributions to the early history of the Körmöcbánya mint, the organization of technical personnel, the relation between engravers and die sinkers, their salaries, etc. Previous authorities had identified Christopher Fuesl as the earliest known engraver working in the period ca. 1536. This article introduces Magister Claus as the official mint engraver between 1516 and 1533 (or 1536). According to the author the coronation medal issued by King Louis II in 1508 should not be attributed to this engraver. Interesting details are brought out on the somewhat questionable financial and political activities of the engraver and assayer Hans Krug of Nurnberg, who subsequently was in the service of the Bishop of Osnabruck and then moved to Kremnitz where he was prominent in the period between 1518-1528. IM

PETR TYL, JOSEF. Denár knížete Bedřicha, typ F XVIII, 16 (Denar of Prince Frederick, Type F XVIII, 16). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 73-79, illus.

Forty specimens of a denier of Frederick, Prince of Bohemia (1173, 1179-81, 1182-89) have been found at Chrudim. The author determines

the date of their striking as being in the second period of the second government of Frederick, 1179-81. He also studies the variants of the coinage as to iconography and metrology and describes the different emissions according to issue marks.

PETSCHKE, MAURICE. *Neue Münzprägungen*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Nov. 1950), p. 75, illus.

Official specifications governing the issue of new ten, twenty, and fifty franc pieces are quoted from the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Française*, and the one and two Deutsche Mark issues for 1950 of the Bundesrepublik Deutschland are illustrated. SER

PORTO, J. E. *Dinheiros e Mealhas Portuguezas*. Lisbon, A. Molder, 1949. 27 pp., 8 pls.

This is a catalogue of the *dinheiros* and *mealhas* of the Portuguese kings from the reign of D. Afonso Henriques (1112-1185 A.D.) to and through the reign of D. Fernando I (1367-1383 A.D.). These coins have always been held in high estimation by collectors in spite of the difficulties of deciphering them. Even the monumental and basic work on Portuguese numismatics by Teixeira de Aragão has been found somewhat incomplete in its treatment of these pieces. Hence this catalogue performs a service in presenting as complete a list as possible from the collection of J. E. Porto and the stock of the numismatic firm of A. Molder. The coins are described, the weights given, and the degree of rarity indicated together with a range of selling prices based on condition. RPB

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. *Karl IX:s mynt och medaljer*. In: *Karl IX, Studier under redaktion av Boo von Malmberg, Småskrifter utgivna av Svenska Porträttarkivet*, Nationalmuseum, No. 2, Stockholm 1950, pp. 20-36, 9 pls.

This article is a contribution to a monograph on the Swedish King Charles IX, Duke of Södermanland, Regent of Sweden (1599-1604) and King (1604-1611) in which the medals and coins of this sovereign are discussed. After a short introduction to the early history of the Swedish medal a description is given of the medals which bear the portrait of Charles IX or depict events of his various rules. The earliest portrait medal, which shows Charles IX as Duke of Södermanland, carries the date of 1573. Proof is brought forth that the artist was Gilius Coyet, goldsmith and moneyer of Charles IX. Other medals bear the dates of 1574, 1592 and 1605 (all the work of unknown artists) as well as medals without dates from the regal period 1604-1611 (the work of Anthony Grooth and Ruprecht Miller). The coronation coin of 1607 is also described. Charles had begun to strike his own coinage in 1586 at the Nyköping mint, but a pattern of the year 1583 does exist.

These pieces show neither the name nor the title of King John III, but only the legend *MONETA DUCIS SUDERMANNIAE*. After 1593 his coinage was continued at the Stockholm mint. The coins carry the portrait of the duke. After 1601 the effigy of Charles is found upon the coins of the Kingdom of Sweden with the title *HAEREDITARIUS PRINCEPS SVECIAE*. After 1604 this title was replaced by the royal legend on the coins which were struck at Stockholm and Göteborg. The coins mentioned in the article are illustrated on five plates. PB

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. *Myntförhållanden i Sverige 1796*. Ur Christian Ludwig Lenz' reseskildring. Med kommentar av Nils Ludvig Rasmusson (Money Conditions in Sweden 1796. From the Travel Journals of Christian Ludwig Lenz. With Comments by Nils Ludvig Rasmusson). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1950), pp. 81-87, illus.

This article fastens attention upon interesting facets of numismatics, how money was considered and how it was used in everyday life. Sources for studies of this kind are not too common. Fortunately Christian Ludwig Lenz observed carefully and wrote fully about such matters in his diaries during travels in Denmark, Sweden, and France. These travel journals were first published in German at Gotha in 1800-1801 and then in Swedish at Stockholm in 1803. The article contains quotations pertinent to silver, copper and paper money in which the traveler states that in Sweden the only gold money he saw, was in the coin cabinet and that men in Sweden had pockets in their coats especially designed for carrying paper money. The purchasing power of German money is compared with the Swedish and Danish and suggestions are given how a traveler should exchange his money in Sweden and Denmark. HLH

RIGOLD, S. E. *The Trail of the Easterlings*. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 31-55, 2 pls.

A detailed account of the influence of the English currency on the coinage of the continent from the end of the seventh century to 1606, along with the various trends in English trade.

The author offers a précis of much of the earlier work, some criticisms, and finishes by giving the permanent factors in the cycle of influence covering this period. A table of the main continental imitations of English coins at various times is appended. FHA

SCHIEFERDECKER, KONRAD. *Die Gepräge des Bistums Hildesheim im Münzfunde vom 4. November 1946*. Hildesheim 1950. *Zeitschrift des Museums zu Hildesheim*, ed. by H. Dayser, Neue Folge, Heft 1 (1950), 35 pp., pl., map.

Wilhelm Jesse has already described the Hildesheim hoard (See *Num. Lit.*, No. 6, Jan. 1949, p. 200, and No. 11, April 1950, p. 59). This article discusses in detail the Hildesheim bracteates from the hoard, and raises the possibility of identification of the anonymous coins with several

Hildesheim bishops. Hildesheim bracteates are compared with bracteates of the same period from other hoards (e.g., Kl. Freden, Sarstedt, etc.). This hoard is said to have been buried during the period of civil strife in 1256 A.D. A plate of line drawings shows every Hildesheim type represented. Two appendices contain a list of the Hildesheim types and a bibliography. PB

SKALSKÝ, GUSTAV. Jak došlo v Čechách k ražbě brakteátu (How the Czechs came to strike Bracteates). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1 (1946), pp. 57-61, illus.

Skalský explains the origin of the striking of the bracteates in Bohemia which suddenly replaced the striking of double-relief deniers around 1210. The causes are given as being related to the great economic and social disorder brought about by German urban and rural colonization of the country.

SPAETH, HANS. Nur ein Fettmännchen. Ein Münzenfund in der Essener Marktkirche. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg, Mitteilungsblatt des Vereins für die Ehrhaltung des Essener Münsters*, Jhg. 3, No. 10 (1950), pp. 151-153, illus.

In a church at Essen there was found recently a Cologne city coin of 1630, a *Fettmännchen* (i.e. an eight Heller piece). The coinage of these *Fettmännchen* at Werden and Essen is discussed for the period 1614-1691. The article contains an illustration of the piece together with a *Fettmännchen* of 1671 from the abbey of Essen. PB

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Das Werk über die deutschen Münzen der Hohenstaufenzeit 1150-1250. In: *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Jhg. 26, no. 17/18 (September 1950), pp. 224-225.

This article discusses a projected catalogue of German coins for the period 1150-1250, bracteates for the most part. Problems inherent in such a catalogue are brought out. The origin of bracteates and the meaning of coin images and symbols must be treated in such a catalogue as well as careful consideration of hoards. PB

WALTHER, OTTO. Die Aachener Notmünzen von 1920/21. In: *Zum 10-jährigen Bestehen der Aachener Münzfreunde* (Aachen 1950), pp. 34-44, pl.

A very detailed description of the emergency iron coins of the city of Aachen together with their respective patterns which were issued during the years 1920 and 1921. The single plate contains illustrations of the types. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Münzverhältnisse des Mittelalters innerhalb Badens. In: *Badische Heimat*, Jhg. 30, Nos. 1/2 (1950), pp. 61-66, 1 pl.

The mediaeval numismatic history of Baden is described by means of coin finds, documents and the coins themselves. During the period 500

to 900 A.D. only single coins are noted, coins which were found for the most part in tombs. In Baden during this period coins were struck only occasionally, e.g., at Bodman. A more intensive coinage began in the course of the twelfth century. This is proved in part by an increase of coin finds from the period. The "Heller" of Swabian Hall invaded the district and circulated freely during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Various coin conventions held after 1400 succeeded in reorganizing the coinage. Foreign coins have been found frequently in mediaeval hoards from Baden, e.g., the English sterling, the Cologne pfennig, the Italian Matapane, and the gold florin among others. Interesting conclusions have been reached in this article for the history of economics and trade. Illustrations of a number of coins of interest to Baden numismatics are found on the single plate. PB

WOLNY, FRANZ. Der Schatzfund von Kaschau (Kosice). Neue Ergänzungen zu "Miller-Aichholz". In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (1950), pp. 75-77.

In 1935 a very large hoard of gold coins was found at Kosice (Kaschau) in Slovakia, formerly Upper Hungary. It has been described in detail in a monograph by Dr. Emanuela Nohejlova-Pratova (See *Num. Lit.*, No. 11, April 1950, pp. 60-61). The author of this article describes the gold pieces from this hoard which are not found in the Miller-Aichholz. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. An Irish Find of Forged Scottish Coins. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 90-91.

Brief listing of the fourteen coins (four genuine and ten forgeries) found at Pettigoe, Co. Fermanagh, in 1852, and a discussion of the cliché method of forging coins which was used in this case. FHA

ALLEN, D. F. Kingsley Treasure Trove. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 91-92.

List of the forty-eight coins of Philip, Mary, and Elizabeth, found at Kingsley in 1941. FHA

ALLEN, D. F. Thorpe Hall, Yorks., 1939. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 93-94.

Gives a list, and the disposition, of the 2679 coins, dating from Edward VI to Charles I, that were found at Thorpe Hall in 1939. FHA

ALLEN, D. F. Wellington, Shropshire, 1938. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), p. 92.

List of the 522 coins, dating from Mary I to Charles I, found at Wellington. FHA

GROVE, L. R. A. Ancient British Tin Coin from Canterbury. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), p. 94.

Description, and an account of the finding of an ancient British tin coin (Evans type H8) discovered during excavations at Canterbury in 1948. FHA

HILL, PHILIP V. The Coinage of Britain in the Dark Ages. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 1-27, pl.

Mr. Hill takes the thesis that coins were issued in Britain throughout the dark ages until the sixth century. He supports this theory ably from the evidence of the coin hoards and the works of contemporary authors, as well as the economic and political conditions of the era. The coins are divided into three groups covering the period from 410 to 600. Finally, a table of hoards is given. FHA

JONES, F. ELMORE. Hedon Near Hull — A New Norman Mint. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 28-30.

Using two coins of Stephen (type 7) bearing the legend Gerard on Hedun as evidence the author demonstrates that Hedon in Yorkshire was probably a Norman mint. He also gives some remarks on the history of Hedon in the twelfth century. FHA

KAPPEN, CHARLES V. English Regal Copper Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1950), pp. 263-270.

This article gives an account of the English copper pennies, half pennies, and farthings from the beginning of the coinage to the reign of Victoria. Elizabeth wished to substitute a regular royal copper coinage for the silver pennies which had proved too small and too costly; but her plans met opposition from the public and did not work out. Later rulers granted the right to issue token coins in copper to private persons. Charles II began the regular English copper coins with reverses copied from the Britannia types of the copper and brass of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius in the 2nd century of the Christian Era. The coins met with great success, although counterfeiting was a problem. Major types, denominations, alloys, legends, and blundered legends are treated. There is also a short bibliography. LLH

THOMPSON, J. D. A. Evasions. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 373 (June 1949), pp. 275-276.

During the period 1776-1805, many "evasions" of British copper coins were made, varying slightly in the legend or the effigy of the ruler from the standard types of George II and III. So long as these were not exact copies, the maker could not be punished. The writer describes a number of different types of these "evasions" and suggests a new classification for them. ACS

WHITTON, C. A. The Coinages of Henry VIII and Edward VI in Henry's Name. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 26, 3rd Ser., Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 56-89, 7 pls.

The first two parts of a supplement by the late Mr. C. A. Whitton to Brooke's account of the coins of this period in his *English Coins*. In the first part he gives an interesting outline of the historical background of the period, followed by some notes on the mint records and personnel. The second part is a detailed account of the gold coinage of the Tower and Southwark mints. The paper contains several tables and a good bibliography. FHA

NEW ZEALAND

SUTHERLAND, ALLAN. Saved from the Melting Pot. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1949), pp. 648-649, illus.

Describes and illustrates the silver crown issued to commemorate the visit of King George VI to New Zealand in 1949. The King's illness prevented the visit, but the coins, which had already been struck, were retained and will soon be distributed to the public in New Zealand. LLH

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. La Primera Moneda Acufiada en Lima con el Signo P (Perú) en vez de L (Lima), al fundarse su Casa de Moneda en 1565. In: *Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (April, May, June 1950), pp. 4-5, illus.

This article discusses the use of the mint-mark P, instead of L, for the Spanish-American mint at Lima during the first few years after its opening. The decree of establishment is quoted, which states that a Latin P to denote Peru shall be used. At the time of the opening of this mint the city was known as Ciudad de los Reyes and not Lima. Coins struck at the Lima mint bearing the mark P were struck from 1568 to 1570.

The article is illustrated with an inedited four reales piece which bears the mint-mark P between the columns. PKA

CALICO, F. XAVIER. Dos piezas inéditas de Santa Fé de Bogotá (Columbia), consideradas como las primeras Monedas de Oro acuñadas en America. In: *Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (April, May, June 1950), pp. 1-3, illus.

After a discussion of the difficulties to be encountered by a student of the Ibero-American series, the author urges all students to publish their findings no matter how small they may appear to be. These isolated discoveries will then form the base of a future work on the subject.

The author then gives us a short history of the establishment of the mint at Bogotá and explains the reason for the adoption of the mint-mark *N R.* which derived from the fact that the concession for opening a mint was given for Nueva Reina de Granada and for no city in particular. The concessionaire first attempted to establish the mint in Cartagena but, meeting with opposition, moved the location to Bogotá. The author also explains the use of the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ to the right of the shield on the obverse instead of *II* as would be expected.

A minute description is given of two unpublished gold coins of Philip IV from the mint at Bogotá and of the denomination of two escudos. The first of these is in a museum at Madrid and is dated 1652 or 1642. The second is in a private collection. This second coin is very similar to the coins found in the hoard of "El Mesuno" in November 1936. Both coins are illustrated. PKA

PEREZ, GILBERT S. *The "Dos Mundos" Pillar Dollars*. Manila, The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1948. 18 pp., illus. (Philippine Numismatic Monographs No. 1.)

This is a well done study of the Spanish colonial eight reales piece from the period 1732 - 1772. The study is more historical than numismatic, but the author does discuss four major varieties. Historical events not generally known are brought out clearly.

A list of "Dos Mundos" or pillar dollars known to the author is placed at the end of the monograph. They were struck at six different mints in the Western Hemisphere. The four major varieties are illustrated. PKA

SALLES OLIVEIRA, ALVARO DE. *Moedas do Brasil. Vol. 1 Moedas e barras de ouro. Elementos para o seu estudo*. São Paulo, Imprensa Oficial do Estado, 1944. 508 pp., pls., maps.

This sumptuous book forms the first and presumably only volume of Dr. Alvaro de Salles Oliveira's projected work on the money of Brazil. The subject of Brazilian gold money and gold bars has been treated exhaustively. Chapter I (pp. 3-397) discusses gold mines in Brazil, gold geology, early methods of extracting this metal, the treatment of auriferous soils and minerals, early documents from foundries and mints, ancient and modern legislation concerning gold mines and coinage, gold

mining companies in the various states of Brazil, and Brazilian and world statistics on the production of the metal from 1600 to the present. Chapter II (pp. 401-405) lists the various abbreviations usually employed in numismatics and mineralogy. Chapter III (pp. 409-453) consists of extensive tables which show the ancient and modern weights and standards of Portuguese and Brazilian coins, and the properties of various metals. Chapter IV (pp. 457-471) discusses the various alloys which have been used and are used for coins and medals, the determination of gold content, and methods of verifying gold. Chapter V (pp. 475-501) gives a general account of metallic currency and paper money. The book has been embellished most liberally with many illustrations and plates together with large folding maps. RPB

TAUNAY, AFONSO DE E. Documento inédito sobre a Primeira Casa da Moeda do Brasil (1646). In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 181-188.

Brazil's first coinage took place at the São Paulo mint in 1646. In June, 1645, a Salvador Correa had written the Camara of São Paulo recommending that gold coins be struck at the mint from recently discovered gold. In November, 1644, this Salvador Correa had been in Lisbon where he sought enlightenment concerning the decree which had been issued for the establishment of the mint at São Paulo. On the twenty-third of this month he received a charter which was registered in the General Register of the Camara of São Paulo on the twenty-fifth of October, 1645. Thus the foundation of the mint occurred probably soon after this date. An inedited document in the Colonial Archives at Lisbon confirms these facts. This document is reproduced at the end of this interesting article and reveals the existence of the mint at São Paulo in October, 1646, the date of the document. RPB

TAUNAY, AFONSO DE E. Lacuna preenchida da Historia do Ouro no Brasil. In: *Revista Numismática*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 33-47.

How great was Brazilian gold production in the eighteenth century? This article attempts to answer this question and to give some precision to the various estimates which have been made from time to time. Early eighteenth century authorities had stated that the Brazilian mines could not be exhausted or that there was enough gold to last for centuries—the only difficulty incurred in the extraction was the lack of negroes. From a careful examination of documents and archival material the author has been able to arrive at some precise figures. Account books which contain annual records of the revenue from the royal fifth in the eighteenth century have been preserved and have been utilized to advantage in this article. RPB

TAUNAY, AFONSO DE E. *São Vicentes Brasileiros e São Vicentes Portugueses*. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 192-198.

Brazilian Saint Vincents have nothing in common with their Portuguese namesakes which carry the effigy of the patron saint of Lisbon. The author quotes seventeenth century authors some of whom state categorically that gold coins were struck in the state of São Vicente and carried the name São Vicente because they were issued in that district and were manufactured out of São Vicente gold. The reality of this coin has been doubted because no example has been found in any numismatic collection. Documents are cited which show that the Brazilian Saint Vincents did not have the same value as the Portuguese. The article closes with the hope that the Portuguese archives some day will provide numismatists with the weight, standard and inscriptions upon the obverse and reverse of the Brazilian Saint Vincents. RFB

ISLAMIC

NAKSHABANDI, NASIR. *The Zakho Treasure*. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1950), pp. 177-188, pl.

In *Sumer*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (*Num. Lit.*, No. 11, Apr. 1950, p. 67), the author described a few dirhems from the so-called "Zakho treasure," actually a collection formerly in the possession of an inhabitant of the small town of Zakho. Whether the collection was originally part or all of a hoard is not clear. In the present article Mr. Nakshabandi catalogues coins of the Umayyads of Damascus, Umayyads of Spain, Aghlabids and Idrisids in the same collection: 86 Umayyad dirhems from 17 mints, 37 dirhems of the Umayyads of Spain ranging in date from 153 to 189 A.H., 27 dirhems of the Aghlabid Ibrāhīm b. al-Aghlab, all but one (al-Muhammadiyah, sic, 191 A.H.) struck at Ifriqiyah, one dirhem of Walīlah, 173 A.H., with "Yazīd," and 129 Idrisid dirhems dating from 172 to 193 A.H. The mint name at one of the Idrisid coins is said to be al-Basrah. This and other readings cannot be verified because most of the half-tone illustration are unfortunately quite illegible. CCM

FAR EAST

THE BANK OF JAPAN. *Introduction to Money*. The Bank of Japan, 1950.

The Bank of Japan possesses a collection of Japanese and foreign coins and paper money as well as other related material. The money of Japan and other far eastern countries from ancient times to the present day is well represented. This pamphlet illustrates eighty-six Japanese

and Chinese items in the collection with a brief identification in both Japanese and English. Its expressed purpose is to pave the way for the day when this collection may be provided with facilities for public display and consultation by those engaged in monetary research.

BOWKER, H. F. A Note of the Chin Dynasty. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 6 (June 1950), pp. 313-315, illus.

Description and illustration of a note issued by the Emperor Hai-ling Wang (Cheng-yuan) between 1153 and 1155, believed to be of an unpublished variety. LLH

SLOBODCHIKOFF, N. An Inedited Chinese Coin of the Ming Dynasty. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1950), pp. 256-258, illus.

The author seeks to explain how a coin has the name of the last Ming emperor in Chinese characters on one side and two Manchu characters meaning "Board of Revenue" on the other. He thinks it was struck by the Manchus during the brief period when they had taken Peking and overthrown the Mings, but had not yet named their own ruler. This period lasted but about six months; hence the rarity of these coins. LLH

MEDALS

A. N. A. SILVER MEDAL OF MERIT. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 11 (Nov. 1950), p. 765, illus.

This medal, designed and executed by Adam Pietz with the collaboration of Julius Windner, was established in 1948, and is awarded each year to those who have made outstanding contributions to the progress of the American Numismatic Association. BPL

B., J. Die Lehrkanzel für Medailleure besetzt. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (1950), pp. 79-80.

Edwin Grienauer has been appointed professor of medallic art at the Vienna Academy of Art. This is the first such appointment since 1938 in which year his predecessor retired.

Professor Grienauer was awarded the gold Olympia Medal in 1928 and the bronze Olympia medal in 1948. He designed all but three of the commemorative 2 Shilling pieces of the Austrian Republic as well as the silver 5 Schilling piece with the Virgin of Mariazell. HJE

CASTELIN, KAREL. Nejstarší česká svatováclavská medaile (Oldest Czech Saint Vladislav Medals). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 2 (1947), pp. 12-15, illus.

Description and comment on a silver medal, dating around 1516-1519, of St. Wencelaus, the patron saint of Bohemia. It is the work of Hanzl,

a seal engraver at Kutná Hora. Its obverse carries the crowned coat-of-arms of Bohemia and its reverse the bust of St. Wencelaus. The reverse is identical with the commemorative Prager groschen of 1509 by the same engraver. The obverse of this commemorative piece celebrates the coronation of young Ludwig Jagiello as king of Bohemia.

CSATKAI, E. Eremhirdetés magyar újság 1852-es évfolyamában (Medal Announcement in a Hungarian Journal in 1852). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 48-49 (1949-1950), p. 53.

An early example of numismatic advertising in the daily press. Henry Karl, an engraver, prepared a medal in commemoration of the visit of Francis Joseph to the Nagybánya mint in 1852. This was announced in the semi-official gazette *Magyar Hírlap* together with the solicitation of orders for gold, silver and bronze issues of the medal. Although the engraver claimed imperial permission for the issue of this medal, some sources state that this permission was not given. IM

DELMAR, EMIL. Zwei Goldschmiedewerke von Ludwig Krug. In: *Zeitschrift für Kunstwissenschaft*, Vol. 4, No. 1/2 (Berlin 1950), pp. 49-68, illus. With a supplement by C. C. Oman.

Two silver goblets from the period ca. 1530, each decorated with forty-five silver imitations of ancient coins together with a portrait medal of William III, Bishop of Strasbourg (1475-1541), who had been their first owner (See G. Habich, *Die Deutschen Schaumünzen des XVI. Jahrhunderts*, No. 926) are here described and discussed. One of the goblets is in the Hearst Collection (N. Y.) and the other in the collection of Baron Schröder (England). Ludwig Krug of Nuremberg, goldsmith, sculptor and engraver, is considered the maker. Heretofore no medal could be ascribed to Ludwig Krug. Hence the question is raised whether those portrait medals, which have been attributed by Habich to an anonymous master of Nuremberg (1525-27), may be the work of Ludwig Krug. C. C. Oman in the supplement has discussed the coin imitations on the goblets. PB

GERSTENBERG, KURT. Die Wölfflinplakette von Gerhard Marcks. In: *Das Kunstwerk*, Jhg. IV, no. 4 (June 1950), pp. 38-42, illus.

This article discusses the medals produced by the sculptor Gerhard Marcks, chiefly with the medallion plaque of Heinrich Wölfflin. Bach, Kestner, Seger and Thaer are depicted upon other medals by this sculptor. The article contains an illustration of each medal mentioned. PB

HULDEN, J. J. Arets Primörer i Finlands Medaljkonst (Finland's Latest Medallion Art). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1950), pp. 137-146, illus.

This article describes and illustrates the latest issues of medals in Finland, a country in which interest in the medal is great. These medals are the work of the following artists: Sulho Sipilä, Essi Renvall, Gerda Qvist, Jussi Vikainen, Nina Sailo, Lauri Leppänen, and M. Laulainen. HLH

LEVY, FORTUNÉE. Medalha-Estojo, contendo a Constituição do Imperio, em miniatura. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 177-180, 1 pl.

This article discusses a box medal which contains a copy of the first constitution of Brazil. The obverse carries the bust of D. Pedro I, in profile to the left, in uniform, with this inscription: D. PEDRO I. IMPERADOR. At the bottom of the bust appears the signature of A. FAUGINET. The reverse bears in the center a four-line inscription between two branches, one of coffee and the other of tobacco: CONSTITUIÇÃO / DO / BRAZIL / 1824. A full-page illustration shows both the obverse and the reverse of the medal as well as the enclosed constitution. RFB

PEUS, BUSSO. Ein spätmittelalterliches Pilgerzeichen von Drei-Ähren (Elsass). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Nov. 1950), pp. 59-62, illus.

Precursors of the little metallic souvenirs of one's travels in certain parts of Europe, customarily displayed on the hat or attached to walking-stick or cane, are the medalets issued and worn as insignia of pilgrimages during the late Middle Ages. Peus publishes one of bracteate-like form, struck between 1494 and 1503, attesting a pilgrimage to the little chapel at Les Trois-Epis in the Vosges Mountains, which was erected in commemoration of the appearance of the Virgin in the neighborhood. Also described, are three modern German medalets, with two additional varieties of one, struck as mementoes of visits to the same site, known in German as Drei Ähren. SEF

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- BULLOWA, D. M.** (Phila., Penna.). Jan. 27, 1951, 769 lots, 30 pp., illus. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- FRENCH'S** (Troy, N.Y.). Jan. 18, 1951, 744 lots, 24 pp. U. S., Paper Money, Medals, Foreign.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). Oct. 11, 1950, 555 lots, 51 pp. Medals, Decorations. Oct. 24, 1950, 839 lots, 92 pp., 53 pls. British. Nov. 24, 1950, 180 lots, 31 pp., 6 pls. Ancient, British. Jan. 26, 1951, 243 lots, 19 pp. English, Foreign, Ancient. Jan. 31, 1951, 810 lots, 80 pp., 13 pls. Greek, British, Medals.
- HOLLINBECK STAMP & COIN CO.** (Des Moines, Iowa). Dec. 27, 1950, 1990 lots, 49 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Paper Money. Jan. 24, 1951, 2079 lots, 49 pp. U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Medals.
- KATEN, F. J.** (New Haven, Conn.). Jan. 5, 6, 1951, 1500 lots, 44 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Paper Money, Numismatic Books. Feb. 9, 10, 1951, 1514 lots, 46 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Decorations.
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- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO., INC.** (New York). Jan. 20, 1951, 659 lots, 20 pp. U. S., Foreign, Ancient, Paper Money, Medals.
- NUMISMATIC GALLERY** (Beverly Hills, Calif.). Dec. 15, 1950, 831 lots, 31 pp. Foreign, Gold, Foreign Crowns.
- RIGGS, L.** (Cincinnati, Ohio). Feb. 10, 1951, 241 lots, 28 pp. U. S., Foreign, Medals, Tokens, Paper Money.
- ROYAL COIN CO.** (Boston, Mass.). Feb. 10, 1951, 502 lots, sheet. U. S., Foreign.
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GENERAL

BEISER, JOSEF, ed. Die Graveur- und Erzverschneideschule an der Akademie der bildenden Künste in Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 11 (1950), pp. 127-128.

On October 2, 1950, the Academy of Arts in Vienna reopened its course of instruction for engravers under the direction of Edwin Griener who has designed most of the commemorative double-schillings. A complete list is given of all previous professors of engraving at the Academy since its inception in 1692. HJE

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. Numismatics at Yale. The University Coin Collection. In: *Yale Scientific Magazine* (Dec. 1950), pp. 11, 28, 30.

Starting with a nucleus of 700-800 coins, the Yale Collection has grown to such an extent over the past century that it now numbers some 24,000 pieces. Its Curator discusses briefly the various coinages represented and certain notable characteristics of each. MT

FREYTAG, KARL. Münzen-Sammler und Sammelmaterial in Österreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 11 (1950), pp. 121-124.

Since the end of the war the number of collectors in Austria has increased, but there is not enough good material to satisfy the demand. The reasons for this are given. Unnecessary difficulties have been created by the bureaucratic procedures of various Austrian government departments, especially the National Bank. HJE

JUS, JOSEF. Einführung in die Münzkunde. In: *Mitteilungen der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vols. 4-5 (1945-48), passim.

This series of articles attempts to give an elementary introduction to numismatics. It deals with the history of coin collecting and briefly with its various objects — coins, medals, tokens, paper money, etc., — and also numismatic literature. Then follows a history of the development of money, and finally a discussion of the manufacture of coins and

medals and of the various materials, principally metals used therefor.

The treatment is uneven. There are many sweeping and misleading generalizations, and some positive statements are inaccurate, as e.g., that copper coins appeared for the first time in Germany and Austria in the eighteenth century and that Russia is the only country that used platinum for coinage purposes. HJE

KEHL, PAUL. *Über Ursprung und Anfänge von Geld, Kapital und öffentlicher Finanzwirtschaft*. In: *Finanzarchiv*, N.F., Vol. 12, No. 1 (1950), pp. 131-147.

The origin of the word *pecunia* is discussed in an attempt to discover the origin of money. Kehl contests the usual explanation that the word was derived from the early use of cattle (*pecus*) as a medium of exchange. It is his theory that *pecunia* was a trade term used among merchants to designate a certain weight of metal named for cattle, e.g., ox-gold weight, sheep-silver weight, donkey-copper weight. This custom was first developed among the Sumerians who considered gold, silver and copper sacred and hence reserved them in the temple. In time metals came to be used in barter transactions in the proportion, gold to silver to copper as ox to sheep to donkey. The metals were measured with corresponding animal-form weights, which led to the origin of the word *pecunia*. The monopoly of the temples as custodians of the metals passed gradually to merchants and finally to the state. The word *capital* likewise derives from trade parlance, inasmuch as nearly all Roman coins show heads. The origin of money then is found in the bartering which developed between merchants and temple officials. PB

KONINKLIJK KABINET VAN MUNTEN, PENNINGEN EN GESNEDEN STENEN TE 'S-GRAVENHAGE. *Verslag van de directeur over het jaar 1948*. 'S-Gravenhage, Staatsdrukkerij- en uitgeverijbedrijf, 1949. 6 pp.

The 1948 report of the director of the Royal Cabinet of Coins, Medals and Engraved Gems at the Hague. Because of the lack of housing facilities, the collection was still in storage during that year and hence not available to the public. In spite of this handicap the staff answered many requests for information.

The collection of jetons of the Netherlands is being arranged systematically and the engraved gems and rings of the collection are being examined critically and catalogued prior to publication. Various articles published in the *Jaarboek* during 1948 are mentioned and discussed.

The report contains a list of the most important acquisitions during the year. Specially mentioned are two important bracteates, the first of Archbishop Henry of Mainz (1142-1153) struck at Erfurt, and the second of Bishop Gero of Halberstadt (1160-1177). Some pieces were obtained from the Oosselt find which came to light during World War II; they are Dutch coins for the most part. Two important Roman coins

were acquired — the first a gold Roman Republican piece of sixty Asses with the head of Mars, the second an aureus of Licinius I (307-323 A.D.) struck at Antioch.

RPB

LANGE, KURT. *Charakterköpfe der Weltgeschichte. Münzbildnisse aus zwei Jahrtausenden*. München, R. Riper & Co., 1949. 52 pp., 88 pls. 13.50 DM.

This book resembles the author's *Herrscherköpfe des Altertums im Münzbildnissen ihrer Zeit* (Berlin-Zürich, 1938), and may be regarded as an extended and expanded version of the earlier work. There are 88 enlarged coin portraits illustrated in individual photographs, with 35 pages of text and a descriptive table of the coins. Despite the inclusive title, only certain series of coins are treated thoroughly: Hellenistic Greece, the Roman Empire, mediaeval Germany, and Renaissance Italy contribute nearly all the specimens. The photography equals or surpasses the high standard of Lange's earlier work. The text is largely a commentary on the illustrations. After a brief introduction which discusses the importance of coins in iconography, the author outlines a short history of coin portraiture as illustrated by the specimens in his plates.

LLH

LAUM, BERNHARD. Über den Ursprung der altrömischen Geldbezeichnung "pecunia." Kritische Bemerkungen zu einem neuen Deutungsversuch. In: *Finanzarchiv*, N.F., Vol. 12, No. 2 (1950), pp. 352-360.

This is a refutation of Kehl's article "Über Ursprung und Anfänge von Geld, Kapital und öffentlicher Finanzwirtschaft" (*Finanzarchiv*, N.F., Vol. 12, No. 1, 1950, pp. 131-147). The author sees the origin of the Latin word *pecunia* from the cattle (*pecus*) which were used in exchange before the origin of coinage.

PB

MEDING, A. ed. *Der Universal Goldkompass*. Hamburg, Wilhelm Matzke, 1949. 67 pp.

This book contains tables which show the fineness of gold according to the carat system and the legal gold content of various pieces which have been issued by European and Asiatic nations. It should prove helpful to collectors of modern gold coins.

JLD

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. What Is Meant by "Style" in Coinage? In: *Museum Notes* IV, pp. 1-12.

The classification of coins by style alone, a method used some hundred years ago, is now seen to be inadequate. Type, metal, weight, dies, and historical and literary allusions must also be considered.

Many factors enter into the creation of a style. The influence of a master on his associates, the system of furnishing official models to die engravers, the custom of copying public statuary, political and economic

conditions, kinds of metals used — all give the coinage of a period certain characteristics. Again, not all dies are equally characteristic of a period because die engravers of a given mint will vary in technical skill. Even one artist may change and develop his style during one period.

Style in coinage means the ability of a creative artist to fuse old and new concepts into something entirely original. DM

WAGNER, EMMY. Das Geld im Wandel der Wirtschafts- und Staatsgeschichte. Vom Naturalgeld zur Funktion. Die These der Freigeld-Lehre. In: *Universitas, Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur*, Jhg. 5, No. 9 (1950), pp. 1053-1062.

In describing the history of money, this article tends toward the thesis that money was in its origin functional, which made any hoarding of money impossible (Gesell's theory). Under primitive conditions natural money did have such a function. The article considers twelfth century bracteates functional money on the grounds that it should have been impossible to hoard bracteates, but the large hoards of such coins, which have been found at Gotha, Seega, Nordhausen, Freckleben, etc., prove the contrary. PB

ANCIENT

LEDERER, PHILIPP. Neue Beiträge zur antiken Münzkunde aus schweizerischen öffentlichen und privaten Sammlungen, II. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 34 (1948/49), pp. 5-18, 2 pls.

This is a continuation of an earlier article which appeared after Lederer's death in the *Revue Suisse* (Vol. 32, pp. 5-20). The thirty-three coins of the present publication are bronze, with the exception of four silver pieces, and all are issues of mints in Mysia, Aeolis, Troas, Lesbos and Ionia. A few of the types are new, such as the Smyrna bronze of Antoninus Pius with two temples on the reverse and an inscription recording the city's second Neocory under Hadrian. For the most part, however, the coins are variants of known issues or pieces whose superior condition permits confirmation or correction of earlier publications. MT

TERLINDEN, Vte. Notes relatives à la valeur d'achat des monnaies impériales romaines au XVII^e siècle. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 17-26.

The author quotes extensively from a manuscript now in the Bibliothèque Royale, written in Italian in the latter part of the seventeenth century, which was intended as a guide to prospective purchasers of ancient coins. Degrees of rarity and average prices are compared with those quoted by Cohen. The author concludes that, with few exceptions, the relative rarity of various Roman coins is the same today. Gold coins,

however, have all advanced tremendously in price, due chiefly, of course, to the increase in the intrinsic value of the metal. Prices from another list, published in 1828, are quoted in an appendix. SEF

GREEK

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. A New Heracles Type from the Mint of Perinthus. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 73-77, illus.

A coin of Gallienus struck at Perinthus in Thrace depicts, as a reverse type, Hercules cleaning the Augean stables. The hero grasps a two-pronged tool, upraised in both hands. Before him is a large heap of refuse or rocks, at the left of which is a basket or jar.

This Labor has been depicted on coins of only three other cities according to Bräuer's list, probably because it is difficult to convey the idea of running water. Only on an Alexandrian coin of Antoninus Pius is there an attempt to indicate the use of water, and in this instance the hero appears to be washing his hands at a lion head fountain.

The author gives well annotated references to the various representations of this Labor on sculptured reliefs. DM

BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN. Athena ALKIDEMOS of Pella. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 55-72, pls. 10-11.

Athena Alkidemos, "Defender or Protector of the People," as a regal coin type has not been fully understood or appreciated. The helmeted goddess depicted in archaic style, wearing a high-girdled chiton, carrying a shield, and with right arm raised to hurl a missile, is probably a copy of the statue of Athena Alkidemos which stood in the temple of Pella.

This Athena was first used as a magistrate's symbol on coins of Alexander struck at Amphipolis in 326 and 325 B.C. Ptolemy I was the first to use her as a type on his coinage. Demetrius Poliorcetes placed her on gold staters of Cyprus about 300-295; Pyrrhus employed the type on gold staters of Tarentum about 280. At Pella she appeared first on an issue of the tetradrachms of Antigonos Gonatas. Philip V was the next Macedonian king to introduce the type on major issues. Still later Menander, a king in northwest India, adopted the Macedonian Athena on his principal coinage.

Mrs. Brett discusses the theories of Head, Svoronos, and Newell with regard to the significance of this type. She concludes that it was selected by Ptolemy I to accompany his portrait of Alexander, not for any special implication of sovereignty or freedom of cities, but because this Athena was a Macedonian goddess and had been one of the deities favored by Alexander for his coinage. DM

BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN. The Mint of Ascalon under the Seleucids. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 43-54, pls. 8-9.

The dove, symbol of the Syrian goddess Derceto, associated with ΔZ , was the mint mark of Ascalon under the Seleucids. A brief discussion of reverse types, mint marks, and symbols is followed by a catalogue of twenty-two coins. This comprises the issues of ten rulers, beginning with the earliest known coin of Ascalon, a silver drachm of Antiochus III with Apollo on the omphalos as reverse type. The catalogue contains published examples known to the author, also specimens in the London and Paris cabinets, of which casts were obtained, and a few pieces in the collections of the American Numismatic Society. DM

CAHN, HERBERT A. Die Löwen des Apollon. In: *Museum Helveticum*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 4 (1950), pp. 185-199, illus.

In this interesting article Cahn develops three theses: that Apollo was originally identical with the Anatolian sun-god, that he came from the East, and that from the beginning the lion was his companion. The association of Apollo and the lion is clearly indicated in a series of sculptural objects, dating from the seventh to the third century B.C., which include an ivory figure from Delphi and numerous dedicatory offerings at Apollo sanctuaries. Numismatic evidence for the Apollo-lion relationship begins with the early coins of Lydia — the lion head device referring to Apollo, the patron god of the Lydian dynasty — and continues in the coinage of many Greek cities, notably Cnidus, Cyrene, Miletus, Panticapaeum, Amphipolis, Leontini and Rhegium. MT

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. L'attribution controuvée d'un monnayage gaulois aux "Abrincatui." In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 27-33, Pl. 1.

On the basis of evidence from the large hoard found at Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande, which he has subjected to exhaustive study (cf. *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 1948, pp. 15-76, *Num. Lit.*, No. 9, p. 307), the author refutes the attribution of any coins to the Abrincatui, the ancient inhabitants of Avranchin. All pieces thus assigned belong rather to the Redones. SEF

HAMBURGER, H. Caesarea Coin Finds and the History of the City. In: *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, Vol. XV, No. 3-4, 1950, pp. 78-82, map. In Hebrew

For many years the author has explored the area of Caesarea and its vicinity for surface finds of coins. He has now classified his coin finds by periods and find-spots. The relative frequency of the coins is as follows: Alexander (2); Seleucid (10); Alexander Jannaeus (18); coins sometimes attributed to Hyrcanus II (6); Herod the Great (12); Herod

Archelaus (6); Herod Agrippa I (10); Roman Procurators of Judaea (90); First Revolt of the Jews (6); mint of Caesarea (40); mint of Tyre (13); Constantinian (100); Arabic, 8th–9th century (14); 12th–13th century (17); Crusaders (9). Later coins are seldom found since the city was destroyed in 1291 and never recovered.

All the above classes were not found evenly distributed throughout the entire area, and their relative frequency allows the author to draw certain conclusions with regard to the extension of the city during the various periods of its history. SB—D

JONGKEES, J. H. *Het Dateeren van Grieksche Munten*. In: *Jaarboek van het K. N. G. voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36, Pt. 1 (1949), pp. 35–60.

Some Greek coins, especially of the Hellenistic period and the Roman Empire, have been dated by means of an easily understood local system. Others have been dated by the names or symbols of magistrates. Most Greek coins, however, carry no system of dating whatsoever.

At the present time dates are assigned to Greek coins on the basis of style — for the most part an archaeological method — which has many flaws when applied to coins. The article discusses these drawbacks in detail. However, a relative chronology can be obtained by careful matching of dies and by arrangement of die links and sequences. Then an absolute chronology can be ascertained if definite dates can be found for some of these by means of references to historical events. In this fashion the article points out that Greek coins can even contribute to our knowledge of the development of Greek art. RFB

LACROIX, LÉON. *Réflexions sur les "types parlants" dans la numismatique grecque*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 5–11.

Lacroix notes with some surprise that no major work has yet appeared on the subject of canting types on coins of the classical period. Considering it a very fertile field for research, he presents a few thoughts which have occurred to him and outlines a general approach to the problem. Some of the etymological allusions are obvious and indisputable, while the explanation or confirmation of others is to be found in ancient writings. Some, however, which have long been considered certain, are doubtful and need further study. Such, for example, is the crab on the coins of Akragas, which is definitely a *καρκίνος* and not a *κραγγών*, or the Dorian *καρνέξ* heralding the day in the form of a cock on the coins of Carystos in Ionian Euboea. SEF

MILDENBERG, LEO. *Numismatische Evidenz zur Chronologie der Bar Kochba-Erhebung*. In: *Schweiz. Num. Rundschau*, Vol. 34 (1948/49), pp. 19–27, pl.

The author inquires into the dating of the coins of the Bar Kochba revolt. Apparently, literary sources provide no scientific basis for the solution of the problem of exact dating, but from the overstriking of

Roman coins it appears to the author that the issues could not have been struck prior to 131/132 A.D. HJS

MILDENBERG, LEO. *Von der Eigenen Münzprägung der Juden in der Antike.* In: *Omanut (Verein zur Förderung Jüdischer Kunst in der Schweiz)*. 3 pp., pl.

This is a short historical account with a brief description of the Jewish coinage of the two revolts against the Romans. A plate of excellent illustrations is included. HJS

NASTER, PAUL. *Les monnaies séleucides attribuées à l'atelier d'Elaeusa Sébastè.* In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 13-16, illus.

Naster adds two more coins to the group assigned to "A Seleucid Mint at Elaеusa Sebaste" by Bellinger in *Museum Notes III*, p. 27-30. One is an issue of Antiochus I, none of whose coins were listed by Bellinger, and the other is an additional specimen of Bellinger's No. 9, the reverse struck from the same die as the specimen at Yale. The "I" which seems to appear at the end of the first magistrate's name on this coin is, on the basis of other coins he has examined, considered by Naster to be merely the three pellets at the ends of the horizontal lines in the preceding letter "E". On the coin in the McClean Collection, the "E" is actually a closed rectangle. The coin of Antiochus IX has the same little floral symbol or mint-mark. Since this bears no resemblance to the symbol or mark, identified as an aplustrum, on the coins of Elaеusa, Naster believes the group must be assigned to some other mint, and in lieu of any better hypothesis at the moment is inclined to accept Imhoof-Blumer's attribution to Seleucia-ad-Calycadnum. SEF

NOE, SYDNEY P. *Beginnings of the Cistophoric Coinage.* In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 29-41, pl. 7.

Mr. Noe presents arguments to prove that cistophoric coinage originated in Pergamum between 228 and 222 B.C. Passages from Livy are quoted in which cistophori are mentioned in connection with Roman triumphs of 190-187 B.C. Imhoof-Blumer believed that this coinage had its beginning in Ephesus between 214 and 209 B.C. The type of these coins, however, with the cista mystica on the obverse and the bow case protected by two serpents on the reverse, is associated with Pergamum rather than with Ephesus.

Historical and geographic evidence, as well as the coins themselves, support the view that Ephesus, Pergamum, Sardes, Apamea, and Tralles were all issuing cistophori at about the same time. It may well be that Ephesus, with the permission of Egypt, joined Attalus I of Pergamum in the introduction of a coinage which differed from the Seleucid coinage and which must have been intended to supplant that currency in the cities along the highway leading to the coast of Asia Minor. Cistophori of these five cities and also of Apollonis and Hieropolis are illustrated. DM

PINK, KARL. Einführung in die keltische Münzkunde mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Österreichs. In: *Archaeologia Austriaca*, Heft 6 (1950), 55 pp., 8 pls.

On only fifty-five pages and eight plates, Karl Pink provides a compact survey of our present day knowledge of Celtic coinage. For the western Celts he relies wholly on Blanchet's *Traité des monnaies gauloises*, Paris, 1905, still the standard work. The stress of the survey is put on the eastern Celts on which Pink devoted decisive research in the thirties (in *Num. Zeit.*, 1932; *Prähistorische Zeit.*, 1936-37; *Dissertationes Pannonicae*, 1939). The present survey performs a real service in bringing together the results of widely scattered research. Occasional rectifications by Pink of special points do not alter greatly the whole picture as given by former studies, e.g., the earlier attribution of the small Karlsteiner silver to the Boii is now questioned because the main dissemination of finds is in Carinthia in the upper Drau valley. The chronology of the large silver of the Boii is altered with his assignment of the type with the name Biatec as the oldest and the "hedgehog-head" of Nonnos as the latest of the emission. Furthermore, the entire Biatec issue, which has some very good pieces together with very barbarous ones, appears to have lasted, together with pieces of Nonnos, Cobiomarus and others, during the entire period of the coinage of the Boiic large silver down to its end about 50 B.C.

The end of the essay covers monetary conditions in Austria during Celtic times with an alphabetic index of finds, a list of special literature, and a map of finds. The map shows two sharply differentiated groups, an older (northern) and a later (southern). They are connected at Burgenland. The north, i.e., Lower Austria, has only gold and coins no money; it also had no real circulation of coin and consequently there were no hoards found there. This region was wholly under the influence of the neighboring Boii and Tectosages in Bohemia and Moravia. The March valley is the trade route over which money—preponderantly the Alkis and Nike types—flowed towards the end of the second century B.C. Similar are the conditions in the northwest, in Upper Austria. Here the national Boiic coinage, especially the stater with the rolled dragon, intruded over the Budweiser lowground, also at the end of the second century B.C. South and East Austria show the influence of eastern Celtic coinage predominating. Here one is able to speak of pronounced money circulation. The Burgenland has its own types of Pannonic-Gallic combinations which belong to the beginning of the last century. Moving from Croatia, the east Noric type goes up the Save and Danube from Styria to the Mur. West of these, the western Noric type joins, being coined in Carinthia in the seventh decade B.C. The last phase of Celtic money in Austria is the Boiic large silver money in Pressburg during the sixth decade B.C.

EN

ROBINSON, DAVID M. The Alexander Hoard of Megalopolis. In: *Museum Notes* IV, pp. 13-28, pls. 1-6.

A hoard of forty silver coins, said to have been unearthed at Megalopolis, was purchased by the author in 1947. A catalogue of the coins is accompanied by six plates. There are twenty-two tetradrachms of Alexander III, two of Lysimachus, fourteen of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, and two octadrachms of Arsinoë II. The hoard is important because it comes from Megalopolis, which issued Alexander coins for only a short time, and because the Ptolemaic coins suggest Egyptian aid to Megalopolis and to the Peloponnesus. DM

SEYRIG, HENRI. Antiquités syriennes. 42. Sur les ères de quelques villes de Syrie: Antioche, Apamée, Aréthuse, Balanée, Épiphanie, Laodicée, Rhosos, Damas, Béryste, Tripolis, l'ère de Cléopâtre, Chalcis du Liban, Doliché. In: *Syria*, Vol. 27, Fasc. 1-2 (1950), pp. 5-56, illus.

M. Seyrig is now working on a compilation of the Syrian civic coinages, of which project the present article is an outgrowth. Careful study of the dated issues, both published and unpublished, has enabled him to correct many of the prevailing theories on the eras of the late Hellenistic period and to present a clear and convincing rearrangement of certain monetary series, which stands in sharp contrast to the confusion and uncertainty of earlier records. The result is an invaluable contribution to our knowledge of the dating systems used by the Syrian and Phoenician cities enumerated in the title.

Each city is treated separately, the chronology of its dated coinage established by the trifold evidence of numismatics, history and epigraphy. The clarification which results is particularly notable in the case of Tripolis, to cite only one example. Its coinage, as presented in catalogues heretofore, followed a highly erratic dating pattern, culminating in the alternate use of the Seleucid and Actian eras on issues of three successive years — a system which, as M. Seyrig points out, would have confused the citizens themselves. In reality the sequence of the civic coinage is a completely logical one: 1) the era of autonomy beginning between 105 and 95 B.C. and ending c. 64 B.C. 2) the Pompeian era from 64 to 37 B.C. at which time Antony conferred the city upon Cleopatra 3) the era of Cleopatra with her Syrian regnal years 4) a return to the old Seleucid era from the battle of Actium to the reign of Alexander Severus.

In the course of his study the author makes certain reattributions. Coins assigned to Epiphaneia in Syria are issues of the Cilician Epiphaneia, the Syrian city having probably never minted. Dated bronzes with the head and name of Cleopatra but without any indication of mint have been ascribed to Berytus; actually they represent money struck by the Egyptian queen as ruler of Chalcis sub Libano. Finally a

group of unpublished coins with the letters Δ Η and an inscribed lead weight of the second century B.C. point to the existence of a hitherto unknown Demetrias in Phoenicia, a coastal city in the neighborhood of Dora. MT

SEYRIG, HENRI. *Notes on Syrian Coins*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1950. 35 pp., 2 pls. (Num. Notes & Monogr. No. 119.) \$2.

Silver tetradrachms were uncovered in 1938 by workmen at Khan el-abde. This is the site of ancient Orthosia. The author lists the 118 coins from the find which have come to his attention. The pieces all show a deep crystallization of the metal. There are 20 Attic tetradrachms and 13 Phoenician tetradrachms of Tryphon, 2 tetradrachms of Antiochus VII, 66 of Ptolemy II, 1 of Ptolemy III, and 4 of Ptolemy IV. Since the coins do not appear to constitute a single hoard, it is possible that they formed part of a temple treasure.

A synopsis of the entire coinage of Tryphon is given. His Attic tetradrachms have a helmet as reverse type. It is suggested that this is an attribute of Zeus rather than a personal badge of Tryphon. The find contains a large number of Phoenician tetradrachms of Tryphon's fourth year which were probably minted at Ptolemais. Tryphon also issued both silver and bronze coins from Byblus and controlled the mint of Ascalon, to which an issue of chalkoi is usually attributed.

A discussion of conflicting statements concerning the chronology of Tryphon leads to the conclusion that 142/141 was his first year; 139/138 marked the last year of his reign and the arrival of Antiochus VII in Syria. Evidence of the conflict between these two claimants to the throne is contributed by the coins of Aradus and of Tyre.

The latter part of the monograph is concerned with mint marks on coins of Aradus, letters used on coins of Tyre and Sidon, and the method of indicating a date on Syrian coins. DM

STEIN, HARRY J. Why the Thick Shekels Belong to the First Revolt: Some Unpublished Coins and Observations. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 11 (Nov. 1950), pp. 728-729.

In this short paper Mr. Stein gives his reasons for changing his opinion that thick shekels should be attributed to Simon Maccabaeus. Small bronze coins of the First Revolt are now conclusively proven to be correctly attributed by a specimen overstruck on a coin of Agrippa I (Reifenberg, 2nd ed., No. 147a). The author observes a common characteristic on both the thick shekels and the bronzes resulting from individual die-cutting. This characteristic, to be seen on most shekels and on an exceptionally fine bronze, is the slight depression surrounding the letters of the legend. The dies for the shekels and the bronzes must, therefore, have been made by the same engravers during the First Revolt. CET

THOMPSON, MARGARET. The "Owls" of Athens. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Autumn 1950), pp. 151-154, illus.

A popular paper dealing with the consistent use of the Athena head and owl types on Athenian tetradrachms from the early sixth century B.C. to the time of Augustus.

THOMPSON, MARGARET. Some Greek Coins in the American Numismatic Society Collection. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 79-89, pl. 13.

A number of coins are considered; some because they are unpublished, others because they give clues to corrections in the descriptions or attributions of known issues.

A coin in the Newell Collection, with head of Augustus on obverse and capricorn on reverse, has been identified as belonging to Cibyra, Cilicia(?), because of similarity to a coin so classified.

Three coins of Elaeusa-Sebaste are of particular interest because two new imperial issues — those of Faustina II and Gallienus — are added to issues already known.

A coin of Bostra, with head of Antoninus Pius on the obverse and a ram on the reverse, is apparently an unpublished type. The reverse indicates the existence at that time of the Ammon-Dusares cult.

Ptolemy of Mauretania is represented by four coins: two are unpublished types, one adds a silver issue of his year VI, and the fourth is distinguished by the use of a single spear of wheat with no supplementary device.

DM

VAN DER VLIET, N. Monnaies inédites ou très rares du médaillier de Sainte-Anne de Jérusalem. In: *Revue Biblique* (1950), pp. 110-129; pls. I-III; pp. 243-259; pls. IV-V.

The author fully describes and adequately illustrates a number of coins from Palestine (Aelia Capitolina, Antipatris, Ascalon, Caesarea, Nicopolis, Neapolis, Sebaste), Arabia (Medaba, Petra, Rabbath-Moba), and the Decapolis (Abila, Gadara, Gerasa, Pella, Philadelphia, Scythopolis). Some of the coins are here published for the first time.

Peculiar interest is attached to the two coins of Antipatris, both of them from the reign of Elagabalus. So far only one coin from Antipatris was known (published in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, p. 11). Of the two new specimens, one shows a similar type, whereas the other represents a standing figure pouring offerings on an altar, a type absolutely unique in Palestinian numismatics, whose meaning is rather obscure.

Another problem is raised by a coin of Petra struck in the reign of Hadrian with the usual reverse of a Tyche seated on a rock. What distinguishes it from all others of this type is the fact that both obverse and reverse show in the field two letters ΚΒ. The author considers the possibility of their being a date but thinks it very unlikely.

In the opinion of the reviewer the interpretation as a date should not be excluded. In 1924 G. F. Hill published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (p. 127, no. 28) a coin of Petra, also of Hadrian, though of a different type, bearing on the reverse the letters $\kappa \theta$, which he regarded as a date. Since Hadrian was the first Roman emperor who struck coins in the newly founded *provincia Arabia*, he would naturally use the era of the foundation of that province, i.e. 106 A.D. Thus the coin would be struck in 135 A.D.

If the same reasoning is applied to the coin published by Van der Vliet, the date of the coin would be $\kappa \Xi = 25$, or 131 A.D. Still another coin of Hadrian with the same reverse type and the letter Λ on the obverse as well as the reverse was described by F. de Saulcy in his *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte* (p. 351, no. 2). If this letter, too, is considered to represent a date, the coin would have been struck in 136 A.D.

It follows that if the letters in the field of all three above coins are regarded as dates, they fall within the range of the reign of Hadrian, which strengthens the probability of this assumption. What still remains unexplained is the fact that in the coins of de Saulcy and Van der Vliet the letters in question appear on the obverse and on the reverse, a phenomenon for which I do not know any parallel.

The two coins of Gadara showing the turreted bust of a Tyche on the obverse give the final proof that the city did strike autonomous coins, a fact which had been doubted so far. SB-D

ROMAN

CESANO, S. L. *Le Monete di Cesare*. In: *Rendiconti della Pont. Accademia Romana di Archeologia*, Vol. 23-24 (1947-1948, 1948-1949), pp. 103-151, 4 pls., 4 figs.

A close examination of the coinage of Caesar in which the author discovers the basis of various reforms usually attributed to Augustus. Signorina Cesano studies in succession the undated coinage (inscribed *CAESAR*); the coinage that can be dated because it mentions Caesar's successive consulships and dictatorships; a denarius that stands alone (*CAESAR IMP*), which the author (with de Salis and Grueber) places in 49 B.C., struck in Spain during Caesar's first campaign there against the Pompeians; the monetary reforms: two reductions of the aureus; the introduction of the fourth moneyer; the reintroduction of bronze after thirty years (of the same metal — orichalchum — and weight as the Augustan dupondius; for this see the long section on the bronze of C. Clovius). Signorina Cesano sees the division of authority between emperor and senate foreshadowed in the coinage of Caesar's moneyers (p. 136). There are considerable sections on the coin-types, including the wreathed and veiled heads of Caesar. In her consideration of prob-

able mints the author has studied and analyzed hoards. The coins are fully reproduced with enlarged photographs on four plates, and several pieces are figured within the text. AAB

GOBL, ROBERT. Der Münzfund von Borgo. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 9 (1950), pp. 99-102.

In view of the increasing importance of coin hoards in the science of history, the author attempts to describe more fully a large hoard of sestertii discovered in 1830 near Borgo in the valley of the Brenta in southern Tyrol. According to J. Gabriel Seidl the hoard originally contained 2826 coins most of which have been dispersed.

All the available details in connection with this hoard have been brought together, but this attempt succeeds only in pointing out the great difficulties and the meager and uncertain results that can be expected after so long a period has elapsed since the discovery of a hoard. HJE

JONGKEES, J. H. De Romeinische muntvondsten van Vechten en Arentsburg. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 1-26, pl.

Vechten on the Rhine in the province of Utrecht was the site of a Roman camp. The river Vecht may have branched at this point. Since the sixteenth century many Roman remains, together with numerous coins, have been found. In the years 1868-1870 in the course of the construction of a fortification, 64 silver and 2229 bronze pieces were unearthed. Of this number only 320 can now be identified. All together about 10,000 pieces have come to light. Of them 836 (16 gold, 332 silver, 488 bronze) present enough information to provide some statistics.

These coins illustrate well the life of Vechten, which appears to have been completely dependent upon military activity. It was founded in the first half of Augustus' reign. It showed a decided spurt of activity during the campaigns of Drusus and Germanicus and again under Claudius in the course of the expedition against Britain. Many gold pieces were buried in the year 69 A.D. in which year the revolt of the Batavi took place. Around 100 A.D. activity grows less and less with a revival under Septimius Severus but stops completely before the year 250.

Only 210 coins have been reported from Arentsburg in the province of South Holland. Its castellum was built in the days of Vespasian. It enjoyed little activity during the period 79-96, but after 100 it enjoyed a measure of prosperity especially under Pertinax and under Maximus. The Romans abandoned the site before the year 250 with the exception of a short stay some twenty years later. The article contains two statistical tables and two graphs. RFB

MORO, GOTBERT. Funde römischer Münzen in Kärnten. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Jhg. 120 (1950), pp. 272-278, illus.

Description of three finds of Roman coins from Carinthia: (1) sixty-four silver coins from the period of Gallienus to Carinus from the hoard of Globasnitz. These are antoniniani for the most part. (2) A gold solidus of Anthemius (467-472), found at Augsdorf and illustrated in this article by an enlarged photograph. The author mentions another Roman gold solidus (Romulus Augustulus) which had been found near Augsdorf. (3) A sestertius of Faustina mater found at Greifenburg. **PB**

WINKLER, HANS. Fund eines römischen Münzschatzes in Globasnitz. In: *Carinthia I, Geschichtliche und volkskundliche Beiträge zur Heimatkunde Kärntens*, Jhg. 120 (1950), pp. 265-272.

In 1946 a hoard of some 322 Roman silver coins was discovered in Globasnitz (Austria). This find contained coins from the period of Commodus to Carinus and consisted of antoniniani for the most part. Detailed descriptions are given for 258 pieces but unfortunately without references (Cohen, RIC, etc.). **PB**

Z., A. N. Vroeg-Romeinsche goudstukken. In: *Jaarboek van het K. N. G. voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36 (1949), pp. 93-96, pl.

In 1948 the Royal Coin Cabinet of the Netherlands purchased at an auction held in Basel a gold coin of the early Roman Republic. The gold piece weighs 3.32 gr. and shows upon the obverse the head of Mars and the mark of value of sixty. The reverse has an eagle standing upon balls of lightning with the inscription ROMA in the exergue. This gold coin is an unusually beautiful example of these rare coins. In connection with its purchase the author of this article has taken the opportunity to discuss the recent theories on early Roman gold coinage (Mattingly, Robinson and Milne). **RPB**

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Heidensche reacties in Vroeg-Christelijken tijd: Julianus en Eugenius. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 66-70, pl.

In connection with the recent acquisition of a gold solidus of Julian the Apostate (361-363 A.D.) by the Royal Cabinet, a short account is given of the pagan reaction which this emperor did so much to encourage. The coin, which was struck at Antioch, shows the emperor on the obverse with a full and rough beard with the inscription: FL. CL. IULIANUS P. P. AVG. and on the reverse a soldier with a trophy on his left shoulder and a captive under his right hand with this inscription: VIRTUS EXER-solidi of Julian which are in this collection are also described.

CITUS ROMANORUM and in the exergue the letters: ANTI. Three other

The pagan reaction in the west under Eugenius (392-394 A.D.) is also treated in connection with the acquisition of a siliqua, which was struck at Milan in 393-394. The collection already possessed a similar piece, which was struck at Lugdunum, together with a bronze demi centenionalis of 393 from Gallia. Plate I contains illustrations of both pieces. RPB

VISIGOTHIC

CABRÉ AGUILÓ, JUAN. *El tesoriillo visigodo de trientes de las excavaciones del plan nacional de 1944-45 en Zorita de los Canes (Guadalajara)*. Madrid, 1946. 56 pp., 15 pls.

This important hoard (excavated in 1945) contained the following coins: 6 Merovingian, 1 Suevian, 5 Narbonese Visigothic, 14 Spanish Visigothic imitations of Justinian, 41 imitations of Justin II, 12 primitive Leovigildian types with meaningless legends, and 11 of the latter type bearing the names of Liuva(?) and of Leovigild. Aside from a careful description of the coins this valuable article includes a discussion of the arrangement and chronology of these early Visigothic types and a re-examination of several problems connected with the identification of the Visigothic mint of Reccopolis, especially in the light of the discovery of this hoard on the presumed site of the city in close association with the remains of a pre-Visigothic ("paleo-Christian") basilica. GCM

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

AZVEDO, J. A. V. DE. A effigie de D. João V. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16, Nos. 1-4 (1948), pp. 48-64, illus.

After an historical sketch of John V, king of Portugal (1706-1750), this article discusses in detail the portrait of this sovereign as it appeared on the coins of the realm. In common with contemporary monarchs John V imitated slavishly the court of Louis XIV. The coinage was no exception. His portrait resembles closely that of Louis XIV with the hair in curls down to the neck. A plate within the text shows clearly this portrait as it appeared upon *dobras* struck at Lisbon, Bahia and Rio. The article contains other illustrations of contemporary European coins which carried similar portraits upon the obverse. RPB

BAUMGARTNER, EGON. Zum Münzfund von Pöls. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 10 (1950), pp. 110-114.

The attribution of the coins described as type number eight in the hoard of Pöls to the mint of St. Veit had raised certain difficulties. However, it is known that these coins, like type number seven, pieces from

the same hoard, are imitations of certain South German types which were found in the Hersbruck hoard. Hence the pieces must be attributed to the mint at Zeiring in Styria and to the period of the second imperial administration of that province (1240-1250).

Other attributions of Luschin are examined in the light of the Pöls and Farrach hoards, and new conclusions are reached. The name Walchun was discovered on some of the coins and is taken for the name of a tenant at the Zeiring mint. HJE

BEISER, JOSEF, ed. Die Münzensammlung des Königs Viktor Emanuel III. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 11 (1950), pp. 124-126.

The history of the coin collection of the late king Victor Emanuel is traced from its beginnings until May 9, 1946, when the king presented it to the Italian Government which has shown to date no interest in the collection. It has remained unopened in its packing cases except for a number of pieces which were stolen during the last days of the war.

Mention is also made of the twentieth volume of the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* which was published in a very small edition after the end of the war. HJE

BERGHAUS, PETER. Eschershausen und Nienburg als Falschmünzerwerkstätten um 1441. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, No. 4 (1950), pp. 91-97.

Documents found by the author in the archives of the cities of Münster and Minden in Westphalia give a singularly clear picture of the organization and operations of a band of coin-forgers in the Middle Ages. Interesting details about their personal lives appear in letters between the band's members and illuminate the adventurous and dangerous life they led. From examination of coin finds, it has for some time been concluded that during the late Middle Ages mints in the Weser region, e.g., Bodenwerder, produced counterfeited coins with types of the more important mints of North Germany, as Hannover, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck and others. From the seven documents here communicated it is now clear that Eschershausen (mint of the Duke of Luneburg), Nienburg (mint of the Count of Hoya), and Bodenwerder minted false coins in addition to their legal coinage. These counterfeits were distributed in cities of the Wendic monetary union, as Lübeck, Hamburg and Rostock, and evidently also in Cologne, Dortmund, Minden and other cities of western Germany. The forgeries must have been imitations of coins circulating in the cities mentioned above. Shillings are specifically mentioned as coins destined for the Wendic cities. The whole crews of the mints participated in the forgery operations, including mintmasters, die-cutters, assistants, servants, and a number of tradesmen who put the false money into circulation. In the fall of 1441, with the capture of a member of the band at Lübeck with incriminating letters in his posses-

sion, the whole organization was revealed. The documents, unfortunately, are silent about the final exit of a highly interesting chapter in mediaeval monetary history. EN

BERGHAUS, P. Fund von Berensch (Ehem. Amt Ritzebüttel), Kr. Hadeln, um 1390/1400(?). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), p. 112.

Description of two silver coins of Oldenburg and two of Wildeshausen from a find at Berensch, which was discovered in 1944 or 1945 but was dispersed at once. The hoard may have been buried about 1400.

BERGHAUS, P. Fund von Göhlen, Kr. Ludwigslust, um 1760. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 122-123.

Description of 184 silver coins of Anhalt, Brandenburg, Brunswick, France, Fulda, Goslar, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Rostock, Saxony, Trier, and Wied for the years 1678-1760. These pieces represent part of a find which was discovered in 1934 at Göhlen. Most of the silver coins are of base alloy.

BERGHAUS, P. Fund von Laer, Kr. Steinfurt/Westf., nach 1625. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), p. 116.

Description of eighteen coins from Münster, Westfriesland, Campen, Zwolle, Deventer, Overijssel, Brabant, Tournai, Alsace, Tyrol, and Nürnberg for the years 1525-1625 discovered in 1944 near Laer (Westphalia).

BRAUN VON STUMM, GUSTAV. Über das ältere Zofinger Münzwesen. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 34 (1948/49), pp. 28-58, pl.

A hoard which was found in 1930 at Haldengut near Winterthur contained 370 hohlpfennigs with the picture of a winged dragon. Such pieces have been previously known, but it has not been possible to determine where they were struck.

Inasmuch as three of the pieces in the Haldengut hoard show very clearly the letters z-o, the author attributes these and all others with the winged dragon to the mint at Zofingen. From other evidence it is concluded that the pieces were struck about 1308-10.

A short history is given of Zofingen in the last years of the twelfth century. After domination by the counts of Froburg, the town fell under the jurisdiction of the house of Habsburg. The origin of the town's mint privileges is discussed, and establishment of a chronological sequence is attempted for all known issues of Zofingen from 1274 to about 1330 based on the fact that Zofingen imitated the known coin types of its neighbors, Zürich and Basel. Thirty coins of Zofingen, Zürich and Basel are illustrated on the plate and are described in detail. HJE

CITTERT-EYMERS, J. G. Van. Muntgewichtdoosjes in het bezit van het Fysisch Laboratorium en het Universiteitsmuseum te Utrecht, door J. G. van Cittert-Eymers en P. H. van Cittert. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 31-39, pl.

Owing to the excellent work of Sassen (A. Sassen, *Tijdschrift*, Vol. 20, 1912, pp. 83-120) and of Kerkwijk (A. O. van Kerkwijk, *Jaarboek*, Vol. 26, 1939, pp. 82-123), it has become possible to identify most coin weights as well as the marks of their makers. By the use of these studies together with A. Dieudonné's *Manuel des poids monétaires* almost all the coin weights and coin weight boxes of the Physics Laboratory and the University Museum at Utrecht have been identified.

Nine coin weight boxes have been catalogued and fully described in this article. The name of the maker is given together with the date, the dimensions of the box, the description of the scale, and the number of weights with their marks, if any. This information is then broken down into two tables, the first of which shows the name of the maker and the year, the name of the coin weight as well as the coin weight values as they appear upon the labels of the coin weight boxes and the second, the weight in grams of some of the coin weights. Plate 2 contains an illustration of a typical box made by Jan Kaen. It is open and shows the coin weights in their slots with the scale inserted in the middle.

RFB

DICKIE, DOUGLAS P. AND PARROTT, R. D. Merovingian Coins in the Collection of the American Numismatic Society. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 91-96, pls. 14-15.

This is a catalogue of the thirty-three Merovingian coins in the American Numismatic Society's collections. Included are eight gold coins formerly in the Lord Grantley Collection, which the Society acquired in 1949. The coins are divided into three groups: Merovingian copies of Roman coins, royal Merovingian coins, and coins of cities and towns.

DM

DOBLINGER, MAX. Einzelfunde Ennsrer Pfennige des 12. Jahrhunderts aus Oberösterreich. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 10 (1950), pp. 114-115.

A description of two denarii of Margrave Ottokar V and one of Ottokar VI of Styria which have been found at different places in Upper Austria.

HJE

DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Platinmünzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 11 (1950), pp. 126-127.

It has been frequently stated that Russia was the only country that coined platinum. This, however, is not correct. The first platinum coins

were struck by Spain in 1801. There are also later Spanish platinum coins, as well as a two dollar piece of 1837 for Newfoundland. There is a Bavarian example which may be a medal or token rather than a coin. HJE

DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. Die Vereinskronen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 8 (1950), pp. 85-89.

The Vereinskrona was created by the Vienna Monetary Treaty of January 24, 1857, to be a gold coin containing ten grams of fine gold and to be used as a trade coin, the value of which was to be determined every six months according to the prevailing ratio of gold to silver.

The career of the coin was brief and unsuccessful. Only seven of the members of the German Customs Union struck Vereinskrona or their halves. The last year in which they appeared was 1870 when they were still struck by Saxony only.

The numbers struck were very small inasmuch as the new coin could not overcome the competition of the old established ducat and the new twenty franc piece of the Latin Monetary Union, which Napoleon III hoped to make into a world wide currency.

The history of the coin is given in some detail together with the dates and numbers struck when known. HJE

ERNST, AXEL. Bidrag til Ribe mønts historie (Contribution to the History of the Ribe Mint). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1948), pp. 1-38, illus.

In the Middle Ages Ribe was one of the most important ports in Denmark. This article brings out new information about the mint in this city. The right of the local ordinary to half of the coinage is discussed in detail. This right does not go back to the days of Canute the Great but may go back to King Niels (Nicolas) if certain coins of peculiar type can be attributed to Bishop Thore (1114-1134) or to Bishop Elias (1142-1162). Only Bishop Tuvo (1214-30) placed his name upon the coins. In 1234 Bishop Gunner gave up the right to half of the coinage, which reverted to the crown alone until 1280.

The Ribe witten are discussed thoroughly. Apparently they were struck in the 1370's by the Ribe Town Council without royal consent after the pattern of the witten of Lyneborg. On historical grounds these witten may be dated at 1373 or shortly afterwards. The appearance of Ribe witten in a number of Danish and North German finds gives evidence of its extensive coinage and flourishing trade.

During the reigns of Frederic I (1523-1533) and Christian III many interesting coins were struck: nobles, 4-hvide, søslinge, 14-penning, 4-shilling, 2-shilling and shilling pieces. The article contains many illustrations and an ample bibliography. HLH

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *Muntslag van Karel V te Leeuwarden*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 27-30.

In the days of Charles V several mints were established in the provinces of the northeastern Netherlands after their union with the other provinces. Little has been known about the mint at Leeuwarden, which was the oldest of the group. A hitherto unpublished document in the General State Archives at Brussels has recently come to light which states that Franck van Papevelt assumed the position of mintmaster of this Frisian mint on April 4, 1527. The document reveals the number of different coins struck during the period 1527 to 1530: gold reals (none), half gold reals (none), Karolus guldens (2957), silver reals (1185), half silver reals (20,645), stuivers (221,607), negenmannekens 1/8 stuiver (111,285), and Holl. penningen 1/16 stuiver (94,940). At the present time it is not possible to distinguish these coins from other coins of Charles V, although they must have borne a mintmark in accordance with the instructions of Thomas Gramaye, the general mintmaster. This mint appears to have been closed shortly after 1530. In 1532 Papevelt took charge of the new mint at Kampen.

The text of Papevelt's appointment as mintmaster at Leeuwarden is transcribed at the end of the article. RPB

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *Muntvondst te Aartswoud*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 70-72.

In December, 1949, an old farm yard was being leveled at Aartswoud in the parish of Hoogwoud. In the course of this work a jug was found which contained sixteen gold and seventeen silver Dutch, German, Italian and English coins from the fifteenth to the early sixteenth centuries. The coins, which were examined at the Royal Cabinet are listed and described briefly. The latest coins are Brabant double stuivers of 1512 and an angel of Henry VIII. Dutch coins, which were struck in accordance with the statute of February 4, 1521, were not found. Hence the hoard was apparently buried between 1512 and 1521. RPB

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. *Münzenfund von Röthelstein bei Mixnitz*. In: *Zeitschrift des historischen Vereines für Steiermark*, Jhg. 40 (1949), pp. 103-107, illus.

In 1948 a hoard of 122 silver coins which had been buried ca. 1370 was discovered near Röthelstein (Austria). This find contained coins from Vienna, Graz, Bavaria, Passau, Aquileia (25 pieces), Triest, Görz (68 pieces). On evidence from this hoard conclusions are drawn for the monetary history of the Steiermark. Two coins from Görz are illustrated. PB

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. The Orlowski Collection of Polish Coins and Medals. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 97-98, pls. 16-17.

The American Numismatic Society received in 1948 and 1949 a gift of some 2,050 Polish coins and medals. These had been collected over a period of forty years by Count Alexandre Orlowski, now of Pittsford, Vermont. The collection contains coins of Poland and also of neighboring countries. There are rich series of Lithuanian, Transylvanian, and Prussian coins and coins of cities, such as Riga, Danzig, Thorn, and Posen, which were at some time a part of the Polish kingdom. There are also about 385 historical medals of Poland. Some of the pieces are very rare. Nine are described and illustrated on two plates. DM

HAVERNICK, W. Om Vikingatidens Myntcirkulation (On the Circulation of Currency during the Viking Period). In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 43 (1948), pp. 349-351.

A discussion of Sture Bolin's interesting study entitled *Muhammed, Karl den store och Rurik* (1939). This work has taken up several important questions which concern the circulation of silver coinage in Central, North and East Europe during the period 600-1000 A.D. It shows well that the large silver output in the Orient caused the price of silver to fall also in the West, until a new output of gold placed a limit on the rising price of gold in the middle of the ninth century. It shows also that the Carolingians from Pipin to Louis the Pious were obliged frequently to raise the weight of the denar in order to maintain the ratio between gold and silver in connection with the falling price of silver.

But this article disagrees with the statement that the shift from a gold to a silver standard in Central and North Europe was caused by the oriental influx of silver. Coinage of silver began in France ca. 625 A.D. and in Anglo-Saxon lands ca. 650 — before this silver influx started. No evidence is found of this development in South France where such a development would be expected immediately rather than in those distant parts along the west coast of the North Sea. Evidence from contemporary hoards found in France and Germany is discussed and used effectively. RPB

HOC, MARCEL. Trouvaille de Boorsheim (1949). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), pp. 139-141.

In remodelling a house at Boorsheim in May, 1949, four gold (Brabant, Flanders, England, Basle) and fifty-six silver coins (Brabant, Flanders, Gueldre, Holland, Liege, Overijssel, Campen, Deventer, Zwolle, Heerenberg, Utrecht, Thorn, Vianen, Spain, Lorraine, Saxe) were found in an earthen pot 50 cms. under the floor. Most of the coins were struck in the sixteenth century; a few were minted in the fifteenth. The pot was emblazoned with a two-headed eagle with letters *IM* and the date 1576. DR

HOLST, HANS. Mynfunnet fra Nedstrand. In: *Stavanger Museums Arbok*, 1948, pp. 40-47, illus.

In January, 1949, nine coins were found in the old churchyard in the parish of Nedstrand and district of Rogaland. They were discovered by the sexton who was digging a grave and were sent to the Stavanger Museum. The coins were all more or less in fragmentary condition. Two were found loose in the earth, but the rest had lumped together. The whole collection, with the exception of the two separate pieces which had disappeared, were then sent to the University Coin Cabinet at Oslo where the lump was broken up and the pieces cleaned.

After this preparation seven coins were available for study. These pieces were all Norwegian coins from the Middle Ages and from a relatively short period in the history of Norway. They were issued by Harald Hardråde during the period 1050-1060 A.D. and after his death by his sons Magnus and Olav (1066-1069).

The seven pieces are described in detail, and illustrations given of both obverse and reverse. The article points out that over 2800 Harald coins are known, and lists the eighteen hoards in which they were found, the most important of which was the Gresli hoard which contained 2205 examples. RPB

HOLST, HANS. Myntimport Gjennom Skipsfarten på Norge i 16. Arhundre: Utenlandske Funnmynter i Rogalands Jord. In: *Stavanger Museums Arbok*, 1948, pp. 49-58.

A discussion of four hoards of sixteenth century foreign coins, Kjølevik, Utstein Kloster, Stavanger, and Naerland, which came to light in 1869, 1916 and 1948. Among the countries represented were Denmark, the Netherlands, Holstein-Gottorp, and Germany. The find spots were situated on the seacoast or close to the sea. This circumstance leads to the belief that these coins were given in payment for goods exported from Norway in the sixteenth century. After Denmark, the most important countries engaged in shipping with Norway at this period were Scotland, the Netherlands and Germany. The most important article of commerce was lumber. A contemporary customs account book for the period May 1, 1567, to May 1, 1568, shows that thirty-seven out of the thirty-eight ships, which took on cargo at Ryfylke, sailed with lumber. Although this trade was conducted for the most part by barter, nevertheless the Norwegians must have welcomed foreign money because of the lack of currency in sixteenth century Norway. There was no domestic coinage in Norway after Christian III had decreed that coinage should stop and that the silver should be brought to Copenhagen. Hvider were struck for a short time at Bergen (1574-1578), but these would scarcely satisfy local needs for small change. RPB

SCHOLTEN, C. *De Munten van de Nederlandsche Gebiedsdeelen Overzee 1601-1948*. Amsterdam, J. Schulman, 1951. 176 pp., 20 pls. \$7.00.

This book discusses in detail the coinage not only of the Dutch East Indies, but also of the territories of Ceylon, South India (Pulicat, etc.), the West Indies and Brazil. This study replaces, corrects and completes Bucknill, which is out of print, adds important information to Codrington (coins of Ceylon) and also Ellis (Malaya), a book very difficult to obtain. The West Indies including Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice and Suriname are fully treated. An English edition has been announced for early appearance. HMFS

VANDERVORST, J. *Les emprunts bibliques dans la numismatique de l'Europe centrale et des pays scandinaves*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 139-190.

Vandervorst continues herewith his index of legends on coins, which are either direct quotations from the Bible or were inspired by certain passages. This article deals with coins of the Germanic countries, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine and the Low Countries, and issues of Hungary, Poland and Scandinavia. The arrangement follows that established in earlier articles, for which see *Num. Lit.*, No. 6, p. 207. SEF

WIELANDT, RIEDRICH. *Der Münzfund von Edingen (Kr. Mannheim), vergraben um 1230*. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 34-48, pls. 3-5.

A careful description of a hoard of mediaeval silver coins which were discovered ca. 1830 near Edingen in the environs of Heidelberg and only a small portion of which had been previously described by Leitzmann. In this article the 185 coins here described are from the following mints: Worms (38), Lorsch, Weissenburg, Annweiler-Trifels, Speyer (17), Hornbach, Metz (64), Trier, Toul, Köln, Mainz, Paderborn, Würzburg, Hall, Brandenburg, Magdeburg, and other mints which have not been identified. The composition of the hoard is discussed in detail in relation to the state of currency in the early thirteenth century. The importance of the single heller from Schwäbisch Hall as the precursor of the widespread heller during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is emphasized. Three plates contain numerous illustrations of the pieces from this find. The probable burial date is about 1230. PB

WOLNY, FRANZ. *Zur Familiengeschichte des kärntnerischen Münzmeisters Perro*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 11 (1950), p. 128.

Johann Georg Perro became engraver at the mint of St. Veit in Carinthia in 1622 and mintmaster in 1635. It is not certain when his tenure ended, but the author believes that it was in 1648. A 1640 inscription

is reproduced of an epitaph on the outer wall of the church at St. Veith an der Glan which Perro dedicated to his three successive wives and on which his title as mintmaster appears. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

CARLYON-BRITTON, RAYMOND. The English Debased Coinage of Edward VI. The Second Coinage. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 1 (Jan. 1950), cols. 663-668, illus.

A continuation of the study of the coinage of Edward VI. This part covers the period of the second coinage, February 16, 1547/8 to January, 1548/9. A list of varieties known to the author is given. Coins may be checked quickly against this list. JLD

CARLYON-BRITTON, R. The First Silver Coinage of Edward VI. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 7 (July 1949), cols. 327-340, 2 pls.

Description of forty-seven silver coins of Edward VI struck before October 5, 1551, most of which are in the author's collection. The article contains the necessary historical background for understanding the vicissitudes of the various coinages. Tables and illustrations are included. JLD

PARSONS, H. ALEXANDER. *The Colonial Coinages of British Africa*. London, Spink & Son, Ltd., 1950. 94 pp., illus.

The series of articles on the colonial coinages of British Africa which appeared in *The Numismatic Circular* in 1949 have been reprinted in a convenient booklet. It lists and describes in detail the coinage of British Africa with the exception of that for the Union of South Africa, and the islands of St. Helena, Mauritius, and Seychelles. An historical and bibliographical sketch precedes the thorough description of the coins for each colony. Because of its thoroughness and inclusion of the coinage since 1889, it will supersede Atkins as the reference for the coinage of this area. JLD

SCHNEIDER, H. Modern Sovereign Forgeries. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), cols. 731-732.

Because of the hoarding of gold, a profitable market was found in 1947 for forgeries of English sovereigns. A table shows the fluctuations in value of sovereigns on the Antwerp Exchange together with a description of known types of counterfeit sovereigns. JLD

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HOOBER, RICHARD T. Colonial Finances in Vermont. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 12-19, illus.

The author recounts the difficulties and disputes leading to the organization of Vermont as a state in 1777. Paper money in seven denominations was produced in 1781 and copper coins from 1785-1788. These are related to the financial and political affairs of the period. JSD

PHILPOTT, WM. A. More about the Confederate Half Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), p. 61.

In this supplement to an earlier article the author describes the whereabouts of the second of the four original Confederate half dollars of 1861 (the ANS has the first). The possible location of a third specimen is indicated without the author's being able to give any verified data as to its authenticity. JSD

RAYMOND, WAYTE, ed. *The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins from 1652 to Present Day*, 1951. 15th ed. New York, Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1950. 187 pp., illus. \$3.00.

The fifteenth edition of this popular catalog is welcomed by many collectors of the various U. S. series as a means of keeping up-to-date reference prices conveniently available. Since the previous edition, price listings have been adjusted within a relatively narrow range, although a distinct upward trend is noticeable in early dollars and in proofs. Several new illustrations and variety listings appear, such as that for the small-date overdate cent of 1807. As in the last edition, pattern coins are omitted. Proof coinage reports are included, beginning in 1863.

The present edition features a new section "Restrikes of United States Coins" by John J. Ford, Jr., and Walter Breen. This initial attempt to list and disclose background data concerning restrikes, "manufactured from genuine mint dies either officially, semi-officially or privately," is a distinct contribution in a difficult field of American numismatics. The extensive revisions and worthwhile additions to the section "Notes on the Various Denominations" are credited to John J. Ford, Jr., and Homer Downing. The general listing of contributors, included in previous editions, has been dropped.

A field for future improvement lies in further integration of historical data with coin-series listings, a more comprehensive index, and augmented historical background information for the regular mint issues. RHW

WILLIAMSON, R. H. A Visit to the U. S. Mint in 1812. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 4-10, illus.

This is largely quotation from Frank H. Stewart's *Early Engineering Reminiscences* recounting the Philadelphia setting, the mechanical and technical operation, and some personal experiences in coining and losing a cent in 1812 in the old Philadelphia mint. JSD

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins, 1951-1952*. 4th ed. Racine, Wisconsin, Whitman Publishing Co., 1950. 254 pp., illus. \$1.50.

This popularly-priced, pocket-sized handbook is of interest because, for thousands of new or casual collectors, it forms their first contact with numismatic literature. Its educational potentialities are well realized in the short section on "History of American Coinage" and in historical notes throughout the book. While such material is highly capsulized, it is unusually accurate, comprehensive and well integrated. It would appear that the author of these historical sketches was well acquainted with the wealth of factual material to be found only in Neil Carothers' *Fractional Money* (1930).

Excellent classified bibliographies should stimulate further study. Unfortunately, no reading list is included for the section on coinage history and, surprisingly, reference to Dr. W. H. Sheldon's *Early American Cents* (1949) is omitted.

Relative emphasis is indicated by the number of pages devoted to the major sections, which include: History of American Coinage (8), Early American Coins and Tokens (44), Early U. S. Mint Issues (2), Regular U. S. Mint Issues (104), Silver and Gold Commemorative Issues (24), Private or Territorial Gold Coins (43), and Quantities of Coins Struck (19). Types and major varieties of coins are illustrated with well over a thousand halftones. To facilitate identification of popular die varieties, several of the pictures are enlarged and marked. The beginner would be benefitted by additional definitions, for such terms as restrike, overdate, die variety, die state and recut die. Die variety specialists would appreciate attribution numbers for the coin pictures.

No really major revisions appear in this Fourth Edition. Coin price adjustments are many but generally in a narrow range, indicating stability of market. Listed prices are about the same as those in the Fifteenth Edition of Wayne Raymond's *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* (1950). As a new feature in the section devoted to English-American colonials, varieties known to have been "copied" for numismatic circulation are marked with a star and the name of the fabricator. Another addition is the inclusion of proof coinage figures beginning with 1863. The section on early silver dollars has been completely revised with the assistance of M. H. Bolender, the author of *The United States Early Silver Dollars from 1794 to 1803* (1950).

Thirty-six contributors to the book are listed. There is a four-page index, comprehensive and well organized. The price remains the same as for the first edition. RHW

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. Un faux d'époque: dinar fourré de Barsbay, sultan mamelouk d'Égypte. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 32 (1949-50), pp. 253-4, illus.

A contemporary forgery illustrated and described: the copper core is skillfully plated with a gold shell about one-tenth of a millimeter in thickness. CCM

BALOG, PAUL. Un quart de dinar du Sultan Naser Mohamed ben Qalaoun. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 32 (1949-50), pp. 255-6, illus.

The weight of this fractional dinar suggests a relationship with the traditional legal metrology of the Caliphate. CCM

BALOG, PAUL. Quelques dinars du début de l'ère mamelouke bahrite. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 32 (1949-50), pp. 229-252, pls.

A remarkable series of rare Bahri Mamlūk dinars is described and admirably illustrated in this important article. The group includes a specimen of the hitherto unique dinar of the queen Shajar al-Durr, one of Aybek, nine of Manṣūr Nūr al-Dīn 'Alī, and 24 of Qutūz. The discussion includes consideration of the political connotations of the transition from Ayyūbid to Mamlūk rule in Egypt as reflected in the coinage. Strictly speaking the earliest independent Mamlūk issues are those of Nūr al-Dīn 'Alī. In conclusion the author touches on the puzzling question of Mamlūk metrology. CCM

BUTAK, BEHZAD. XI. XII. ve XIII. Yüzyıllarda Resimli Türk Paralarına ek II-III. İstanbul, 1950. pp. 129-154, illus.

This is another supplement to the anomalous work on Islamic coins noted in *Num. Lit.*, 1948, pp. 31-2, 109-10, and 1951, p. 211. It contains a reprint of the article on two unusual coins of Key-Khusrev II, together with descriptions and illustrations of some Umayyad, 'Abbāsīd, Fāṭimid, Atabeg, Ilkhānid, Ṣārūkhānid and Ottoman coins. Especially interesting is a very large bronze coin of the Ilkhānid Abu Sa'īd. CCM

CLARK, WILLIAM L. The Silver Coinage of Maḥmūd II Struck at Constantinople. In: *Museum Notes* IV, pp. 121-126, pls. 18-21.

A detailed study of the denominations and types of the complex silver coinage of the Ottoman Sultan Maḥmūd II struck at the capital, with special reference to the several metrological systems prevailing during the course of his reign. The article is profusely illustrated. CCM

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Oboli de Musc'. In: *English Historical Review*, Jan. 1951, pp. 75-81.

Obolus (or *denarius*) *de musc'* is a curious term for a gold coin occasionally appearing in English records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In a meticulous philological and numismatic study Mr. Grierson identifies the denomination as the Muwaḥḥid dinar or besant of Gharb and its multiple, the double dinar, known elsewhere in Europe as the *mazmudina* or *obolus massemutinus*. GCM

MILES, GEORGE C. Abarqubādh, A New Umayyad Mint. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 115-120, illus.

An Umayyad dirhem of the year 83 A.H., recently acquired by the Museum of the American Numismatic Society, is to be attributed to the mint of Abarqubādh, a town east of the Tigris between Wāsiṭ and Baṣrah, near al-Madhār. The article contains a geographical and philological commentary on the mint-name.

STERN, S. M. Some Unrecognized Dirhems of the Zaidis of the Yemen. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 9 (1949), pp. 180-188.

The ruler in question is identified as the Zaidi Imam 'Abdullāh b. Ḥamza b. Sulaymān, al-Manṣūr bi'llāh, of the family of the Rassids, 561-614 A.H. The coins, originally published by Lane-Poole and Nützel are re-examined, and some of the unsolved problems in connection with this coinage are discussed. GCM

STREETER COLLECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. In: *Yale University School of Medicine, Report of the Historical Library 1949-1950*, p. 5.

A brief note on the contents of a collection of Arabic glass weights in the Historical Library of the Yale University School of Medicine. GCM

INDIA

GUPTA, P. L. The Silver Punch-Marked Coins from Taxila. (The Hoard of 1924). A Critical and Comparative Study. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 114-146, pls. 7-9.

This article constitutes an exhaustive and minutely critical examination of a Memoir by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh entitled "Punch-marked Coins from Taxila." It deals with 1059 pre-Mauryan silver punch-marked coins found in Taxila in 1924. The author is critical of Mr. Walsh in his identification of portions of symbols as separate and independent, and in his failure to distinguish between different varieties of the same symbol and incorrect identification of others. Two appendices are furnished: one gives the symbols and classes of the coins on which they occur, the inaccuracies of Mr. Walsh being printed in italics; the other lists the new varieties of coins not identified by Mr. Walsh. The article is illustrated by three plates of the symbols discussed. WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. A Lead Coin from Koṇḍāpur. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 86-87, illus.

The author discusses a lead coin from Kondāpur in Hyderabad State which he attributes to the late Sātavāhana period. The ruler Jayacharakāma, whose dynastic name is not mentioned in the Prakrit legend, may have been a feudatory of the Sātavāhanas or risen to power after their downfall. WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. A Note on the Khairtal Hoard of the Coins of Mahendrāditya. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 108-110.

The author examines certain objections advanced by Dr. A. S. Altekar regarding the attribution of some gold coins of Mahendrāditya described by V. P. Rode in *JNSI*, Vol. X, pp. 137 sqq. WHM

NARAIN, AWADH KISHORE. Some Interesting Coins of Sophytes and the Problem of his Identification. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 93-99, illus.

In the light of certain evidence deduced from two previously unpublished coin-types of Sophytes, the author rejects the traditionally accepted identity with Saubhūti and concludes that he was not an Indian ruler, but a Persian governor reinstated by Alexander the Great. WHM

NARAIN, AWADH KISHORE. Some Rare Coins of the Indo-Bactrians. In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 100-103, illus.

The author describes three rare Indo-Bactrian coins: a tetradrachm of Demetrius I with rare monogram; a hemidrachm of Heliocles; and a didrachm of Diomedes. WHM

RODE, V. P. Khairtal Hoard of the Coins of Mahendraditya, with Editor's Note. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 136-142, pl.

A hoard of 54 uniface coins made from thin sheets of base gold was found in August, 1948, at Khairtāl, Raipur District, C. P. Before the coins were sent to the Nagpur Museum, one was melted and another cut into three pieces. Below their representation of Garuḍa standing, the coins bear the inscription, Śrī Mahendrāditya, in calligraphy of the fifth to sixth century A.D. The author suggests that they were struck by Kumāragupta I. In a note following the article, the editor argues against this attribution. JLD

SINGHAL, C. R., comp. *Bibliography of Indian Coins*. Pt. 1 (Non-Muhammadan Series). Edited by A. S. Altekar. Bombay, The Numismatic Society of India, 1950. 163 pp.

In compiling this bibliography of Indian coins, Mr. Singhal has rendered an invaluable service to students of Indian numismatics and merits a high degree of commendation for the singular industry he has brought to the task. It is the first of two parts which will constitute an extensive bibliography embracing the whole gamut of Indian numismatic literature planned by the Numismatic Society of India and given high priority among its post-war projects. This part deals with the non-Muhammadan series up to about 1200 A.D., whereas the second part destined to be published in the near future, will treat the remaining series. The first part includes also the dynasties of Vijayānagar and the petty Hindu kingdoms in Assam, Tipperah, and Kāngrā Valley, which were uninfluenced by Muslim numismatic techniques and patterns, in addition to the coinages of Tibet, Nepāl, Burma, Ceylon, Arakan, and the Malay Peninsula, all of which drew considerably upon the Indian numismatic tradition. The bibliography lists the articles on numismatics appearing in some thirty journals, most of them published in India. It is divided into twenty sections covering the various series of coins, the items being listed alphabetically by author in each section. With every bibliographical entry is given a critical summary of the article referred to, and it is this particular feature which renders the work so highly useful. An impressive amount of minute study has been devoted to Indian coins during the course of the past century, but much of this research published in the form of papers in various journals remains unutilized and forgotten. This kind of material is manifestly difficult to control because of its widely scattered character and the considerably large number of journals published throughout the world which contain articles on Indian numismatics. Thus, the assemblage in one handy volume of the references to all or most of these articles has been a desideratum of long standing. Mr. Singhal has immeasurably enhanced the value of his work by the inclusion of these critical summaries alluded to above.

A list of reference books extending four and a half pages is included in the back of the volume along with an index to the dynasties and rulers, and another of the authors of the articles.

A random check of many of the bibliographical references indicates that they are, with occasional exceptions, accurate and reliable. It is in a way regrettable that the date was not given along with the volume and page references of the journals, since without this information it is not possible to know how long ago a particular article was written. There are some typographical errors, but not sufficient to mar the work or impede its utility.

WHEM

SINGHAL, C. R. A Unique Gold Coin of Nasiruddin Mahmud, Sultan of Ma'bar. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 134-136, pl.

A new gold coin struck by Nasiruddin Mahmud of Ma'bar dated 746 A.H. (1345 A.D.) is described with a short note of the history of

Moslem Ma'bar. The coin is important for several reasons: (1) no gold coin of Ma'bar has been described previously by writers on the coinage of Ma'bar; (2) it gives a new date for the sultan; (3) the name of the country Ma'bar given in the inscription proves that Ma'bar was known by this name during this period and not by Madura, the name of the capital. JLD

SITHOLEY, B. S. *The Art of Gupta Coins.* In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 10 (1948), pp. 119-131, pl.

Greek and Roman influence which has been seen in the art of Gupta coins by western numismatists is denied by the author. To him such influence exists in imagination rather than reality. Anthropologists have pointed out that men by disposition do not adopt customs and beliefs they do not understand, especially when there is little intrinsically attractive to them. It is noted that there is no evidence of Roman immigrants in Magadha, Malwa, or Surashtra and that Chandragupta II, who conquered these provinces and who is said to have opened ways of communication between Northern India and western countries, modelled his silver coins on those of the Western Kshatrapas. It is concluded that the art of the Gupta coins is indigenous and derives its inspiration from daily life of the times which they depict in the activities of the rulers. Detailed comments on the representations of various Gupta coin types are given in support of the thesis. JLD

SITHOLEY, B. S. *Symbols on Gupta Coins.* In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 111-113.

The theory is advanced that the symbols on Gupta coins are a kind of numerical notation disguised as geometrical figures and used by the engravers to indicate the total numbers of different coin-types struck. WHM

TARAPORE, P. S. *Some Rare Bahamani and Mughal Coins.* In: *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 11, Pt. 2 (Dec. 1949), pp. 154-157, pl. 10.

The article describes seven rare coins: a unique gold tankah of the Bahmani ruler 'Alāu-d-dīn Humāyūn Shāh Zālim, and coins of the Mughal Emperors Akbar, Jahāngīr, Aurangzeb, Jahandār Shāh and Shāh 'Ālam. WHM

THE PHILIPPINES

BANTUG, J. P. *Los tres duros.* Manila, The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1949. 9 pp. (Philippine Numismatic Monographs No. 4.)

This monograph discusses three coins which circulated in the Philippine Islands, namely, the Pillar Dollar, the American "Bland" Dollar

and the Philippine Peso. The information contained in the pamphlet is elementary but is entertainingly told. PKA

PEREZ, GILBERT S. *El Historico Agujero Saltimbanqui*. Manila, 1949. 6 pp.

After the Mexican revolution, much mutilated and pierced currency found its way into the Philippine Islands and caused financial disruption. In August, 1834, the Philippine government issued a decree prohibiting the circulation of silver and gold money which had been pierced. This decree caused trouble and consternation among the citizenry, for the governor, who had recently arrived from Madrid, was not familiar with the Philippine marriage custom of the arras (dowry). This dowry consisted of a handful of coins which the bridegroom placed into the hands of the bride. These coins were invariably pierced and strung upon a chain which became the property of the bride for the use of the family. Since for the newly married poor, this represented the total wealth of the family, the Philippine government was obliged to take prompt remedial measures. In September, 1834, it issued a proclamation stating that it was not the intention of the government to prohibit the small silver and gold coins which had been pierced for the arras, and providing that these pierced coins were brought to the residence of the *Intendencia*, they would be countermarked free of charge upon both obverse and reverse, and would then circulate freely as valid currency. RPB

PAPER MONEY

BODENSCHATZ, HERBERT. 1914-15er Kriegsnotgeldscheine und ihre Besonderheiten. Berichtet nach einer Spitzensammlung. Reprint: Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler (Sept. 1950), 11 pp.

This mimeographed pamphlet analyzes the private and municipal German emergency money issues of 1914/15 from the point of view of their inscriptions and the material used in their manufacture.

The analysis is based on the emergency money issues in the comprehensive collection of the author. HJE

BUKY, JÓZSEF. *A Pengőtöl a Forintig* (From the Pengoe to the Florin). Budapest, 1946. 9 pp., illus.

The Hungarian inflation, which raged from the summer of 1945 until the summer of 1946, with roots back to 1937, was undoubtedly the most gruesome monetary inflation in history. A detailed account is given of banknote issues during the period. IM

CURTO, J. J. Supplementary Notes of the Copper and Iron Dollars of the U. P. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 6 (June 1950), pp. 328-330.

A description and list of the scrip notes of the Copper and Iron Min-

ing Company of Michigan appeared in *The Numismatist* in Dec., 1947 (See *Num. Lit.* No. 9, Dec. 1949, p. 341). This supplement incorporates additional information and newly discovered notes. LLB

EBOLI, CARLOS M. *Falsificação de Valores Circulantes Nacionais Papel-Moeda*. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 15 (May-June 1949), pp. 164-178, illus.

An account of the operation of two "money factories" which flourished recently in the heart of Rio de Janeiro and manufactured counterfeit banknotes in the denominations 200, 500 and 1000 cruzeiros. Each plant operated independently. The notes were printed by the off-set process. In February, 1949, a commission of experts was appointed to examine the counterfeit banknotes as well as the material used in their manufacture. The work of this commission is described in detail and its findings given. The obverses and reverses of a genuine and counterfeit 1000 cruzero note are illustrated in juxtaposition. Then the denomination numbers, the serial numbers, and the word "Brazil," are illustrated by enlargements which show clearly the differences between the genuine and the counterfeit note. RFB

FORIEN DE ROCHESNARD, JEAN-GEORGES. *Les Monnaies des Prisonniers de Guerre en France, Pendant la Guerre 1914-1918*. Auxerre, Imprimerie Moderne, 1950. 47 pp., illus.

Paper money or scrip notes for use by the prisoners of war or internees were first issued during the Transvaal War 1899-1902 for use in Ceylon and St. Helena. Prior to this war, prisoners of war were paid in money or not paid at all. This booklet describes about 6,500 notes which were issued in prisoner of war or internment camps in France during the period 1914-1918. When first issued, the notes carried the name of the locality of the camp, but in 1918 the inscription was changed to show the companies engaged in repairing war damages. VLB

GOODRICH, L. CARRINGTON. A Bronze Block for the Printing of Chinese Paper Currency (ca. 1287). In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 127-130, pls. 22-24.

So far as is known, only two bronze blocks for the printing of Chinese paper money are in existence. One was published some years ago by the Chinese scholar Lo Chên-yü. The second, with an identical inscription, is now described and illustrated, and a translation of the inscription is given. This block, which is superior to the first in calligraphy, may well date from 1287 or shortly thereafter. DM

RAYMOND, WAYTE, comp. *The Standard Paper Money Catalogue. Part I: Colonial and Continental Currency. Part II: United States Notes and Fractional Currency*. New York, Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1950. Part I, 48 pp., illus. \$1.50. Part II, 46 pp. \$1.00.

These pamphlets comprise a check list of the types of paper currency

included in their respective titles. They constitute a revision of similar information by the same compiler published in one volume in 1940. Part I contains a list of the various bills and certificates issued by the Thirteen Colonies and the Continental Congress with fifty-four illustrations of these interesting items and facsimiles of twenty different vignettes found on some of the certificates. Part II contains a complete list of all types of paper currency issued or authorized by the United States including the reduced size currency first issued in 1929. WHD

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

ANDERSON, P. K. *Postage Stamp Money of Spain*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1950), pp. 689-690, illus.

As metallic money had all but disappeared in Spain in 1937, the government of Generalissimo Franco was forced to issue cardboard discs with the Spanish coat of arms stamped on one side and current postage stamps of various values glued on the other. A 25 centimos is illustrated. BPL

DI BELLA, EMIL. *A History and Check-List of Wooden Money*. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Oct. 1950), pp. 801-807.

Touching upon the inception of wooden money in the days of the Byzantine Empire, the author continues with the history of its use at one time or another in most of the countries of the world, dealing principally with England, the Far East, and the United States. BPL

DECORATIONS

BERGHMAN, ARVID. *Nordiska Riddareordnar och Dekorationer* (Scandinavian Orders of Knighthood and Decorations). Malmö, John Kroon, 1949. 248 pp., pls.

This book is devoted to the decorations of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland. The royal Swedish orders of knighthood, Swedish decorations and the Order of St. John in Sweden are discussed in detail on pp. 16-78. The history of the Danish Order of the Elephant, of the Order of Dannebrog and the older Danish orders, and of contemporary Danish decorations is given on pp. 79 to 95. The Finnish Freedom Cross and Freedom Medal, the Vita Ros' Order, the order of the Lion, Finnish decorations, and the Order of the Sacred Lamb are treated on pp. 96-122. Discussion of the Icelandic Order of the Falcon is found on pp. 123-129. The Royal Norwegian Order of Saint Olav, the Royal Norwegian Order of the Lion and Norwegian decorations in general are discussed on pp. 130-143. Handsome plates (pp. 147-221) in color and in black and white

illustrate all these decorations. A solid and beautiful book which will prove helpful to students and collectors in the field of Scandinavian decorations. RPB

FERREIRA, TITO LIVIO. A Galeria de Armas do Museu Paulista. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 150-154, illus.

An account of a visit to the gallery of arms at the Museu Paulista at São Paulo in which the weapons, portraits of distinguished Brazilians, and decorations on display are mentioned. In August 1867 the imperial government authorized a decoration of honor in commemoration of the Mato Grosso campaign. High officers, who had taken part in the campaign, were given the decoration in gold; captains and subalterns in silver, and soldiers in an alloy of copper and tin. However, all had the same form and dimensions. The decoration is oval and carries on the obverse the effigy of the Emperor Pedro II, facing left. The reverse bears at the top two laurel branches surrounded by the legend *CONSTANCIA E VALOR* and below the inscription: *MATTO GROSSO 1867*. The article contains an illustration of both obverse and reverse of this decoration. RPB

JADOT, JEAN. Les croix de distinction des chanoines du chapitre de la cathédrale de Tournai. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 111-137, pls. 15-19.

A long and interesting story about the trials and tribulations of the Canons of Tournai in their eventually successful appeal to the Empress Marie-Theresa and other officials, requesting the authority to wear a special cross as an insignia of membership in the Chapter. Only one specimen is known and that does not correspond exactly to the design submitted by the "Chambre héraldique" and approved by the Empress.

The Chapter was disbanded when the French invaded the Low Countries at the end of the eighteenth century. A new Chapter, formed in 1814, finally obtained the Pope's approval, in 1864, and the right to wear a somewhat similar cross, a specimen of which is also illustrated. SEF

LINDGREN, TORGNY. När Svenska Tapperhetsmedaljer "Byttes" mot Ryska S:t Georgskors (When Swedish Bravery Medals Were "Exchanged" for Russian St. George Crosses). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct. 1950), pp. 153-157, illus.

Ernest A. Areen in an article entitled "Medaljhistoriska Studier" which appeared in the *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* (1942, pp. 29-39), maintained that the wearing of the Russian Cross of St. George by Swedish soldiers was frowned upon in certain Swedish circles. This article attempts to show that the wearing of this decoration of honor in Sweden and by Swedish soldiers enjoyed a measure of popularity. In 1816 the Russian emperor had sent a number of St. George Crosses of the fifth class to the king of Sweden for bestowal upon Swedish soldiers

who had served in distinguished fashion during the campaign in Germany. According to the author these St. George Crosses were prized by the soldiers and were held in general esteem. Various sources, especially death notices, which mention the deceased as a holder of the St. George Cross, are quoted. HLH

MANCHOUKUO: Order of the Auspicious (or Prosperous) Cloud. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (April 1950), pp. 1, 4-5, illus.

The article points out the difficulties of obtaining complete information about this decoration. The order was established by the government of Manchoukuo in 1934. It consisted of nine classes, the first class of which was sparingly bestowed. The decoration is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches from the top of the ring to the lowest part of the badge. The ring is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, the star $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The badge is made of wash gold. The golden suspender depicts an orchid, which was the coat-of-arms of Manchoukuo. The five petals of this orchid are enameled in yellow and the four arms of the star are enameled in white. The article contains sketches of the decoration and its various parts. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. A Ordem de Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa (Instituida no Rio de Janeiro, a 6 de Fevereiro de 1818). In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 17 (1949), pp. 21-36, illus.

Few people know the reasons why Portuguese sovereigns beginning with John IV (1640-1656) have not used the symbol of majesty, the royal crown. The Blessed Virgin Mary as Nossa Senhora da Conceição has played a very important part in the history of Portugal since the twelfth century as may be judged from the plethora of epigraphical evidence. In March, 1646, John IV consecrated Portugal to the Blessed Virgin. (The document of consecration is reproduced in the article). From this time the royal crown has not been worn, but has been reserved for Nossa Senhora da Conceição. In 1648 gold and silver coins known as Conceição pieces were struck in commemoration of the event.

D. João VI was proclaimed king at Rio de Janeiro in February, 1818. At this time the sovereign established the order of Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Vila Viçosa, which consisted of a grand master, grand crosses (actual and honorary), commendatories, knights, and squires. The twenty-one statutes of the order are cited in toto in the article. The decoration of the order consists of a large nine pointed star enameled in white with gold rays upon which nine white enameled small stars have been superimposed. This hangs from the royal crown. Around the center of the star cluster is the inscription: PADROEIRA DO REINO. In the center is placed the angelic salutation in the form of a monogram. RPB

TOURNEUR, Mme. VICTOR. Les sceaux des empereurs latins de Constantinople. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), p. 202.

Summary of the material relating to seals, contained in the paper by M. Jean Longnon, "Notes sur la diplomatie de l'empire latin de Constantinople," which was published in *Mélanges dédiés à la mémoire de Félix Grat* [Paris, 1949]. SEF

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. François et Jean-Baptiste Harrewijn graveurs de sceaux. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 101-110, pls. 13-14.

A documented account of the official seals engraved by François Harrewijn and his son Jean-Baptiste during the years in which they were associated with the Mint at Brussels. The seal executed for the Grand Conseil de Malines and one for the Privy Council, engraved by François Harrewijn, are described in detail and illustrated. SEF

MINT REPORTS

Muntverslag over het Jaar 1948 (Mint Report for the Year 1948). The Hague, The Netherlands, 1949. 43 pp., 2 pls.

In 1948 the coinage of the Netherlands was placed on a new basis by the Monetary Law of 1948, which went into operation on August first of that year. The amounts up to which coinage was authorized were: 20 million guilders in 25 cent pieces (kwartje); 20 million guilders in 10 cent pieces (dubbeltje); 5 million guilders in 5 cent pieces (stuiver); 5 million guilders in 1 cent pieces.

The coins were designed by Prof. Wenckebach and obtained royal approval. Although Queen Wilhelmina transferred the crown in 1948 to her daughter, Queen Juliana, the decision was reached that the coinage of 1948 should show the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina only.

Various coins were withdrawn from circulation. These were the bronze half cent, the silver half guilder, and the bronze and zinc two and a half cent piece.

The nickel used for the five cent pieces was bought partly from the Norwegian plant of the Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, and partly in the form of ready planchets from England.

The number of coins actually struck was: For the Netherlands: 80,000 guilders in 5 cent pieces; 274,000 guilders in 1 cent pieces. For Curaçao: 100,000 in 10 cent pieces; 50,000 in 5 cent pieces; 25,000 in 2½ cent pieces.

Approximately 6,150 kilograms of fine silver was sold by the mint for

industrial purposes against a price which was based on the American silver quotation.

The mint struck various medals which were designed by Prof. Wenckebach and other artists.

The report also contains several tabulations about withdrawn coins in the Netherlands and in Curaçao, estimates of coin circulation for January, 1949, and figures about coinage since 1840, which also include the number of Netherlands coins struck in the United States during World War II: 1914: 105,125,000 1 guilder pieces; 40 million 25 cent pieces; 201 million 10 cent pieces. 1945: 25,375,000 1 guilder pieces; 92 million 25 cent pieces; 99 million 10 cent pieces. The coins struck in the United States since 1941 for Dutch East Indies, Suriname, and Curaçao are included.

The frontispiece shows the obverses and reverses of the four pieces struck in 1948. The report also contains three excellent plates which illustrate seven of the outstanding medals issued during the year. MMS

Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint 1947. London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950. 87 pp. 2s. 6d.

Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint 1948. London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950. 78 pp. 2s.

These two reports cover the coinage operations of the Royal Mint and include the reports of other mints within the British Empire. In addition to technical statistics, tabular surveys are made of the coins struck for countries in the empire as well as foreign coins struck by the various mints. Special emphasis is laid upon the change from silver to the cupro-nickel alloy. Issues of new medals are analyzed and described. RDX

CURRENT PERIODICALS

BOLETIN IBERO-AMERICANO DE NUMISMATICA (Hans M. F. Schulman, 545 Fifth Ave., N. Y., N. Y.). Vol. 1, No. 14 (Jan.-Feb. 1951).

BOLLETTINO DEL CIRCOLO NUMISMATICO NAPOLETANO (Circolo Numismatico Napoletano. Castello Angioino, Napoli). New Series, Vol. 35, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-Dec. 1950).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ETUDE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE (M. R. Habrekorn, 6, Avenue du Parc, Vanves, France). Vol. 3 (1948); Vol. 4 (1949); Vol. 5 (1950).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris). Vol. 6, No. 2 (Feb. 1951); Vol. 6, No. 3 (Mar. 1951).

- CASA DA MOEDA (Ministério da Fazenda, Parça da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil). Vol. 3, No. 16 (July-Aug. 1949).
- THE CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club, Oakland, Calif.). Vol. 3, No. 2 (Feb. 1951).
- THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., N. Y. 21, N. Y.). Vol. 18, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1951).
- COLLECTORS DIGEST (4951 Norwood, Kansas City 3, Kansas). Spring 1951.
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (Drie-maandelijke Uitgave van het Kon. Ned. Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde en van de Vereeniging voor Penningkunst. Redactie-Secretariaat: J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam-C.). Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan. 1951); Vol. 1, No. 2 (Apr. 1951).
- HAMBURGER BEITRÄGE ZUR NUMISMATIK (Verein der Münzenfreunde in Hamburg). Vol. 4 (1950).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (Oscar Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantova, Italy). Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan. 1951); Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb. 1951); Vol. 2, No. 3 (Mar. 1951).
- THE JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (The Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1, India). Vol. 12, Pt. 1 (June 1950).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (2319 E. Glenrosa Ave., Phoenix, Arizona). Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb. 1951); Vol. 2, No. 3 (Mar. 1951); Vol. 2, No. 4 (Apr. 1951).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat: Wien IV, Schelleingasse 23). Vol. 6, No. 12 (1950).
- NENA-NEWS (New England Numismatic Association. Editor, C. J. Dupont, 2 Windemere Road, Worcester 2, Mass.). Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan. 1951); Vol. 3, No. 2 (Mar. 1951).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK ARSSKRIFT 1950 (Nordisk Numismatisk Union).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, København). No. 2 (Feb. 1951); No. 3 (Mar. 1951); No. 4 (Apr. 1951).
- NUMISMATIC BULLETIN (Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Calif.). Vol. 4, No. 2 (Feb. 1951); Vol. 4, No. 3 (Mar. 1951); Vol. 4, No. 4 (Apr. 1951).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son, Ltd., 5, 6 & 7 King St., St. James's, London, S. W. 1). Vol. 59, No. 2 (Feb. 1951); Vol. 59, No. 3 (Mar. 1951); Vol. 59, No. 4 (Apr. 1951).
- THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (Hewitt Bros., 5450 N. Clark St., Chicago 40, Ill.). Vol. 17, No. 2 (Feb. 1951); Vol. 17, No. 3 (Mar. 1951); Vol. 17, No. 4 (Apr. 1951).
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GENERAL

AMOROS, J. Un antiguo y nuevo servicio de la numismática a los estudios históricos. In: *Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (July-Aug.-Sept. 1950), pp. 4-6.

At the International Congress of Historical Sciences held at Paris in the summer of 1950 several historians stated emphatically that it was impossible to know the history of a period well without knowledge of its coinage. This article gives an analysis of the subject of numismatics and shows well that the scope of research and study proper to numismatics, in which it can and does contribute information to history and economics, consists of the following: the causes which determine the creation of a coinage, the legal origin, denominations, standards, monetary series, the quantities issued, and the extent and length of circulation.

RFB

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. Coins of the Near East in the Yale Collection. In: *The Yale University Library Gazette*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (Jan. 1951), pp. 112-116, illus.

Yale's collection of coins from Syria and Mesopotamia, recently augmented by excavation material from Dura Europos, includes individual pieces of rarity and beauty, but its chief importance lies in the large number of common coins available for study purposes. The writer touches upon some of the broad questions of monetary policy to whose final solution collections such as the one at Yale can make a distinct contribution.

MT

MOLNAR, IMRE. Electrolytical Cleaning of Silver Coins. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 15, No. 12 (Dec. 1949), pp. 1047-1050.

This is a chapter reprinted from the now out-of-print booklet *The Cleaning of Silver Coins*. It describes the methods involved in the electrolytic cleaning of silver coins without the use of external sources of electric current or a complex electrolyte.

CCV

THASOS. Monnaies du Moyen Âge et des temps modernes. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 74, No. 2 (1950), p.364, pls. 41-42.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century because of the disappearance of Turkish small change on the island of Thasos, the ecclesiastical authorities of the Thasian villages struck with their own seal a certain number of Turkish bronze coins, which had already been retired from circulation. These pieces, which circulated legally in the island, had the following values: 40, 20, 10, 5 parades. The most important piece was the bronze Bakira (Bakir = bronze). A table shows the relation of this coin to other coins which were circulating in the Ottoman Empire at the time. This monetary system remained in force until 1902, at which time the Turkish army took possession of the island again and suppressed the system.

Plates XLI-XLII show Frankish money (nos. 1-10), and Turkish money from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (nos. 11-20) as well as that of the nineteenth century discussed above. RFB

ANCIENT

ALMAGRO, M. Hallazgos de monedas ampuritanas en el Languedoc. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 11 (1949), p. 199.

Discussion of finds of coins from Ampurias in Languedoc. One find, made at Valros near Béziers, contained three Ampurian asses with Latin inscriptions from the period after Caesar at which time according to the author the city of Indica had become a Roman *municipium*. Information about a find of Greek silver coins which was made at Agde, the ancient Agate, but subsequently lost was supplied by local historians of Agde. Both Greek and Roman coins from Ampurias have been found in large number at Castell-Roselló. All these finds reveal active trade between Spain and the Iberian section of Languedoc. RFB

CARBONELL, REYES. Las monedas Preislámicas Españolas. In: *Boletín Ibero-Americano de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (July-Aug.-Sept. 1950), pp. 2-3, illus.

A brief statement of the problems connected with the early Latin and bilingual Arabic coins of Spain. GCM

CESANO, SECONDINA LORENZA. Numismatica Antica. Offprint: *Doxa, Rassegna Critica di Antichità Classica*, Vol. 2, fasc. 3 (Sept.-Dec. 1949), pp. 221-258.

The first part of a bibliographical account of Greek and Roman coins, providing a bird's-eye view of what has been done in numismatic studies in the last ten years. This is the first article of this sort in *Doxa*, "A Critical Review of Classical Antiquity" published at the Città Universitaria (Rome), and it may be assumed that it is the beginning of a series which will appear at convenient intervals, or regularly at the end

of every decennium. An introduction is followed by a general classification of the Greek coins into three groups: autonomous coinage, regal coinage, Greek coinage of the Roman imperial period; there is a discussion of these; then come statements on the beginning of the coinage, on some unsolved problems, on difficulties faced in numismatic studies, and on the sources for research (hoards, finds of single pieces, collections public and private, catalogues, monographs, etc.). Before undertaking the main part of the article the author lists major works published earlier in the century. The rest of the article (pp. 223-258) is the bibliography proper, filled out here and there with observations of the compiler. Works of general character come first, then other works in geographical sequence from Athens to Persia, Bactria, and the Indo-Greek coinage. The article will be continued in a later issue of *Doxa*.

AAB

FRYE, RICHARD N. Additional Notes on the Early Coinage of Transoxiana. In: *Museum Notes IV*, pp. 105-114.

From new material which has appeared since the publication of *Notes on the Early Coinage of Transoxiana* Mr. Frye draws the following conclusions: (1) Three related scripts were in use in Transoxiana at the time of the Arab conquests. (2) The script on the coins of Bukhara was not in common use by the people at that time. (3) The script of Khwārazm was derived directly from the Pahlavik of Arsacid Iran; those of Bukhara and Samarqand were different. (4) The remnants of a debased Greek script are found on the coins of the Hephthalites. The article ends with additions and corrections to the earlier work.

DM

GERASSIMOV, T. Kolektivni nakhodki na moneti (Trésors de monnaies en Bulgarie découverts pendant 1946, 1947 et 1948). In: *Bulletin de l'institut archéologique bulgare*, Vol. 17 (1950), pp. 316-326.

In this article T. Gerassimov gives a brief description of eighty hoards found in Bulgaria during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. Most of these hoards were discovered by accident, by peasants working in the fields, or by workers digging foundations for houses, roads, etc. The number of coins in each hoard rarely exceeds fifty, with the exception of: one find of 2000 Roman denarii in Graditche; one find of 300 Petra tetradrachms of Alexander the Great; another find of 300 denarii of Roman emperors of the second and third centuries in Krivodol; a find of Turkish coins of the eighteenth century in Noevesi; a large hoard of later Roman coins at Progoroletz; a hoard of 150 denarii of Roman emperors of the second century at Kolarovgradsko; a hoard of 2669 Roman imperial coins at Malk Preslavets; and a hoard of 170 German thalers (mostly Batavian) of the eighteenth century at Petritch. The great majority of the smaller hoards are composed of Roman imperial

coins of the second, third, and fourth centuries. There are five hoards of Turkish coins of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, often mixed with Austrian and German thalers of the same period. Three hoards are largely made up of tetrobols of Greek cities (Apollonia on the Black Sea, Apollonia on the Adriatic Sea, Thasos, and a few others). One hoard is entirely composed of Roman Republican coins of the first and second centuries B.C. A large number of scattered Macedonian coins, largely of the time of Alexander the Great, were also found. Byzantine coins are represented in many hoards, and one hoard is entirely made up of Barbarian imitations of Greek coins. Finally, one hoard is completely composed of Hungarian and German coins of the sixteenth century. A few coins are described succinctly by the author, most of them being Greek or early Byzantine. T. Gerassimov has been very careful in noting the allocation of the coins to various museums, dealers, or private owners. Some of them reached New York. oc

HAWKES, C. F. C. & HULL, M. R. *The Coins.* (Camulodunum—First Report on the Excavations at Colchester 1930-1939.) Reprinted from: *Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, No. 14, (1947), pp. 129-167, 4 pls.

In 1938 the first signs of the mint of Cunobelin at Colchester were discovered. A pit containing native pottery, early Roman pottery as well as slab mold fragments, and other signs of metal working had been deliberately buried and sealed over within a short time of the Conquest.

The slab molds may be safely attributed to pre-Roman native metal industry by analogy with similar molds found on the Continent. The form of the molds would suggest that they were used for casting blank flans from which coins were made, but they may have been used for other purposes as well. Some of the unstruck bronze flans found seem to have been of the type which could have been formed in these molds. It is suggested that the mold held a given weight of metal, and thus was a metrological device which yielded a given number of blanks to a specific weight of metal. The heavy metal content of the molds resembles that of Cunobelin's coinage.

A total of 222 British coins was found on the site. Many other chance finds are likely to have come from this site, the most of which are of Cunobelin. Of 24 such finds, 22 are of Cunobelin; of 198 British coins from the site found in the excavations from 1930-39, 130 are identifiable, and of these 110 are definitely of Cunobelin while 6 more may be added as probably of that ruler. It is also evident that the date of occupation of the pre-Roman site corresponds with the reign of Cunobelin. Three Gaulish coins were also found.

A total of 617 Roman pieces were examined in the preparation of this report of the coins found. Of these, 334 are from the area of British Camulodunum as a whole, while 273 are from two relatively

small areas of post-Claudian occupation on this site. Only the 344 coins of British Camulodunum are described in detail.

As evidence for the nationalist character of Cunobelin's administration it should be noted that the pre-Conquest site showed no Roman coins. A study of the coins in circulation at various times is presented from the finds. It would seem from the survey that reckoning in *aes* gradually became more popular after the Conquest. The copies of orthodox Roman coins are also discussed. The work concludes with a description of the stratification and distribution of the coins over the site.

HLA

RAYMAN, MILOŠ. Numismatický příspěvek k dějinám hradiště u Stradonic (Numismatic Contribution to the History of Stradonic). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3 (1948), pp. 8-20 illus.

The later period at Stradonic is characterized by gold coinage which is bowl-shaped (Egyptian school) and bears Gallic and classical motifs. A Gallic people from the region of Populonia came to Stradonic about the time of the birth of Christ. They brought with them flat coins. Only one issue of flat coins was struck at Stradonic, and it conforms, in consequence, to the local usages. The Suevi, who progressively oppressed the people of Stradonic, forced them to emigrate towards the region of Komarno. The typical coinage of Stradonic soon conformed to the local usage and then disappeared completely.

HLA

SMIRNOVA, O. I. Soghdian Coins as a New Source for the History of Central Asia. In: *Sovetskoe Vostokovedeniye*, Vol. 6 (1949), pp. 356-367. In Russian.

This article by Miss Smirnova continues her work on Soghdian coins (cf. *Museum Notes* IV, 112). She reconstructs the pre-Islamic king list of Samarkand on the basis of coins and manuscript fragments. Of interest to numismatists are her remarks on the four different marks which she finds on all of the coins. They are interpreted as coats of arms of the rulers (unfortunately no plates or reproductions are given). This article is summarized in *The Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. 14 (1951).

RNF

GREEK

BUDDE, ADELAIDE M. A Syracusan Dekadrachm by "Kimon,"—Fractured Die Type. In: *Museum Notes* (Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence), Vol. 8, No. 4 (May 1951), 3 pp., illus.

The dekadrachm under discussion, now in the Museum of Art at Providence, is from the collection of the late Henry A. Greene and may have come originally from the hoard found at Santa Maria di Licodia in 1894. After discussing the three stages in the fracture of

the reverse die, which possibly represents the last work of Kimon, the author reviews the mythological and historical significance of the coin types and gives a listing of the eleven known specimens of the fractured die group. MT

GERASSIMOV, T. *Moneta na Filipopols personifikatsiite na grada i dve reki.* (Un monnaie de Philippopolis avec la personification de la ville et de deux fleuves.) In: *Bulletin de l'institut archéologie bulgare*, Vol 17 (1950), pp. 312-313, illus.

The author describes a rare coin of Philippopolis, struck under the Emperor Antoninus Pius, which has come into the possession of the numismatic collection of the National Museum of Sofia (fig. 258). On the reverse of the coin is represented the personification of the city of Philippopolis with the attributes of a garbed woman, a mural crowned head, standing toward the left. At her feet are two bearded men in a half-reclining posture. Each of the male figures holds a rush in his hand, and they rest upon vases from which water is flowing.

The first of these male effigies is the personification of the Marica (Hebros) and the other of Pesčenik, which in antiquity flowed into the Marica in front of the ancient city. Its bed today has been displaced three kilometers from the present city of Plovdiv. The ancient name of this river is unknown to us. On another rare coin of Philippopolis the city is represented in the form of three hills (trimontium) between the personification of the Hebros and the Pesčenik (see Imhoof-Blumer, *Fluss- u. Meergötter* etc. *Revue suisse de numism.*, XXIII, 173). HLA

GILLESPIE, J. U. The Dating of the Shekel. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 8 (Aug. 1950), pp. 479-494, illus.

Although there has been quite a bit written recently on this subject the matter is still not nearly settled. The author mentions Reifenberg's favoring the assignment of the shekels to the Maccabean period and his change to the later date of the First Revolt. By comparison the author would interpret the hoard evidences in favor of the earlier dating. The stylistic evidences would appear to support him. He continues to comment on and to refute point by point the various objections to an earlier date heretofore raised. Simon needed not to or was not able to place his name on these coins. There were no objections to a vassal state of Syria issuing coins. The rarity of the shekels of the Fifth Year can be explained by adverse war conditions. The author also supports the arguments in difference with Dr. Pink that the bronze coins of the year 4 do not belong to the First Revolt but were logically struck by Simon; these differ from the bronzes which all authorities assign to the First Revolt, years 2 and 3. The shekels furthermore could be deliberately archaic. Further substantial evidence for an early dating lies in the following: none are found struck on Roman coins, their fabric

is of a non-Greek or Roman individuality not found in later periods, the writers of Simon's time would not have written about the right to coin if it had not been used, and such a large amount of issue was incompatible with a siege economy.

Citing the ancient texts to illustrate conditions under the First Revolt and in the time of Simon, the author stresses that conditions and chronology could not have been possible in Jerusalem and Judaea for issuing shekels during the First Revolt. It cannot be proved definitely but historical evidence supports the sometimes overemphasized study of style, lettering, shape, etc. for assigning the shekels to the time of Simon. As the author states the question is still an open one and much investigation remains to be done. CCV

GRANT, MICHAEL. An Asian Coin of Drusus Junior. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 140-142, illus.

Unable to find a specimen of a coin described by Sestini and Mionnet and attributed to Cyne in Aeolis, Grant presents two pieces from "uncertain" trays in the British Museum and in Copenhagen as possible pieces of the type Sestini and Mionnet were describing, and points out possible errors in their descriptions. A better specimen than the B.M. and Copenhagen pieces is looked for by the author before attribution can be more than conjectural; meanwhile he gives reasons for suggesting Cyzicus as a possible mint. AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. An Early Coin of Sagalassus with Imperial Head. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 142-144, illus.

Reattribution of a coin formerly assigned to Gargara (Troad) and Augustus. Grant assigns the piece to Sagalassus in Pisidia, and to Tiberius. AAB

LACROIX, L. Note sur les monnaies de Séleucie de Piérie. In: *Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves*, Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 367-370. (Mélanges Henri Gregoire, II).

On money of Seleucia Pieria one finds a conical object which has been described as an omphalos. Other numismatists, noting that some coins show a cavity on the side of the object, have interpreted the type as an altar with a niche for libations or a representation of Mt. Casios. After careful study of a well-preserved issue of Trajan, M. Lacroix believes that what appears to be a hollow is in reality a crescent and that one must, therefore, regard the object as a sacred stone in the form of an omphalos, the crescent decoration being comparable to the eagle on the face of the omphalos at Emisa. MT

LAFFRANCHI, LUDOVICO. La romanità di un antico re scienziato nei tipi delle sue monete. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. N. S., Vol. 35, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 7-15, pl.

A discussion of the coinage of the Mauretanian kings Juba II and his son Tolomeo, consisting chiefly of a commentary on Müller, whose *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique* is still the principal source of information on coins of this region. Most interesting are Laffranchi's new interpretations of some of the reverse types, which were assumed by Müller to refer to local history and mythology. Laffranchi produces archetypes on Roman denarii. The well-known building types are, for example, identified as the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus as originally depicted on a denarius of Petillio Capitolinus, also the source of an eagle type, and the Curia Julia from a denarius of the Julian family. Other types of Roman origin include the personification of Africa, an elephant, the star and crescent, the capricorn, etc. The use of these types is considered to be an expression or affirmation of Juba's devotion to Rome and Roman culture. SEF

PENNINGTON, PAUL. A Roman Colonial Bronze. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan. 1948), p. 4.

A bronze of Caligula struck by the Roman colony of Caesaraugusta (Saragossa) in Spain is used as the focal point for a short summary of Roman colonial issues; the author suggests that the piece in question may have been intended for a dupondius or struck on a local standard. CCV

RAVEN, E. J. P. The Amphictionic Coinage of Delphi, 336-334 B.C. In: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 1-22.

A series of treasurers' accounts found at Delphi throws new light on the monetary practices of the Amphictionic council. One inscription devoted to the new coinage gives a listing of various mints with some denomination of the coinage of each followed by three sets of figures: an amount of money in the given denomination, a deficit or *apousia*, and a remainder, representing the difference between the two, expressed in "Amphictionic" money. The most logical explanation of these records is that it was customary for the officials at Delphi to melt down the treasury contributions and reissue the silver in Amphictionic coins, the *apousia* reflecting the inevitable waste of the recoinage process as well as short weight in some of the original pieces due to wear or light striking.

On the basis of the same accounts, the author calculates roughly how much of the new silver was issued, and from this, the survival rates of the Amphictionic coins and the average amount struck by each obverse die. The resulting statistics are extremely interesting. MT

ROBINSON, E. S. G. The Lloyd Collection of Coins of Western Greece. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (1951), pp. 14-15, pl.

The Lloyd Collection, comprising 1,687 coins of South Italy and Sicily, was presented to the British Museum in 1946. Ten outstanding pieces have been selected for illustration and comment, including signed coins of Terina and Rhegion, a decadrachm of Akragos and one of the two Demareteia in the collection. MT

SERRA RAFOLS, J. De C. Monedas de la república romana procedentes de Tivissa. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 11 (1949), pp. 200-202, illus.

Discussion of two Roman Republican coins found in the course of excavations at Castellet de Banyoies in Tivissa, an as and a triens. The as weighs 37.5 grams, the triens 9.9 grams. After a brief treatment of the reduction of the Roman as the author concludes that the two pieces were struck before 217 B.C. but after 268 B.C., which corresponds to the period when Roman troops were along the banks of the Ebro. RPB

VEJVODA, OLDRICH. Dvě thrácké čtydrachmy (Two Thracian Tetradrachms). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Jan. 1946), pp. 36-37, illus.

Two Thracian tetradrachms, imitations of tetradrachms of Thasos, from the find made near Sustov in Bulgaria are described.

ROMAN

ALMAGRO, MARTÍN. Hallazgos numismáticos ampuritinos. In: *Ampurias*, Vol. 9-10 (1947-48), pp. 320-322.

Discussion of hoards found in the course of excavations at Ampurias. In September, 1947, six asses were found hard by the outer sewer of the Roman house No. 2. These pieces were from Undikesken and are described in Vives (XV, 11; XIII, 7; XIII, 6). The coins are difficult to date with any precision, but the author believes that they were struck before 45 or 44 B.C., at which time Caesar founded the Roman *municipium* of Ampurias.

In the course of the excavation of the Cementerio Martí in January, 1947, two finds came to light. The first find contained seven asses, three of which were Roman Republican and four from Indika. The Roman coins were all of the same type with the head of Janus on the obverse and the ship's prow on the reverse. References to Rolland and Vives are given for the seven pieces. The second find contained but two asses, one of which was Roman Republican and the second a curious restrike from Indika. Both pieces are described in detail. RPB

CARSON, R. A. G. A Roman Imperial Mint at Narbonne? In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 144-148(illus.

After reviewing the evidence for and against the existence of an

imperial mint at Narbonne in the later Empire, Carson concludes that there was no late imperial mint at that city. AAB

FORRER, L. A London Aureus. Struck by Carausius in the Name of Maximianus. Circ. 289-290 A.D. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), cols. 67-68, illus.

The gold coins of the British usurper Carausius, struck in his own name, are extremely rare. This article discusses and contains an illustration of a London aureus which was struck by Carausius with the bust of Maximianus on the obverse and on the reverse the standing figure of SALVS AVGGG. Only three specimens are known, two of which are in the British Museum, and the third piece under discussion. JLD

GABRICI, E. *Curiosità Numismatiche*. In: *Italia Numismatica*, No. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec. 1950), p. 79, illus.

Discussion of non-numismatic uses of Roman imperial coins by the Romans themselves. In common with other peoples the Romans occasionally used their coins for purposes of ornamentation. Examples of Roman coins used in the making of bracelets, necklaces, belts and mirrors are found in various museums. The article contains a line drawing of a sestertius of Nero, of which the surface on the reverse has been filed smooth and even, and then engraved with a mandorla pattern with a rosette in the center. RPB

GRANT, MICHAEL. *Constantiae Avgvsti*. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 23-42, pl. 1.

An interpretation, presented in four sections, of the *CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI* types of Claudius in the light of the history and the philosophy of the time. The types of the coinage of Claudius show striking departure from those of Gaius; the types were designed deliberately, not fortuitously (part 1). The symbolism on the *CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI* coins is associated with the Emperor's *pietas*, his attention to the corn-supply, with Claudius' respect for the curule magistracies, with that quality of persistent self-control which leads the Emperor to declare an amnesty, and with his constancy to the Roman military tradition (part 2). The legend was consciously or unconsciously derived from Stoicism and was consciously or unconsciously understood in the light of Roman Stoic ethics—this point is enlarged upon in parts 3 and 4. AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. *The Official Coinage of Tiberius in Galatia*. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 43-48, pl. 2.

Galatian coins of Tiberius bearing no ethnic but names of provincial governors and/or the date of a provincial era are listed and held to be official imperial issues. They belong to a group of coins which the author

believes should be included with the official issues in the catalogues but, for convenience, classed separately as coinage intended to circulate in a limited territory. AAB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. El hallazgo de denarios romanos de Altafulla. In: *Boletín Arqueológico*. Año, Época 4, Fasc. 30 (Apr.-June 1950), pp. 53-58, 4 pls.

About fifty years ago a hoard of Roman denarii was found in the district of Altafulla in the province of Tarragona at a spot which had been known as Els Munts. This find consisted of 227 antoniniani from the period between Gordianus III and Postumus. Of these pieces 206 are in the hands of one owner, and the remaining 21 in the hands of another. The contents of the find follows: Gordianus III, 24; Philip, father and son, 19; Trajan Decius, 7; Etruscilla, 1; Trebonianus Gallus, 24; Volusianus, 6; Aemilianus, 2; Valerianus, 69; Galienus, 44; Salonina, 21; Saloninus, 7; Valerianus the Younger, 1; Postumus, 1; a restoration of Hadrian, 1. The coins are listed according to their reverse inscriptions. Thirty-two of the most interesting pieces are reproduced on four plates. RFB

MILNE, J. G. Pictorial Coin-Types at the Roman Mint of Alexandria. In: *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, Vol. 29 (1943), pp. 63-66, pl.; Vol. 36 (1950), pp. 83-85, illus.

A bronze drachma of the year 8 (H) of Antoninus Pius, with scene of the triumph of Apollo over Marsyas on the reverse, is added by Milne to his list of pictorial types in an earlier article (*JEA*, 29, 63) dealing with the activities of the Alexandrian mint in the reign of that emperor. Previous publications of this type gave the year as 2 (B) Milne attributes this Apollo-Marsyas type to the second of two artists engaged in designing types for the bronze drachmas at Alexandria during the issue of the series and suggests that Roman officials at Alexandria were still under the influence of Hadrian's policy for the revival of Hellenic culture in the Nile Valley. He notes, moreover, that two new types in the mythological series have recently come to his attention. AAB

PIOTROWICZ, LUDWIK. Znaleźisko złotych monet rzymskich w Starej Wsi i-l (Pow. Sokółów Podlaski). (A Find of Roman Aurei at Stara Wieś, District of Sokolow Podlaski). In: *Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne*, Vol. 21 (1940-48), pp. 108-110.

Description of a hoard of 28 quadripartite fragments of Roman aurei which were excavated near an ancient burial ground which was discovered at Stara Wieś in the spring of 1941 during the clearing of the ground for an airfield. The coins, in spite of their having been cut into four parts, were perfectly preserved. They belonged to the period of Gordian III, Philip I, and the family of Decius, and must have been buried shortly after A.D. 251. During this era of the early Teutonic

migrations, the southern part of Poland was inhabited by the Gepids, a Germanic tribe, who successively assailed the Burgunds (then still in northern Europe) and the Roman garrisons stationed in Dacia. The coins presumably were part of the booty of a member of a raiding party, who buried them upon his return.

Reference is made to K. Regling's article in Schrötter's *Wörterbuch der Münzkunde* (1930), which explains the necessity in ancient and mediaeval times of dividing coins of higher value by cutting them into segments to provide currency of lower denominations. EZ

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. *Coinage in Roman Imperial Policy* 31 B.C.-A.D. 68. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1951. 220 pp., 17 pls. 21 s.

An attempt "to present the coinage of the first hundred years of the Roman Empire, to sketch in clear and simple outline its essential behaviour, and to show its intimate and constant relationship with the whole broad stream of Julio-Claudian history," this book is a foil to, while it uses and comments on the results of, the very specialized numismatic literature that has appeared on this period in the last generation. The footnotes offer a running commentary on the main lines of scholarly thought and research from *BMC. I* (1923) to the most recent work of Mattingly and Pink and the writings of Michael Grant. Appendix A (pp. 185-198), moreover, is indispensable to the student trying to arrive at the true state of affairs in the coinage of the period. This is a book for the student of Roman history (including the numismatist) and treats the coin issues (noting omissions as well as emissions) chronologically as they appear alongside the events of the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (chaps. III-VIII). Emphasis is placed on the imperial succession and the evolutionary character of the principate. There are two introductory chapters (The Imperial Coinage Foreshadowed, The Emotional Background After Actium), a concluding chapter (Coinage in the Life of the Empire); two Appendixes (mints and chronology of issues, monetary system); and three Indexes (Mints, Legends and Countermarks, General). Of the seventeen plates, the first (some of the beautiful eastern issues of Augustus) has a strategic position opposite the title page, while the rest are at the end of the book between the Appendixes and the Indexes. The Key to the Plates has the quality of a catalogue. AAB

BYZANTINE

GERASSIMOV, T. *Starinni falshijikati na moneti ot IV. Tsimiskhii. (Fausses monnaies antiques de l'empereur byzantin Jean Zimiscés).* In: *Bulletin de l'institut archéologie bulgare*, Vol. 17 (1950), pp. 313-5, illus.

In 1939, while digging a garden in the village of Zlatarica (arr. of Elena), in northwestern Bulgaria, the owner of the garden exhumed, by

chance, two pots containing 15 kg. of copper coins. Study of a portion of this find shows that it contained a group of ancient counterfeits of the copper coinage of John Zimisces. These coins were cast in molds. The author has distinguished five or six types of coins. On the first group the reverse legend is legible, but the letters are irregular (fig. 259, 2). On the next type the inscription is merely some strokes and some detached letters (fig. 259, 3 and 259, 4). On the third and fourth types the inscription is completely barbaric (fig. 259, 5 and 6). Finally on the last type the inscription is merely a row of strokes and of small right angles. These counterfeit coins are of 20 mm. diameter and weigh from 1.40 to 1.70 grams. The thickness is of 0.5 mm.

The author has also described another type of counterfeit coin (fig. 259, 1) which is distinguished by its inscription and by the correctness of the portraiture, but examples of which are also of 0.5 mm. thickness and weigh 1.85 grams. They were also found in northwestern Bulgaria.

HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Consular Coinage of "Heraclius" and the Revolt against Phocas of 608-610. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 71-93, pls. 5-6.

The consular coinage of "Heraclius" is composed of two series, a "two-bust" series and a "one-bust" series. The "two-bust" series provides the key to the dating of the whole consular coinage. Letters on these coins represent dates, not *officinae*, and not regnal years, but indiction years. The coins are to be dated 608-610 A.D., the period of the revolt in Africa and Egypt against Phocas. New light is thrown on mints, for which see both text and appendix. The "one-bust" coins (AR, AE), though undated, were probably struck at the same time as the "two-bust" series. The mint is Carthage. A list of the coins (not intended to be a corpus), with full notes, closes the article. Twenty-six coins are illustrated on two plates.

AAB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Dated Solidi of Maurice, Phocas, and Heraclius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 49-70, pls. 3-4.

Solidi struck at Carthage from the accession of Maurice Tiberius in 582 to the death of Heraclius in 641 are dated by indiction years. The author found the key to the meaning of the letters on these coins in a hoard of 150 gold pieces of Heraclius found at Thuburbo Maius. So-called *officina*-letters on the globular solidi of Heraclius are dates, and coins struck in the name of Heraclius with the title of consul were struck not during the reign of the Emperor Heraclius but in 608-10, the years of revolt of the elder Heraclius against Phocas. A catalogue of the coins, with numbers for pieces not yet recorded but which presumably existed is given for Maurice Tiberius, Phocas, revolt of Heraclius against Phocas, Heraclius (emperor). Forty coins are illustrated on two plates.

AAB

GRUMEL, V. Le titre de patriarche oecuménique sur les sceaux byzantins. In: *Revue des Études Grecques*, Vol. 58 (1945), pp. 212-218.

Seals of Byzantine patriarchs exhibit certain differences of iconography and of legend. The type which prevailed in the last centuries of the Byzantine Empire shows the Virgin seated on a throne, holding the infant Jesus on her breast. The legend gives the name of the prelate (in the nominative case): "By the mercy of God Archbishop of Constantinople, the new Rome, and ecumenical patriarch."

The author poses the question: Which patriarch first assumed the title of ecumenical patriarch? This is answered by a study of the legends without regard to an analysis of the lead used in the seals. The terminus ante quem is the capture of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204. The seals studied come from two sources: those listed by Regling and a series belonging to M. Henri Seyrig.

The conclusion is reached that a seal of Constantine III, with the Virgin on the reverse, is the earliest example, except one of Michael Cerularios in the Seyrig Collection, which has St. Michael as a reverse type and which lacks the words "By the mercy of God." DM

SCHULENBURG, OTTO. Südgermanische (Langobardische ?) Nachbildung eines Goldsolidus Justinians I. (527-565). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), p. 111, pl. 8.

Description and illustration of an enigmatic barbarous gold coin which is an imitation of a solidus of Justinian I. PB

VEJVODA, OLDRICH. Dva vzácné byzantské solidy (Two Rare Byzantine Solidi). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Sept. 1947), pp. 65-67, illus.

A solidus of Theodora II, previously unknown, and one of Eudoxia are here published.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Turnosenfund von Oberveischede Kr. Olpe. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 49-76, 1 map and 1 plate.

At Oberveischede Kr. Olpe (Prov. Nordrhein-Westfalen), during building operations in 1949, a coin-hoard was discovered. Of the 726 coins that could be treated, 533, i.e. 73.4%, were gros tournois. The vast majority of these gros tournois, 448 pieces, are originals struck by the French king, the rest are gros tournois imitations of the Rhenish princes. The author suggests with good reason that the date of the burial of the hoard was probably 1378-1380. It is remarkable that even at that late date the original old French gros tournois, which was only struck until 1320-1330, was the most favored and wide spread coin in Westphalia, but this is a fact which is also demonstrated by the con-

temporary documents quoted by the author. The ordinarily less valuable imitations merely form an appendage to the coinage from the first quarter of the fourteenth century onwards. The attempt was made to restrict their circulation by marking them with countermarks for recognition. This find is of considerable importance for the monetary history of Westphalia. It confirms for southern Westphalia also the important role played by the gros tournois, a fact already recognized for northern Westphalia and its immediate neighbourhood by 40 finds of the fourteenth century (quoted by the author in a special index). By a comparison of all these finds it would seem as though, after slow beginnings in the first half of the fourteenth century, the big flow of gros tournois into Westphalia, coming from the Rhineland, took place about 1360 and reached its climax about 1370-1390. Soon after 1390 this trend broke down suddenly and the Rhenish gold gulden and Bohemian groschen, which were increasing in numbers since the end of the fourteenth century, dominate the finds of the fifteenth century. In this latter century only three Westphalian hoards still contain gros tournois.

The remainder of the coins belonging to this hoard reflect clearly the geographic location of the place of burial and its surrounding countryside, the southern marshland between the Rhineland, Westphalia and Hesse. Rhenish groschen, white and shillings, Hessian pennies and hollow pennies (the precise definition of the last is still open) are represented in the hoard from Oberveischede.

Besides the hoard's importance for monetary history it is also of some purely numismatic interest because it contains some numismatic novelties such as the Attendorner double penny of 1376, previously unknown, but which can be precisely defined and dated by a document of the Archbishop of Cologne, Friedrich III von Saarwerden. A penny of the mint of Büren was until the present known only from an illustration of J. Mader of 1811, but its date, which was hitherto much disputed, can now be settled by its occurrence in this hoard.

EN

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Le monete di M. A. Leto (Napoli 1591-1594). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. N. S., Vol. 35, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 17-18, illus.

As a sequel to his article of two years ago in which he established the dates (1591-1594) of M. Antonio de Leo as director of the Mint at Naples (cf. *Num. Lit.*, No. 12, p. 105), Bovi discusses very briefly the coins struck by him, and describes more fully a hitherto unpublished tornese of 1592 from his own collection.

SEF

CASTELIN, KAREL. O českých zlatých ražbách 14. století (Les monnaies d'or de la Bohême au 14. siècle). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 55-73, illus.

The gold coins of Bohemia of the fourteenth century have already been described several times in public sales catalogues, numismatic collections etc., but there is still lacking a comprehensive work treating these beautiful pieces of gothic style, the vestiges of a period in Czech history which is very important from the cultural and political point of view.

The first Czech florins were struck during the reign of John the Blind (John of Luxemburg, 1310-1346). The new gold coin was issued at Prague in 1325 with the aid of Italian financiers (Lombards). It was of the same type and weight as the florins of Florence with the Fleur de Lis and St. John the Baptist. We know of three issues (nos. 1-5) with different small symbols: the rampant lion, crown and helmet (See the similar florins of John II, King of France 1350-1364).

The son and successor of John the Blind, King Charles I (known as Emperor of Germany under the name of Charles IV, 1346-1378) struck in the Duchy of Luxembourg florins (no. 1) of the old style. At Prague after an important monetary reform of the year 1350, Charles I struck largely ducats of the new style with his effigy and bearing on the reverse the rampant lion of Bohemia. The author describes two very similar types: the royal ducat (nos. 2-6) and the imperial ducat (nos. 7-9). The first belongs to the years 1350-1355, the second was probably issued after the visit of Charles I in Italy (1355).

Upon coming to power King Wenceslas IV (1378-1419), son of Charles I, continued for several years to strike ducats, three types of which are known. First (no. 1) conforms to the royal ducat of Charles I, the next (nos. 6-8) bears the image of St. Wenceslas, patron of Bohemia (died in 929), the third shows the initial W of the royal name. On the reverse of two types the rampant lion is seen, once with a crown with ribbons, the royal emblem, as we find it on several structures in Prague from the time of Wenceslas IV.

In his study the author has occupied himself with the original sources: sources which inform us concerning the circulation of gold coins of Bohemia among foreign countries, i.e., in Bavaria, Würtemberg, in the Lower Rhine, in Brabant, and in Flanders where we find Czech ducats in the second half of the fourteenth century (p. 55-73). HLA

CASTELIN, KAREL O. Mincovna zelenohorské jednoty v Plzni (The Mint of the Union of "Zelená Hora" at Pilsen). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (June 1949), pp. 52-54.

The revolt of the Catholic nobility against the Hussite king George Podiebrad required large means of finance. With privilege granted by the Emperor Frederic III in 1467, a seignorial union, known as the "Union of Zelená Hora," struck for about three years a small silver coin on the model of the coin of George Podiebrad. The archives of the city

of Pilsen were destroyed by fire in the sixteenth century, and records of the mint activities there have therefore not survived. The author presents data from indirect sources on the coinage between 1467 and 1470.

CASTELIN, KAREL O. První mincovní reforma Karla IV (First Mint Reform of Charles IV). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, Nos. 4/5 (Oct. 1949), pp. 80-83, illus.

Parallel with his efforts to strengthen the financial base of the Bohemian state which had been greatly weakened by the poor administration of his predecessor John, Charles IV proceeded with a reform of Czech coinage around 1350. The purity of the "gros pragois" was improved, and at the same time the country was rid of the deluge of small base coins through the striking of new hellers. The article gives information concerning the reform and describes the new heller.

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Ein Stüber der Possidierenden Fürsten nach lübischem Doppelschilling-Typ (1613). In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 101-103, pl. 8.

Discussion of a rare silver coin of Jülich-Berg, which was struck about 1613 by the moneyer Heinrich Wintgens. The denominational number of sixteen on this piece may prove that it was struck for export to North Germany, where such nominals were common. Various documents are cited. The article contains an illustration of the coin. PB

ELST, CH. VANDER. Variétés de monnaies de Brabant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 193-194.

The author lists twenty-four coins of Brabant in his collection, which differ in some slight details from the types published by De Witte. SEF

ERKELING, JOS. Ex aere Blankenburgico. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 107-111, pl. 8, 1 map.

After an historical survey some mining exploitation coins, which were struck at Blankenburg during the years 1716-1728, are discussed. A careful description of these coins and tokens is given. The article contains an illustration of a 1722 piece. A map shows the location of various mines in the environs of Blankenburg. PB

ERKELING, J. Ein bergmännisch-numismatischer Streifzug: Der Schwarzwald. In: *Der Anschnitt, Mitteilungsblatt der Vereinigung der Freunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau*, Jhg. 4, pp. 8-16, 2 maps, illus.

A large number of mines in the country of the Black Forest have been worked since the Middle Ages. Two maps help illustrate the mining history of this section and show the working dates of the important mines. The mining exploitation coins, ten of which are illustrated in the text, are discussed in some detail. These pieces were struck for the

most part by the grand dukes of Baden, the dukes of Württemberg, and the princes of Fürstenberg. PB

Finlands mynt 1863-1950 (Finland's Coinage 1863-1950). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), pp. 25-26.

In the November 1950 issue of the *Medlemsblad* there appeared a complete list of the coinage of Finland for the years 1863-1950. Despite much care in the preparation of the list several errors occurred. The present short item lists the corrections which were supplied by Viggo Groundstroem, an official of Finland's National Museum. HLH

FRITSCH, F. Fund von Andrup, Kr. Meppen, nach 1688. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 118-119.

Description of nine silver coins from Brabant, Utrecht, Westfriesland, Campen, and Emden for the years 1631-1688 discovered in 1900 at Andrup near Haselünne. A find from Landegge (buried after 1635) is also mentioned. PB

FROGN, TH. Skillemynt i Undergrundsbevegelsens Tjeneste (Coins in the Service of the Norwegian Underground Movement). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1951), pp. 61-69, illus.

The February number featured an article by Victor Hermansen on "Money and Propaganda." This article adds another item from occupied Norway during World War II. The underground movement stamped numbers on the bronze 2 Öre pieces of Haakon VII which were then used for identification purposes. HLH

GASSAUER, RUDOLF. Zum Münzfund in Tadten im Burgenland (1936). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 9 (1950), pp. 97-99.

A description of twenty-six mediaeval Hungarian silver coins which the author acquired several years ago and which in his opinion originally came from the hoard of Tadten (Burgenland). This hoard which contained 1913 silver coins of the kings of the House of Arpad has previously been described by Dr. Barb in *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (N.F., Vol. 29, 1936, pp. 69-72). HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. Merkwaardige zonnekronen van Karel V. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), p. 73.

Legends are reproduced of two gold sun crowns of Charles V now in the Royal Coin Cabinet, the first of which was acquired recently. Both pieces show on the obverse the name of the county of Holland (co: HOL. on the first and co. HO. on the second), and on the reverse a lily, which

was the mintmark of Bruges. The colon is used together with the period to indicate the abbreviations. This points to a Flemish origin for the dies from which these pieces were struck. Probably the Dordrecht mint occasionally used dies which had been prepared at Bruges. RFB

GERASSIMOV, T. Medni moneti no Ivan Aleksand"r s shena mu Teodora. (Monnaies en cuivre du roi bulgare Ivan Alexandre et sa femme Théodora). In: *Bulletin de l'institut archéologie bulgare*, Vol. 17 (1950), pp. 121-131, illus.

In this article the author published a series of copper coins of the Bulgarian King Ivan Alexander and his wife Theodora. A part of these coins, known for some time to numismatists, has been wrongly attributed to Asen I and his wife (Ljubić, *Opis jugoslavenskih novaca*, pl. II, 7-10) or to King Ivan Alexander and his son Mihail Asen (Mouchmov, *Numismatique et sigillographie bulgares*, 122, fig. 137).

On the reverse of these coins the King and his wife are represented standing facing front and holding a cross together at arms' length. On several examples at the side of the King his abbreviated name is written and at the side his wife. On the reverse of this type of coin is always found the monogram of the royal family.

In this series of coins in question Queen Theodora is represented in several instances as dressed in a narrow saccos decorated with pearls and on her head a three pointed crown (fig. 70 and 71). On others she wears the ceremonial dress, the "granatza," with long sleeves widened at the bottom (fig. 75), and in still others she is dressed in a tunic and a cloak (fig. 77). This Queen Theodora, who is represented on these coins, was the second wife of King Ivan Alexander. These coins were struck after 1355. HLA

GERASSIMOV, T. Polugrosh ot Ivan Aleksand"r s"sin mu Ivan Shishman. (Un demi-grosh du roi Ivan Alexandre et son fils Ivan Šišman). In: *Bulletin de l'institut archéologie bulgare*, Vol. 17 (1950), pp. 315-316, illus.

The author has described a very rare half-groat of the Bulgarian King Ivan Alexander and his son Ivan Shishman (fig. 260). To the present only the half-groats of King Ivan Alexander and the heir to the throne, Mihail-Asen, were known. The newly discovered half-groat was struck after the death of Mihail-Asen, that is to say after 1355. This half-groat is an important document in a discussion of the matters pertaining to the royal court after 1355. It shows that the younger brother of Mihail-Asen, the son of the second wife of King Ivan Alexander, was proclaimed as legitimate heir to the throne. HLA

German New Issue. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (Feb. 1950), col. 70, illus.

Discussion of the one, five and ten pfennig pieces issued by the

German Democratic Republic in 1949. The notice states that the design follows closely the trend of continental low denomination coins in that it is simple, bold and attempts to indicate some aspect of the country's activities. These pieces were struck in aluminum. An illustration is given of both obverse and reverse of the one pfennig piece. JLD

HERMANSEN, VICTOR. Penge og Propaganda (Money and Propaganda). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), pp. 17-23, illus.

Paper money being generally large in denomination does not circulate as freely as fractional nor is its lifespan as great. Hence it does not lend itself as readily to propaganda or advertising as coins. This reasoning may be open for discussion; however, there are described a number of Danish coins which have been used for propaganda purposes, starting with the 1 Skilling of Christian VII, dated 1771. Particular emphasis is placed upon coins which have been stamped with the names and addresses of various businesses and individuals. As Swedish and Norwegian coins once circulated freely in Denmark, a number of these coins were also used. Their denominations and their superimposed inscriptions are described. HLH

JECNY, JOSEF. O drobné minci české 14. a 15. století. Josef Ječný (doplnil Karel Castelin) (Concerning the Details of Czech Coinage of the 14th and 15th Centuries). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 1-2 (May 1949), pp. 7-15, pl.

This article describes in detail fifty-five varieties and types of small coins struck principally in Bohemia but also in Moravia, Glatz, Silesia and, in one instance, the Palatinate. The coins are for the most part from the time of Wenceslas IV and the Hussite Wars.

KELPSH, A. E. Rubles of the Successors of Peter the Great. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 8 (August 1950), pp. 495-512, illus.

Mr. Kelpsh ably continues his previous monograph on the "Rubles of Peter the Great" through the end of the century. After a succinct history of the rulers and events of the period, thirty-seven types of rubles and patterns are described and illustrated. The Russian legends are translated and valuations are given for all types. JSD

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Beiträge zum Geldumlauf in Ostfriesland von der Karolingerzeit bis zum Beginn des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 5-25.

Using documents, coins and hoards this article discusses the history of currency in East Frisia from the Carolingian period to the beginning of the fifteenth century. For the Carolingian period the *Lex Frisionum* mentions four different kinds of gold and silver coins in East Frisia. Hoards from the ninth and eleventh centuries are used extensively. The

Dietrichsfeld find (buried ca. 1020) contained the oldest known Frisian coins, which were imitations on a light standard of the *xpistiana religio* denars of Louis the Pious and the coins of Cologne, Strassburg and Lüneburg. These oldest East Frisian coins, which were called mints, were struck at Jever, Lees, and Emden, which struck after 1040. Documents mention mints at Jever and Emden during this period. During the late eleventh and during the entire twelfth century until ca. 1240 very small and very light Frisian coins, the Schuppen, were struck at unknown mints. After 1255 Westphalian coins, especially those from Münster, and English long cross pennies became popular in East Frisia. These have been found in hoards, have been mentioned in documents, and were imitated by Frisian mints. After 1360 French gros tournois invaded East Frisia. They are the outstanding pieces in hoards but are seldom mentioned in the documents. At the end of the fourteenth century East Frisian rulers began to strike a coinage of their own in imitation of gros tournois and coins of the Hansa and the Netherlands. The coming of the gold florin into East Frisia ca. 1400 closes the period under discussion. PB

KENNEPOHL, K. Fund von Bockraden, Kr. Bersenbrück, nach 1704. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 119-121.

Description of 410 silver coins from Köln, Trier, Münster, Osnabrück, Pommern, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Saxony, Emden, Hildesheim, Campen, Brabant, Zwolle, Nimwegen, Deventer, Overijssel, Zeeland, Westfriesland, Friesland, Holland, and Guelders for the years 1652-1704. The hoard was discovered in 1936 at Bockraden near Osnabrück. The numismatic evidence gleaned from the hoard and the reasons for burying are discussed in some detail. PB

KENNEPOHL, K. Fund von Jever, nach 1419. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 112-113.

Description of fifty-one silver coins from Bremen, Lüneburg, Hamburg, Aachen, Flanders, Hainaut, Limburg, Holland, and Utrecht, some of which have been countermarked by the city of Osnabrück. The hoard was buried about 1420 near Jever and was discovered ca. 1870. The composition of the hoard is discussed in detail. PB

KENNEPOHL, K. Fund von Nordlohne, Kr. Lingen (Ems), nach 1622. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 113-114.

Description of forty-two coins from Flanders, Brabant, Holland, Zeeland, Campen, Zwolle, Batenburg-Stein, and East Frisia for the years 1584-1622. The hoard was discovered in 1925 at Nordlohne near Lingen. The author discusses the significance of the composition of the hoard and the reasons for its burial. PB

KENNEPOHL, K. Fund von Lindern, Kr. Cloppenburg, nach 1622. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 114-116.

Description of ninety-five silver coins (talers) of Austria, Sweden, Spain, Flanders, Utrecht, Gueldres, Brabant, Holland, Zeeland, Westfriesland, Köln, Salzburg, Bayern, Brunswick, Sachsen, Stolberg, Frankfurt, St. Gallen, Genf, Hamburg, Lübeck, Lüneburg, and Schaffhausen for the years 1546-1622. The find was discovered in 1925 near Lindern (Oldenburg). The hoard is discussed in detail. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Ein Präsenzzeichen des Osnabrücker Domkapitels. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 100-101, illus.

A copper coin from the chapter of the cathedral at Osnabrück is discussed. The piece is illustrated by means of a drawing. It was struck about 1565 and has not been published before. Information from pertinent documents is cited as help toward the identification of the coin. PB

KLIMA, VACLAV J. Razil v Plzni již Vaclav I.? (Did Wenceslas I mint at Pilsen?). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 1-2 (May 1949), pp. 1-5, illus.

A study of a unique denier from a find made in western Bohemia with the legend VENCE-AUS-XP-N, usually expanded as VENCESLAVS DVX PLIZN. On the basis of historical considerations, the style of the inscription, metrological indications, and the fact that the head on the coin is not crowned, the author concludes that the piece should be attributed to Wenceslas in the years 1224-1228.

KRAUMANN, FRANTIŠEK. Gruzínské mince za carského Ruska (Georgian Coins in the Days of Czarist Russia). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (April 1948), pp. 42-45, illus.

After a brief survey of the history of the State of Georgia the author treats the striking of money in Georgia, in the first place under the Russian supremacy of the period of Catherine II, under the reign of the Georgian King Iracless II (beginning in 1783). He then studies the coins struck after the attachment of Georgia to the Russian Empire in 1803 under Alexander I. The striking of Georgian coinage was suspended after the adoption of Russian money. HLA

LAFaurie, JEAN. *Les Monnaies des rois de France, Hugues Capet à Louis XII.* Paris, Emile Bourgey, 1951. 146 pp., 30 pls.

This beautifully printed and elaborately illustrated volume makes available the results of some decades of scholarly work on the royal coins of mediaeval France of the period from 987 A.D. to 1515 A.D. In

effect, it brings up to date the first half of Hoffmann's great work published in 1878 and Ciani's revision of Hoffmann which appeared in 1926. In plan, the book resembles that of Hoffmann for the coins are listed by reigns. Gold coins are given first, then those of silver and finally those of billon. Each coin is meticulously described and each is illustrated in the plates at the end of the volume. Additional illustrations in the text assist on such difficult matters as distinguishing the *gros tournois* of the four Philips (III, IV, V, VI) or dating the successive issues of the *doubles* of Charles VII. Under many coins pertinent numismatic information is set forth and disputed points are cleared up. For each coin are given the legal weights or the weights of typical specimens and the values listed by Hoffmann and Ciani (in 1928) together with the prices realized at notable sales.

This work will prove invaluable for several reasons aside from the care with which it has been prepared by its author, who is an official of the Cabinet des médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale. First, it corrects many of the errors and omissions of Hoffmann. For example, M. Lafaurie points out that Hoffmann's Nos. 1 and 2 of Louis VIII (*denier parisis*, *obole parisis*) were probably issued under Louis VII or that Hoffmann's No. 3 of Philip III (*masse d'or*) was issued by Philip IV. Second, it gives very elaborate information on mints and mintmarks (with illustrations and dates) not available elsewhere and dates of issues whenever they can be dated. Third, though it is not exhaustive on minor varieties it lists all principal types and it is easy to use because of its simple and logical arrangement. In short, this is a numismatic work of enduring importance done in the grand manner and upholding the standards of the best French scholarship. cwc

NASTER, P. Trouvaille de Bullange. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 95 (1949), pp. 136-139.

About sixty-six coins (Luxemburg, Bohemia, Treves, Cologne, Mayence, Metz, Schoonvorst, Juliers, Berg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Flanders) in a round pot were found early in 1949 at the foot of a cemetery wall in Bullange. Approximately a half dozen were removed before the disposition of the hoard to the local museum at Bullange. There are no unknown coins. Three of the pieces carry the date of 1391. The hoard was buried probably shortly after 1400. Most worn are nine coins from Bohemia. The coins are duly listed. DR

NASTER, P. Trouvaille de monnaies carolingiennes à Zelzate (1949). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 208-224.

The hoard of Carolingian coins discovered in the vicinity of Zelzate, containing originally about 460 pieces, has been published by J. Dhondt and A. Van de Walle in *Handelingen der Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde te Gent*, Nieuwe reeks, IV, 2, 1950, pp. 3-21. Naster lists, with special comment on new types and new varieties, 321

pieces which he has been able to study, and disputes some of the theories and conclusions suggested by the authors of the earlier report. Over three-quarters of the coins examined were issues of Louis the Pious of the common type with temple on the reverse. The rest include issues of Lothaire, Charles the Bald, Louis the German, and Pepin I or II. **SRF**

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, EMANUELA. JUDr Viktor Katz. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19, (1950), pp. 7-15, frontis.

A brief biography and analysis of the numismatic work of the remarkable coin and medal collector Viktor Katz, a collector who later became one of the most important Czech scholars. The biography follows as closely as possible his recollections and remarks made during discussions or in his correspondence. Katz (1880-1940) as a researcher devoted himself to the Czech medal, to the period of the denier, to countermarks on Czech groschen, and to the epoch of the écu. He became, thanks to his ability as an organizer, the patron of Czechoslovak numismatists. **HLA**

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, EMANUELA. Nález v Kyjově (peníze s 10). Příspevek k moravskému mincovnictví 15 století (La trouvaille de Kyjov. Pièces de monnaie avec monogramme 10. Contribution au monnayage morave du 15^e siècle.) In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 74-115, Pls. 2-3, illus.

Until 1942 there was only one known example of the coin with the monogram 10, below a crown and with the Moravian Scottish eagle. In June of 1942, 1100 pieces of the same type were discovered at Kyjov, in Moravia. Six Austrian pfennigs permit us to date the coins discovered to about the year 1430. The author describes in detail the contents of the hoard. The coins which until the present were unknown are broken down into three groups which do not differ widely from one another unless it be the care which was taken in the striking of the first group.

In the second chapter the author shows that the obverse of these coins is identical with the obverse of a "haller" whose origin is uncertain at present, and which bears on its reverse a cross with four Greek Y's. The haller in question is found in four different hoards and is probably a Silesian haller.

In the third chapter the author refuses to consider the coins with the monogram 10 as being the issue of Jošt the Moravian Margrave and she establishes, by using the Moravian numismatic material and the material from the archives, an encompassing view of the Moravian coinage of the fifteenth century, that is to say, the coinage of the Margraves and the villages of Brno, Olomouc, Jihlava and Znojmo. She reviews with particular care the countermark of the herisson of Jihlava, an interesting feature from the political and the economic point of view. She shows the contradictions existing between the exterior and interior

signs on the coins with 10, which indicate the years 40 to 50 of the fifteenth century, as the period of their origin, and the contradiction which the various finds show as to the date. She considers the pieces bearing 10 as Moravian issues of the first half of the fifteenth century, but it is impossible to date them more accurately (pp. 74-115, pls. II and III). HLA

OHLY, R. Der Pfennigfund von Rosenthal, Kr. Frankenberg (Eder), abgeschlossen nach 1605. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 77-87.

In 1947 a hoard of 571 silver coins, buried after 1605, was discovered at Rosenthal (Hesse). This find consisted of small uniface coins for the most part. The pieces came from Mainz, Köln, Trier, Osnabrück, Speyer, Salzburg, Strasbourg, Worms, Baden, Hesse, Jülich, Palatinate, Hanau, Hohenzollern, Lippe, Ottingen, Rietberg, Schwarzburg, Solms, Stolberg, Waldeck, Rheingrafschaft, Hagenau, Isny, Nürnberg, Chur, Freiburg, St. Gallen, Lothringen, Brunswick, Frankfurt. The coins have been described and catalogued with references. PB

OHLY, R. Fund von Rixfeld, Kr. Lauterbach, nach 1740. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 121-122.

Description of nineteen coins from Hesse, Fulda, Brandenburg, Regensburg, and France for the years 1721-1729. Children discovered this hoard in 1949 in the altar of the ruined church at Rixfeld (Hesse). PB

OHLY, R. and HAVERNICK, WALTER. Der Brakteatenfund von Alsfeld (Oberhessen), vergraben um 1810. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 25-33, pls. 1-2.

In 1947 a hoard of sixty-five bracteates which had been buried ca. 1210 in a vessel came to light near Alsfeld (Hesse). These bracteates come from the mints of Hersfeld (10), Alsfeld (45), Quedlinburg, Altenburg, Münzenberg, and from some unidentified mints in Hessen, Thuringia, and Wetterau. The coins, some of which have not been known before (e.g. Hersfeld, Alsfeld, Münzenberg) are discussed in detail, described, and illustrated on two plates. The identification of the most frequent bracteates has been the principal consideration of the article. PB

PETRTYL, JOSEF. Morávský groš Ferdinanda II. s ražebni chybou. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (June 1949), p. 55, illus.

As an addition to the article "Erreurs et fautes de frappes" published in the *Revue de Numismatique* (IV^e année, p. 14) the author of this article describes a groschen of Ferdinand II, which was apparently struck at a Moravian mint. The obverse and reverse do conform, but an interesting fault has occurred by reason of the fusion of the upper half of the obverse with the lower half of the reverse. HLA

PETRŤYL, JOSEF. Nálezové okolnosti numismatických pokladů v lidové tradici (Circumstances of Finds of Numismatic Hoards in Folk Tradition). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 1/2 (May 1949), pp. 23-26.

In this article the author studies the problems of numismatic exhibitions from the point of view of national historical and geographical museums. He exposes the psychological motives which make a numismatic collection necessary in these museums. He interests himself principally, in this article, in the numismatic exhibition at the museum of Chrudim, in which he took part directly. There is a map of the region of Chrudim on which are traced the historic routes and the location of the finds of coins. In the second exhibition the development of Czech currency and certain finds from Chrudim were shown. The presentation of the numismatic exhibition was completed by a series of photographs of Czech coins, the object of which was to inform the visitors, as well as possible, concerning the numismatic problems. HLA

PETRŤYL, JOSEF. Nálezy mincí na Chrudimsku (Les trouvailles de monnaies au pays de Chrudim). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 116-130.

In this article the author studies the finds of coins (in number 76) from the topographical, historical, social and economic points of view. The hoards are found primarily along the historic routes and are documents of importance on the existence of many of the routes of merchants. In this connection it is necessary to study a map in order to explain the locations of the hoards of the region of Chrudim and of the city itself in the chronological order in which they occur. From the social point of view it is necessary to study the hoards with regard to the wealth contained therein. The methods of saving and the circumstances of the discovery of the hoards and finally the types of coins saved must be traced. Each hoard of deniers, of gros of Prague and of écus is of interest. The economic and social condition of the region of Chrudim at the time of specific historical events can be thus documented. There are two tables appended, and on these tables are indicated the locations of the hoards of coin of the region of Chrudim; they illustrate the explanations given. HLA

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Počátky mincovnictví na Moravě (Beginnings of Coinage in Moravia). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, Nos. 4/5 (Oct. 1949), pp. 61-79, illus.

The researches of the author establish that coins first appeared in Moravia between 1020 and 1050 during the regency of the young Prince Břetislav at Olomouc in Moravia. Thanks to a plentiful supply of deniers and a new study of the finds the author demonstrates that these coins were struck on a Norwegian model. He identifies the type numbered Ib in a single example, until then unknown, from the collection of the

National Museum. The author then re-establishes the connection of the deniers (Type III) with the name of St. Clement on the inscription. This is substantial support for the various suggestions regarding the importance of the Slavic liturgy during the reign of Břetislav I. The discovery by the author of a denarius, previously unknown, of Spytihněv II, the son of Břetislav I, is very important. The denier is strongly connected from the point of view of iconography with the deniers of Břetislav of Types IVa and IVb, and it is an essential witness, unconfirmed from other sources, of the subordinate position of the government of Moravia under Spytihněv before 1050. HLA

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Varianty denárů Vladislava II: s Hadkem. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (June 1949), pp. 49-52, illus.

This article deals with two rare variants of the deniers of Vladislav II (1140-1173) of the types given as Fiala, České denáry, Prague 1895, tab. XVII, no. 7 and tab. XVIII, no. 19, on which the author has discovered some remarkable very small motifs. He observes on the two types young serpents, resembling the letter S, whose iconographic relation, demonstrated in a completely clear and convincing manner by the reproductions of the two coins, indicates that between the striking of the two types there was apparently no longer interval of time than is indicated by the numbers used by Fiala. The author then interests himself in the letter R which occurs on the reverse of the variant of type XVII, 19, as well as the crown placed on the head of the serpent of this type. He considers these marks as the first convincing evidence permitting the incorporation of type XVII, 19, among the coins struck by Vladislav II, that is to say, among the pieces struck after 1158. HLA

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Mynt och Medaljer (Coins and Medals). In: *Nationalmusei Utställningskatalog*, No. 180 (1950), Till Gustaf V:s Minne, pp. 44-48.

An exhibition was held at the Swedish National Museum in 1950 in memory of King Gustav V. It was sponsored jointly by the museum and City of Stockholm and consisted of state regalia and art objects collected by King Oscar II and King Gustav V, as well as the coins and medals of the reign of King Gustav V. The National Museum issued a very attractive illustrated catalogue which covered the exhibition. Nils Ludvig Rasmusson, Curator of the Royal Coin Cabinet, wrote for this publication the review of the coins and medals of Gustav V, in which he traces the designs of these recent coins to earlier Swedish issues. This catalogue has been previously reviewed by Axel Ernst in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (February 1951), p. 23. HLB

ROEHRICH, A. Monnaies de Savoie inédites. In: *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*, Vol. 34 (1948/49), pp. 59-62, illus.

The series of coins of the House of Savoy which has a history of nine centuries still contains many unpublished items. This article discusses three which are in the cabinet at Geneva. These are a Blanchet of Duke Amedeo VIII (1416-1439), an Ecu d'or of Duke Emanuele Filiberto of 1573, and finally a Blanche of Count Louis of Piemont, titular Prince of Achaie (Morea) who reigned from 1402-1418. HJE

ROOSENS, HELI. Trouaille de monnaies carolingiennes à Muizen-lez-Malines (1906). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 203-208, illus.

A brief description of the recovered portion of a hoard, containing coins and jewelry, discovered at Muizen in 1906 and now in the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire at Brussels. The seventy-three coins listed include fifty issues of Louis the Pious, one of Lothaire I, four of Pepin I or II, seventeen of Charles the Bold, and, most amazingly, one Dirhem of the Abbasid Caliph al-Mu'tazz (Lane-Poole, *B. M. Cat. of Or. Coins*, I, p. 121, no. 346). This piece, bearing the date 866, gives the *terminus post quem* for the hoard, which was probably buried at the time of the Norman invasion of the district, ca. 884. SEF

ROSSI, GIROLAMO. Il priorato di S. Michele in Ventimiglia e il principato di Seborga. In: *Rivista Ingauna e Intemelina*, N. S., Vol. 5, No. 2 (Apr.-June 1950), pp. 34-38, illus.

In the concluding installment of this article the author discusses various aspects of the history of the state of Seborca (Sepulchrum) on the Italian Riviera near Ventimiglia and the French border. Several documents on the commercial history of the area are cited, and the rare silver coinage of the seventeenth century prior to the town's more complete integration in the Duchy of Savoy is included in brief. CCV

The Runic Alphabet. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 7 (July 1950), cols. 371-374, illus.

From time to time the collector of northern mediaeval coins encounters pieces on which the legends appear in runic characters. The Sceat series employ runes until the time of Offa (757 A.D.), after which period they disappear with the exception of an occasional letter. This article discusses the origin and the history of the various runic alphabets. Seven illustrations of runic alphabets have been provided. These show early rune staves, early Anglo-Saxon runes, later Anglo-Saxon runes, Danish runes, Swedish-Norwegian runes, runic shorthand, and the completed pointed runic alphabet. JLD

SALTON, MARK M. Galeria de moedas notaveis. In: *Boletim Ibero-Americano de Numismatica*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Mar. 1950), p. 1, illus.

The Papal States from time to time have struck some very interesting gold coins. This article discusses such a coin, a four zecchino piece from

the second year (1678) of Pope Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi di Como), who reigned from 1676–1689. This coin was designed by Hamerani, a medalist at Rome during the second half of the seventeenth century. According to the author, only two examples are known. One is in the Vatican Museum. It was purchased at an auction in 1914 for more than one thousand gold francs. The obverse carries the effigy of Innocent XI; the reverse depicts the Madonna surrounded by four saints. The article contains an illustration of the coin. RPB

SCHULENBURG, O. Fund von Witzhave, Kr. Storman, nach 1628. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 117–118.

Description of seventy-eight silver coins from Hamburg (fifty-two pieces), Lübeck, Lüneburg, Rostock, Stade, Bremen, Holstein, Anhalt, and Denmark for the years 1550–1628 from a hoard which came to light in 1929 at Witzhave near Hamburg. PB

SIMONETTI, LUIGI. Sulle pretese monete de Chiaromonte e dei Palici. Tessere dei Bardi. In: *Bolletino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. N. S., Vol. 35, Nos. 1–2 (Jan.–Dec. 1950), pp. 111–116, pl.

Tokens published by Baron Grassi in 1904, and identified as coins of the Chiaramonte and Palici, have been re-attributed, through identification of the family arms used as one type, to the Bardi, a Florentine family of considerable renown in mercantile and financial circles during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth century. The main varieties are fully described and illustrated. SEF

SKALSKÝ, GUSTAV. T. zv. plzeňský denar nepatří Vaclavovi I. Odpověď na článek Várlava J. Klimy (Pilsen Denar of Vaclav I insignificant. Answer to Member V. J. Klimy). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 1–2 (May 1949), pp. 5–7.

In opposition to V. J. Klima, the author persists in his former opinion (*Revue de Numismatique tchécoslovaque* 1940) and affirms that the denier in question goes back to Vaclav II, and therefore to the last twenty years of the thirteenth century. HLA

SPAHR, RODOLFO. Le monete della zecca di Palermo coniate sotto Ferdinando III (1759–1816). In: *Bolletino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. N. S., Vol. 35, Nos. 1–2 (Jan.–Dec. 1950), pp. 19–38, 5 pls.

A comprehensive catalogue of the main types—microscopic variations are not included—of coins issued at the Mint in Palermo during the reign of Ferdinand III as King of Sicily. The issues can be divided into three chronological groups with differing obverse legends. On the first, 1759–1799, though actually the mint was inactive until 1775, the King's name is given without any numeral. In the second group, 1799–1810, the III is added, and in the final period, to 1816, this is followed by the letters P.F.A. (Pius Felix Augustus). In the introduc-

tion, Spahr gives the names of the mint-masters and their typical signatures, as well as comments on various denominations issued. 167 pieces are fully described in the catalogue which follows, and many are well illustrated. SEP

SPIEGEL, JOSEF. Der Fund von Erlinghausen (Kreis Brilon), vergraben nach 1511. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 97-100, illus., pls. 8-9.

In 1948 a hoard of some seventy-four silver coins which had been buried in two containers was discovered near Erlinghausen, Westphalia. The pieces which were struck between 1412 and 1511 come from Münster, Osnabrück, Minden, Helmarshausen, Diepholz, Lippe, Dortmund, Kleve-Mark, Jülich-Berg, Brunswick, Einbeck, Goslar, Hildesheim, Hesse, Frankfurt, and Deventer. A groat of Utrecht countermarked by a fleur-de-lis (city of Warburg) is illustrated. A silver ring with the inscription *ich beger* was found among the coins; it is described and illustrated. PB

STANGE, E. Fund von Wichlinghausen, Kr. Helle (Westfalen), nach 1806. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 4 (1950), pp. 124-125.

Description of 63 coins (1 gold, 62 silver) of Austria (44 pieces), Holland, France, Bamberg, Brandenburg, the Palatinate, Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Prussia, Hesse, Paderborn for the years 1715-1806. They were discovered ca. 1885 at Wichlinghausen (Westphalia). The conjecture is discussed whether the owner may have been a Dutchman who was returning from Austria in 1806. PB

STANGE, EWALD. *Geld- und Münzgeschichte der Grafschaft Ravensberg. Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission des Provinzialinstituts für westfälische Landes- und Volkskunde XXIII, Münster/Westfalen 1951. VIII + 211 pp. 1 pl., 1 map. 116 drawings of coins.*

According to a document dated A.D. 1216/1220, the Counts of Ravensberg had enjoyed for many years the right of striking coins at the mints of Emden, Haselhünne, Vechta, Bielefeld and Vlotho. This book gives the first comprehensive description and catalogue of these coins. Two hundred and eighty-three types are listed. The earliest coins, which were struck in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, came from the mint at Emden. In the thirteenth century English short cross pennies were imitated at the mint of Vechta (Count Otto II, d. 1244) and at the mint of Vlotho (Count Heinrich of Oldenburg-Wildeshausen, d. 1270). The earliest known coins from the mint at Bielefeld were those of Walram of Montjoie and Otto III (1249-1306), which for the most part were imitations of an Irish long cross penny and of coins from the mints at Wiedenbrück, Osnabrück and Münster. Sixty-eight mediaeval silver coins of the Counts of Ravensberg are listed and described for the period up to 1480. These coins were chiefly struck at the mint of

Bielefeld. There were also seven pieces (*gros tournois* and imitations, *witten* and Burgundian *plaque*) which had been countermarked by the city of Bielefeld. The article cites many documents and makes use of coin finds which show the history of money in the county of Ravensberg, the dispersion of the Bielefeld penny, and the activity of the moneyers themselves. Imitations of coins from the mint at Bielefeld (fourteenth century: Minden, Petershagen and Hoya) are also described and illustrated.

During the period 1578 to 1679 the Dukes of Jülich-Berg, the Electors of Brandenburg and the Palatinate struck coins in the county of Ravensberg. Nos. 77-252 in the book list the gold, silver and copper coins from this period. Detailed reports are given about the monetary relations and on the activity of the moneyers in the county of Ravensberg during this period. Three indexes list the copper tokens of Bielefeld (sixteen types in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), the emergency coins of this city (ten types for the years 1917-1923), and the coins of the asylum of Bethel (ten types for the years 1908-1931).

The book contains many illustrations as well as pertinent genealogical tables. PB

TUREK, RUDOLF. *České denáry jako dato vací pomůcka archeologická* (Czech Denarii in the Dating of Archaeological Remains). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol 3, Nos. 1/2 (Feb. 1948), pp. 20-26.

In three different instances (deposit, tombs containing coins, and fortified stations with their environ where coins are found) numismatics can be of use for the dating of ceramics and ornaments of silver from the tenth to the twelfth century. Thanks to the external appearance of a vessel from a deposit of Stará Boleslav, it can be determined that this deposit was composed of booty from Libice, and at the same time it is possible to date it accurately since the fortified station of Libice was destroyed in 995. This view of the deposit of Stará Boleslav constitutes a support for the theory of M. G. Skalský concerning the coins struck at Vyšehrad before 995 and is in opposition to the opinion of M. M. Gumowsky concerning the deniers of Bohemia of the Ethelred type. HLA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BREEN, WALTER. More about Longacre's Indian Cent Model. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), pp. 297-299.

The author refers to and quotes Mr. Longacre himself to indicate that the models for female heads on the various American coin-designs projected or created by this artist, especially the Indian cent, were copied

after or inspired, not by any specific person, but by the antique as illustrated in the Graeco-Roman statues of Venus. Indian and classical attributes were mixed to create an ideal head of Liberty or "America" suitable to the technical limitations of relief and coin design. ccv

BRESEE, WILMER E. *The Masonic Numismatist*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 576-577.

The writer suggests a collection of coins bearing the portraits of famous Masons and lists Masonic biographies of seven prominent Americans and one foreigner, the Marquis de Lafayette, who have appeared on U.S. coins. jsd

DELLQUEST, WILFRID. *United States Coins—A Guide to Values*. New York, M. Barrows & Co., 1951. 187 pp., illus. \$2.00.

Pocket-sized and well printed, this book is a companion volume in *The Collectors' Little-Book Library* to similar publications on *American Glass*, *The Button Sampler*, *Old Dolls*, etc. It is apparently intended as a fact and value reference for the novice collector. Approximately the same material is covered as in other U. S. coin handbooks; the arrangement differs in detail without resulting improvement. Coin valuations are said to be dealers' average buying prices. The halftones (obverses plus reverses: 138) are clear, but their effect is too often marred by angular rotation of the coin from its normal orientation. A number of typographical errors (such as "TWO HUNDRED FOR A CENT" for half-cent edge lettering) will undoubtedly be corrected in case of a future edition. Coinage figures are included for many of the scarcer dates and for commemoratives. Reference to common-date coins is omitted, except in a check list which excludes mintmark listings. An index is provided but no bibliography is included.

The *United States Coin Book* (1934) is by the same author. RHW

HEWITT, LEE F., Ed. *Die Varieties of the Cents of 1858*. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Jan. 1951), pp. 5-7, illus.

Forty-eight die varieties of the 1858 flying eagle cent are described, involving the large and small letters, the high and low leaf, the thick and thin leaf, and the re-engraved (outlined) types. jsd

HEWITT, LEE F. *When Cents Were Not Legal Tender*. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 16, No. 8 (Aug. 1950), pp. 641-642, illus.

The years 1857 to 1873 are studied in the light of the government's issuance of the nickel cent in 1857 and the difficulties to post offices and merchants in redeeming these and other cents in circulation during the following fifteen years when the U. S. minor coinages were not legal tender above any but the most trivial sums. ccv

KERKSIS, SYDNEY C. A Mystery of the Confederate Currency Solved. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 7 (July 1950), pp. 412-419, illus.

After examining 13 of these \$100 Feb. 17, 1864 small size Confederate notes the author concludes that they are forgeries, basing his judgment on anachronistic signers, unlikely combinations, forged signatures, differences in two portrait vignettes, and the cheap surface printing of the reverse. Various theories on the possible origin of and reason for the bill are suggested.

There are a number of illustrations of genuine and false bills for comparison. JSD

McGARRY, SHERIDAN L. Mormon Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), pp. 591-604, illus.; No. 10 (Oct. 1950), pp. 698-706, illus.; No. 11 (Nov. 1950), pp. 732-744, illus.; No. 12 (Dec. 1950), pp. 830-840, illus.

The history of Mormon banking activities begins with the founding of the "Kirkland Safety Society" of Kirkland, Ohio and its bank, which failed in 1837. The Mormons moved to Missouri, then to Nauvoo, Ill., where two issues of stock (1841) for a never finished Nauvoo House were issued as well as some scrip. There was also a brass token dated 1846. The move to Utah occurred in 1847. The early problems over a medium of exchange were solved by the gold discoveries in California. A coining press was set up and gold coins minted in 1849, 1850, and 1860. Hand written paper money backed by gold dust appeared in 1849. The old Kirkland notes countersigned were also reissued. The first printed notes likewise appeared in the same month (Jan. 1849). Notes of the Drovers' Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, and "Deseret Scrip" helped overcome the inadequate supply of gold in the '50's. A new gold set of new design appeared in 1860. Deseret University Bank notes in three denominations were printed in the '60's. Later notes from Holladay and Halsey Bank, Great Salt Lake City Corp., Salt Lake City Corp., and Salt Lake City National Bank circulated to aid exchange as did merchants' due bills and scrip (1873-74), and tithing scrip from the Bishops' General Storehouse. Many illustrations accompany the article. JSD

WILLIAMSON, R. H. Large Cents that Survived. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 62, No. 7 (July 1949), pp. 387-394.

The total coinage of the large cents was 156,288,744 pieces, some of which survived in mint or "keg rubbed" state through the hoarding of cents for commercial uses. Collectors and collecting in the '50's and '60's in England and the United States are discussed with some stories about gathering specimens by dealers. The various factors of soft metal, light striking, corrosion, etc. prevented the survival of many first class specimens. In contrast to most of the other denominations

the large cents were in constant and necessary circulation in the period 1800-1853. No provision for redeeming the cents by the government was made until 1857. Thereafter very large numbers were destroyed. About 118,000,000 large cents are still unredeemed. JSD

LATIN AMERICA

ARAÚJO ROMERO, EDGARD DE. O Estado do Maranhão e o seu meio circulante. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 16 (July-Aug. 1949), pp. 203-205.

The state of Maranhão in Brazil had a separate government from 1621 to 1760. Hence its monetary history throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was quite different from the rest of Brazil. The earliest reference to currency in Maranhão is found in a sermon delivered by Father Antonio Vieira on the first Sunday of Lent, 1653, in which the padre stated that its currency was cotton cloth.

The creation of the Brazilian provincial monetary system, which was started in 1695 at Bahia, had no effect whatsoever in the state of Maranhão, the currency of which continued to be cotton, unwoven or woven, together with sugar, cacao, cinnamon and tobacco. Passages from documents of 1700 and 1712 reveal that there was no silver and copper coinage in the district.

With the passing of time much fraud and deceit crept into the making of cotton cloth. Rags and wood fibres were constantly being mixed with the cotton, an abuse which caused much economic distress. Finally, a decree of September 12, 1748 stipulated that a provincial coinage should be struck for Maranhão in the denominations of 4000, 2000 and 1000 gold reis pieces, 640, 320, 160 and 80 silver reis pieces, and 20, 10 and 5 copper reis pieces. These coins were struck in 1749 in a small quantity. The obverses and reverses are described in detail. Unfortunately this interesting article contains no illustrations. RPB

ARAÚJO ROMERO, EDGARD. Medidas aplicadas para evitar o cerceio na Metrópole e Domínios no Século XVII. A) Cordão e Marca. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1949), pp. 23-26, illus.

During the seventeenth century the Portuguese government employed various methods in order to stop the clipping of gold and silver money both in Portugal and in Brazil. This clipping caused much financial disturbance. Even new money did not escape. In 1685 it was necessary to pass a law which prohibited the circulation of new gold and silver coins if they were not of legal weight. A decree of May 26, 1686, provided that gold and silver coins presented at the mints in payment of the *padroes de juro* were to be marked with the cord (*cordão*) and the stamp (*marca*) before being returned to circulation. The *cordão* was a twisted braid which encircled the rim of the coin. The *marca* was a

counterstamp in the form of an armillary sphere generally placed at the edge of the coin. These two devices were used to discourage clipping. Later decrees stipulated that coins without the *cordão* and *marca* would be confiscated and that all coins whether of just weight or not should be so marked. Royal letters of March 17, 23 and 25, 1688, addressed to the governors of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco which treat of the application of the *cordão* and *marca* are known. The article contains transcriptions of the royal letters sent to the governor of the district of Rio de Janeiro. An illustration shows these marks on the obverse and reverse of a coin.

RFB

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. *La moneda metalica*. Buenos Aires, 1949. Reprinted from: *Historia de la Nacion Argentina*, Vol. 7, Pt. 1. 46 pp., illus.

Spanish colonial coinage struck at Postosí, Lima, Santiago de Chile and at other Latin American mints continued to circulate in Argentina for some time after the revolution in 1810. Three monetary types circulated in South America at this time, the cob, the pillar, and the bust (*busto*), the last two of which were of better workmanship than the first with the corners cut off to prevent clipping. The first coinage of Argentina with the seal of the General Constituent Assembly was struck at Potosí in 1813 and again in 1815 but did not succeed in driving out the cob and the busto, which were 8, 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼ real pieces with the portraits of Charles III and Charles IV on the obverse. The article discusses the first legislative attempts to give Argentina a coinage of her own. The first copper money was struck in England in 1822 and 1823. Copper money was issued by the National Bank, which was established in 1826, in the period from 1827 to 1831. After the liquidation of the National Bank, a mint was established at Buenos Aires in 1836. The copper coinage at Buenos Aires for the years 1840, 1844, 1853-1856, 1860 and 1861 is discussed in detail. The provincial coinage at the mints of La Rioja, Córdoba, Mendoza, Tucumán and Santiago del Estero is treated on pp. 27-44. After Argentina lost Postosí, a monetary crisis was caused by the loss of this important mint. Counterfeiting became a problem especially in the province of Salta.

The article contains sufficient historical detail to provide the proper background for understanding the coins under discussion. Ample illustrations scattered through the text depict most of the pieces mentioned. A bibliography of the principal books consulted is appended at the end.

RFB

CURY, DULCE LUDOLF. *Estudo das moedas particulares no Brasil*. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 16 (1948), pp. 145-149.

In common with other countries in times of stress and strain, banks and merchants in Brazil have issued paper and metal tokens to compensate for the lack of small change. Banks in the state of Ceará issued

tokens in the year 1836 during such a period. In 1857 in the state of Maranhão business was almost paralyzed because of the lack of currency. Commercial houses issued tokens which went immediately into circulation. The article mentions a paper token current in the state of Santa Catarina in 1895. It carried in the center the head of a woman with the features of the Princess D. Isabel.

Some attention is given to transportation tokens and to tokens issued for the purchase of a specific object. Unfortunately the article contains no illustrations.

RFB

DE ARAÚJO, JOSÉ LUIZ. *Moedas de Cunani*. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 15 (May-June 1949), pp. 139-140, illus., map.

Discussion of coins which were struck for circulation in the region along the Cunani River in the territory of Amapá. The name, Republic of Independent Guiana, inscribed upon the patterns in the possession of the author refers to the ephemeral state along the Cunani established by the French adventurer, Jules Gros, in the 1880's. In the author's collection there are five franc pieces in silver, twenty centavos in debased silver, and ten centimes in copper. They are all patterns and show three different designs bearing the date 1887. Illustrations in the article show both obverse and reverse. A sketch map shows the inhospitable region under discussion.

RFB

FERRARO VAZ, J. *Moedas de ouro carimbadas na época de D. João IV*. Guimarães, 1949. In: *Revista de Guimarães*, Vol. 59, Nos. 3-4, pp. 5-15, illus.

A comparison of the counterstamps on gold coins of Don Manuel I and Don Sebastião. These counterstamps were used during the reign of Don João IV (1640-1656) in order to bring the older coins in line with the monetary laws of 1641 and following years, which reduced the weight of silver coins and the fineness of gold coins. A chart is added which shows the ratio of this coin deterioration.

MMS

GUIMARÃES, LEONEL. O "Levantamento" do Valor das Moedas. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 15 (May-June 1949), pp. 141-142, illus.

Because of the constant appreciation of coinage in Portugal during the seventeenth century, Brazil suffered much from a shortage of currency, inasmuch as money kept leaving the country. In partial remedy of this situation, a mint was established at Bahia in accordance with a statute of March, 1694, where 4000, 2000 and 1000 reis pieces were struck in gold and 640, 320, 160, 80, 40 and 20 reis pieces in silver. This mint was transferred provisionally in 1700 to Pernambuco where the silver pieces were struck but only the 4000 reis piece in gold. The mint was moved definitely in 1703 to Rio de Janeiro in accordance with a royal letter of March, 1702. The article contains illustrations of the coinage struck.

RFB

MEDALS

ALVAREZ-OSSORIO, FRANCISCO. Medallas Papales, de los siglos XV y XVI, que tiene el Museo Arqueologico Nacional y que conmemoran el Año Santo. In: *Revista de Archivos Bibliotecas y Museos*, Vol. 56, No. 2 (1950), pp. 345-374, illus.

Discussion of Holy Year medals struck in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and housed in the Museo Arqueologico Nacional. These attractive medals were issued in commemoration of Holy Years which occurred in the pontificates of Nicholas V (1450), Sixtus IV (1475), Alexander VI (1500), Clement VII (1525), Julius III (1550), Gregory XIII (1575) and Clement VIII (1600).

A page is devoted to the history of the Holy Year with special mention of the opening and closing of the Porta Sancta which is its crowning feature. Short biographies are given of the popes mentioned above together with the principal events of their reigns. Twenty-four of these Holy Year medals are illustrated on separate plates. Both obverses and reverses are described in detail. Unfortunately, the photographs do not bring out in sufficient clarity the splendid details on most of the pieces.

RFB

ARTHUS-BERTRAND, ANDRÉ. La célébration du 25^e anniversaire de l'Association Néerlandaise des Amis de la Médaille d'Art. 1925-1950. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Oct. 1950), pp. 5-6, illus.

This celebration, combined with an exposition, took place in Amsterdam in September 1950. Composed of important representatives of many countries, the gathering heard inspiring talks relating to art in general and to medallic art in particular.

RDK

HODGE, F. W. Pitalesharu and His Medal. In: *The Masterkey*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (July-Aug. 1950), pp. 111-119, illus.

For a century (1789-1889) it had been the custom of the United States Government to award medals to prominent Indians, especially to the delegates of tribes who had come to Washington for the purpose of negotiating treaties with the federal government. These were the well-known Indian peace medals. There are, however, other medals which have been bestowed upon Indians by individuals and associations. This article discusses such a medal.

Pitalesharu was an outstanding leader among the Skidi, a division of the Pawnee confederacy, who lived along the banks of the Loup River in Nebraska. This tribe practiced human sacrifice in the spring of the year with elaborate rites in the hope that good crops might ensue. Pitalesharu owed his reputation to his rescue of an intended victim. In the

spring of 1818 the Skidi had arranged to sacrifice a Comanche girl. This Indian chief, then twenty years of age, cut the girl from the stake, placed her upon a horse, gave her back to her own people, and then returned. Somewhat later he succeeded in ransoming a Spanish boy who was being reserved for this sacrifice. News of these exploits spread throughout the country.

Pitalesharu with a group of Pawnees visited the Great White Father at Washington in 1821. On this occasion the young ladies of Miss White's Seminary in that city presented the young chief with a medal in commemoration of rescuing one of their sex, an innocent victim, from a cruel death. This medal was buried with the chief at his death in 1841 and recovered from his grave in 1884. After various vicissitudes it now rests in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society. On the obverse is a crude engraving of the hero leading the captive Comanche toward two horses tethered between two trees in the background, above which may be read the inscription: TO THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE. The reverse depicts the wooden framework to which the intended victim had been tied; to the left stand four Indians looking at the empty framework. The article contains a full-page illustration of the medal. RPB

K., H. A. F. Een mobilisatiepenning van 1915. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37 (1950), pp. 73-74.

The mobilization proclamation in the Netherlands in 1914 completely dislocated athletic activity and the holding of sporting events became practically impossible. In compensation, the Athletic Association of the Netherlands (N.A.U.) in June 1915, organized a walking contest of thirty-five kilometers from the Hague to Den Deyl, Haagsche Schouw, Valkenburg, Katwijk and back to the Hague. The contestants who completed this hike within seven hours received a medal, the obverse of which carried these inscriptions: ONTWIKKELING (development) EN ONTSPANNING (relaxation); WANDELTOCHT (hike)—35 KM DEN HAAG. There is no illustration. RPB

LECONTE, L. Une médaille de 1814 à retrouver. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 39-48.

The author hopes for the eventual discovery of a gold medal awarded by the city of Tournai to Lieut. Vervaeke, commanding officer of a company of artillery, part of the Légion Belge, which took part in the defence of the city against the French during the Napoleonic Wars. Copper and tin specimens are known of a medal, bearing on the obverse the arms of Tournai and the legend LA VILLE DE TOURNAY RECONNAISSANTE, and on the reverse a trophy of arms. The tin medal is inscribed on the edge AUX BELGES POUR LA DEFENCE DU 31 MARS 1814. It is presumed

that the gold medal presented to the commanding officer is of this type, and the tin medals may have been awarded to the cannoneers and the bronze to the other officers. Considerable space is devoted to a sketch of the campaign in the Low Countries and pertinent engagements, and to the formation and history of the Légion Belge. SEF

MUK, JAN. Jindřichohradecké Medaile (Henry Hradci Medal). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 4, No. 1-2 (May 1949), pp. 15-17.

The medals struck for the city of Jindřichův Hradec bear witness to the occasions to which this manner of preserving a record of remarkable events has been used. With the exception of the jeton of Burgrave Adam II of Hradec, dating from 1595, all of the medals are later than 1872. Six were struck on the occasion of ceremonies, reunions, or jubilees, four for expositions, one as a prize for sports, one to honor those who were worthy, and the last was struck to commemorate the visit of President Beneš. HLA

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL MEDAL. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1950), p. 565, illus.

The medal for the National Capital Sesquicentennial, authorized by Congress, designed by Thomas Hudson Jones, and struck in bronze and silver is described and illustrated. JSD

PATRIGNANI, ANTONIO. Il "Corpus" delle medaglie Pontificie (1404-1939). Prima Parte: Classica (Da Innocenzo VII (1404) a Leone XI (1605)). In: *Bolletino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*. N. S., Vol. 35, Nos. 1-2 (Jan-Dec. 1950), pp. 39-110, 4 pls.

The first part of Patrignani's Corpus of Papal Medals covers the so-called Classical Period from 1404 to 1605. There are three subdivisions, which are summarized in the introduction, albeit with some slight errors in the calculation of the number of pontificates included in each (5, 12, and 14, by our reckoning). The author's research has disclosed that, contrary to what has long been presumed and stated as a fact, the papal series should not be begun with Martin V (1417-1431), but rather with Innocent VII (1404-1406).

The first or Pre-classical subdivision includes the medals of Martin V and his four predecessors, Innocent VII, Gregory XII, Alexander V, and John XXIII. The fifty-eight medals of these five Popes are all posthumous issues. The second, or early Classical Period, includes twelve Pontificates from Eugenius IV (1431) through Adrian VI (1523). 338 Medals are known for this period, many dated, though the custom of dating by pontifical years begins with the third period, comprising fourteen pontificates and 1216 medals. Dated medals are considered

first in the catalogue under each pontificate. Complete descriptions for each medal are not given. The legend, or abbreviated form thereof, usually serves for identification, and engravers are always mentioned when known. Individual numbers and a more tabulated arrangement would have added considerably to the reference value of this important work, but are perhaps contemplated if it is ever to be issued in book form. SEF

PHILLIPS, JOHN GOLDSMITH. *Medals of the Renaissance.* In: *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (Nov. 1950), pp. 77-82, illus.

The Metropolitan Museum's fine collection of renaissance medals has recently been increased by the purchase of eighteen superb pieces from the Pierpont Morgan Library. The eight chosen for illustration include two by Pisanello, Sigismondo Malatesta and the Marquis of Gonzaga, three by Niccolò Fiorentino, Savonarola, Charles VIII of France and Lorenzo de' Medici, two by Sangallo, Giovanni de' Medici and Paolo Giovio, and, by Sperandio, the portrait of Carlo Grati, a nobleman of Bologna. SEF

PINHEIRO, ROQUE. *Arlindo Bastos. Discípulo da Escola de Artes da Casa da Moeda.* In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 2, No. 12 (Nov.-Dec. 1948), pp. 369-371, illus.

An interesting article on the work of the Brazilian medalist and coin engraver, Arlindo Bastos, who designed and engraved the commemorative coinage for the Independence Centenary of Brazil in 1922. After a detailed discussion of his cursus vitae at the mint in Rio de Janeiro, his outstanding medals and coins are listed and described. The article contains illustrations of four of these pieces. RFB

PINHEIRO, ROQUE. *Jorge Soubre.* In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 14 (Mar.-Apr. 1949), pp. 67-73, illus.

Discussion of the work of the distinguished Brazilian medalist, Jorge Soubre, who was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1890 and died there in 1934. Most of his professional life was in the employ of the Casa da Moeda, where he passed through various posts to the position of master engraver in 1933. The article contains a catalogue of his works which were exhibited at the general art exhibitions at Rio de Janeiro beginning with the twenty-first in 1914 and ending with the thirty-eighth in 1934. His most important medals are illustrated in the body of the article by poor illustrations which do not bring out the details. RFB

ROMAGNOLI, GIUSEPPE. *Considerazioni sulle medaglie di Pisanello.* In: *Médailles*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Oct. 1950), pp. 2-4, illus.

This noted medalist describes the important attributes of Pisanello in relation to the age in which he lived. Pisanello was not an engraver,

otherwise he would have followed in the wake of his contemporaries who continued to strike their pieces. He was obliged to devise a new technique in order to give body to his concepts. Essentially he realized always a work of sculpture with the subtle qualities of a painting. The choice of the metal, bronze, and the size of the medal are significant in the plastic art of Pisanello. The author deplores the successive abandonment of the cast medal in favor of the struck one. He sees hope in the present trend toward Pisanello's process, but does assert that the struck medal equally has its function. All medals have value as works of art if they conform to synthesis of conception and of form.

RDK

SOLANO DE BARROS, ALFREDO. Medalha Comemorativa do 25º Aniversário da Fundação do Museu Histórico Nacional. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 14 (Mar.-Apr. 1949), pp. 122-123, illus.

A medal has been struck in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Historical Museum at Rio de Janeiro. The obverse shows the muse of history sitting upon a footstool with a pen in her right hand and an open book in her left. Around the border is the inscription: CRIADOR: PRES. EPITÁCIO PESSOA and FUNDADOR E DIRETOR: GUSTAVO BARROSO. The upper half of the reverse shows the building of the National Historical Museum with the Minerva gate which is the entrance to the museum. The lower half of the reverse carries this inscription: 25º. ANIVERSÁRIO DO MUSEU HISTÓRICO NACIONAL RIO JANEIRO BRASIL. Twenty-five examples were struck in silver and fifty in bronze. The medalist was Benedito A. Ribeiro, an engraver attached to the mint at Rio. The article contains an illustration of both obverse and reverse of the medal.

RFB

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Oscar II's Medalje "Til Belønning." In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1950), pp. 190-193, illus.

When crowned king of Norway in Trondhjem, July 18, 1873, King Oscar II established a medal to reward services to his royal house, to art, science and literature. The medal, which is illustrated in the article, was awarded to foreigners, as well as to Norwegians. In many ways it is the most interesting of King Oscar II's Norwegian medals, not because of its artistic appearance, but because of its scarcity and exclusive character. It corresponds to the Swedish "Litteris et artibus" and the Danish "Ingenio et arti" and at the time it was spoken of as the "Oscar—Medal" or the "Order of Oscar." From its institution in 1873 to the time of the severance of the union between Sweden and Norway in 1905, it was conferred only twenty-three times (the last time in 1902).

Sixteen Norwegians, five Swedes, one Dane and one Frenchman have been the recipients, all of whom are listed in the article together with the reasons for the bestowal of the honor.

HLH

VEREENIGING VOOR PENNINGKUNST 1925-1950. *Internationale tentoonstelling Penningkunst 8 September - 9 October 1950*, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam. Amsterdam, 1950. 48 pp., 12 pls.

On the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Dutch Society for Medallic Art arranged an international exhibition of medals which was held from September 8 to October 9, 1950 in the Municipal Museum at Amsterdam. It consisted of three parts. The first part illustrated the various methods of producing medals, casting, striking, engraving, and chasing. The second part contained a historic review of medallic art, and the third showed contemporary medals of artists from seventeen countries.

The catalogue contains some pages of text which explain exhibits of the first two parts and then lists the 518 contemporary medals, the most outstanding of which are illustrated on the twelve pages of plates. HJE

WIESER, F. Oskar Thiede. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (1950), pp. 77-79.

Professor Oskar Thiede, a famous Austrian sculptor and medalist, celebrated his seventieth birthday on February 13, 1949. This article lists some of his principal works. HJE

DECORATIONS

AZEVEDO, J. A. V. DE. A Ordem de Santo Huberto de Lorena e Bar. In: *Revista Numismatica*, Vol. 17, Nos. 1-4 (1949), pp. 45-68, illus.

A sketch is given of the historical development which led to the establishment of the "Knights' Orders." During the 6th, 7th, and 8th centuries, Orders were founded in France, Flanders, England, and Navarra, followed by many others in later centuries.

The Order of St. Hubert was founded in 1416 by Cardinal Louis, Lord of Bar and Cassel. The order, which required proof of nobility from aspirant members, was granted various privileges by successive kings of France.

An interesting description is given of the Order's development. In 1948, João Francisco Brasilino, a native Brazilian born in 1921 at Rio de Janeiro, became Grand-Master.

The article describes in detail the various classes of the Order and contains illustrations of the Order's jewels. MMS

BULLOCK, H. The East and Central Africa Medal, 1897-1899. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), cols. 769-774.

This interesting military medal was established in 1899, but it enjoyed a short life only, for it was soon replaced by the Africa General

Service Medal. The history of the East and Central African campaign in 1897-1899 is discussed by means of breaking down the bars issued to participants in the operations in Uganda and Mombasa. A table shows the number of silver medals issued to Indian troops. Unfortunately the article contains no illustration. JLD

BULLOCK, H. Some Medals of the Indian Army. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 12 (Dec. 1950), cols. 767-770.

About twenty different kinds of Indian Meritorious Service and Long Service and Good Conduct medals of the Indian Army exist. These medals were first established in India by the East India Company in 1848, and were presented originally to the Company's European soldiers. On the obverse the M. S. M. carried the well-known head of Queen Victoria by Wyon, and on the reverse the inscription FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE which encircled the arms of the East India Company. These medals were issued until 1873, many years after the Crown had taken the place of the company. Hence some were awarded to H. M. forces.

In 1888 a M. S. M., a L. S. and G. C. medal were established for Indian soldiers. The obverse of these medals bear the head of the reigning sovereign. The reverse, which remained the same, contained a wreath of lotus leaves and flowers encircling a wreath of palm leaves with the appropriate inscription between the wreaths. JLD

C., A. Medaglia di Mussolini. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), p. 19, illus.

Fifteen hundred bronze exemplars of this decoration were struck by the firm of Lorioli at Milan at the end of 1944 or at the beginning of 1945. The decoration was designed by Captain Alberto Martinola who fell in battle at Mortirolo. The obverse shows the head of Mussolini facing right with the inscription: I. LEGIONE D'ASSALTO IN TAGLIAMENTO. The reverse carries the inscription surrounded by a raised laurel wreath along the edge: SOLI QUEI FORTI SCESERO ONTA AI FRATELLI IN CAMPO. Some specimens were distributed to the members of this legion but most appear to have been lost. RPB

COPENHAGEN. Tøjhusmuseet. Ordener og Medailler (Orders & Medals. Special Exhibit in the Quartermaster Museum. Summer 1950). Reprint Tøjhusmuseet (Summer 1950), 72 pp., illus.

Military orders are described and discussed as well as medals and decorations. This catalogue is a most important source for illustrations and listings of Danish orders and medals. Every order and medal in the exhibition is listed. HLH

SMITH, STANLEY. Statutes of the Order of the Three Stars. In: *Medal Collector*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Apr. 1951), pp. 5-6.

The classes and types of the Order of Three Stars, created in memory of the founding of the Latvian Republic, are summarized together with the various statutes in connection with their award. CCV

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. Batalha Naval de Riachuelo. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 15 (May-June 1949), pp. 149-160, illus.

The naval battle of Riachuelo between Brazil and Paraguay took place on June 11, 1865. The Brazilian squadron was under the command of Francisco Barroso. Brazil won a complete victory. The article gives a stirring account of the battle.

In commemoration of this battle the Brazilian government (November 18, 1865) established a decoration for the officers and enlisted men who had distinguished themselves in it. The medal is surmounted by the imperial crown. The obverse carries the portrait of the emperor between two branches of coffee and tobacco respectively and around the edge this inscription: PETRUS II D. G. CONS. IMPE. ET PERP. BRAS. DEF. 1865. The reverse carries a palm and laurel crown within which rests a trophy consisting of a shield crossed by an anchor and cannon with the date of June 11, 1865, and around the edge the inscription: COMBATE NAVAL DE RIACHUELO. The medal hangs from a green and white ribbon. It was issued in four grades: in gold to superior officers, in gold but in a smaller size to general officers, in silver to officers, and in bronze to enlisted men. At the end of the article there is an appendix which contains the official documentation issued in connection with the battle. Every grade of the decoration is illustrated. RPB

VEIGA COIMBRA, ALVARO DA. Real Ordem de Santa Isabel. In: *Casa da Moeda*, Vol. 3, No. 16 (July-Aug. 1949), pp. 211-216, illus.

After a brief account of the life and miracles of St. Isabel of Aragon, Queen of Portugal (1271-1336), who was canonized by Pope Urban VIII in 1532, this article discusses the royal order of Santa Isabel and its decoration of honor. The order was founded by Dona Carlota Joaquina, Princess of Brazil, through a charter dated November 4, 1801 for the promotion of peace and the ancient devotion which exists in these kingdoms for the queen saint.

The central design on the obverse of the decoration shows the queen in the act of giving alms to a poor man. Along the edge runs a golden garland of roses tied together on top by a golden ribbon. Under the central design is the inscription: PAUPERUM SOLATIUM. Around the rim of the obverse is the inscription: REAL ORDEM DE SANTA ISABEL. In the field of white enamel are found the interlaced initials c j, the

founder of the order, under a laurel crown.

The decoration was bestowed only upon women, whose number was not to exceed twenty-six at any one time. The article contains an illustration in color of the decoration together with the thirteen clauses of its constitution. RPB

WREDE, E. F. *Finlands Utmärkelsetecken*. Helsingfors, Söderström & C:O Förlagsaktiebolag, 1946. 602 pp., illus.

A comprehensive account of the official and semi-official Finnish decorations of honor as well as commemorative decorations. The book is divided into three parts. The first part (pp. 13-77) discusses in detail the origin and development of the religious orders of knighthood, the orders of nobility in the Middle Ages, and the orders of merit in the modern period. Then the origin and development of Swedish and Russian orders and their decorations are taken up. The second part of the book (pp. 81-368) is devoted to Finnish decorations of honor and commemorative decorations. Among the decorations treated in detail are the Cross of Liberty and the Liberty medals, the Order of the Vita Ros with its various classes, and the Order of the Lion. Then the many decorations and medals for various military and civil accomplishments are treated. The third part (pp. 371-432) tells in detail how these decorations should be worn.

Interspersed throughout the book are many excellent illustrations in color and in black and white, which make the book highly useful for collectors and students with no knowledge of Swedish. An ample bibliography is listed on pp. 593-596. Although the book contains no index, this lack is compensated in part by the full table of contents. RPB

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STUDY OF ELECTRUM COINAGE OF LESBOS AND PHOKAIA IN PREPARATION

Mr. J. F. Healy of the address 3 Darlington Place, Bathwick Hill, Bath, Somerset, England, is engaged in research on the electrum coinage of Lesbos and Phokaia. He will be grateful for information concerning coins in public or private collections from which he has not already obtained data.

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